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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE.

PART FIRST.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE ATTIC AND COMMON DIALECTS,
WITH THE ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GRAMMAR.

BY ALPHEUS CROSBY,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.



ΤΟ ΘΗΣΕΙΟΝ.



Μέμνηοθ' Ἀθηνῶν Ἑλλάδος ἴε:

Eschylus.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,
No. 47 WASHINGTON STREET.

1841.

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"The LANGUAGE OF THE GREEKS was truly like themselves, it was conformable to their transcendent and universal Genius. * * * * THE GREEK TONGUE, from its propriety and universality, is made for all that is great, and all that is beautiful, in every Subject, and under every Form of writing." — Harris's *Hermes*, Bk. III. Ch. 5.

"Greek,—the shrine of the genius of the old world; as universal as our race, as individual as ourselves; of infinite flexibility, of indefatigable strength, with the complication and the distinctness of nature herself; to which nothing was vulgar, from which nothing was excluded; speaking to the ear like Italian, speaking to the mind like English; with words like pictures, with words like the gossamer film of the summer; at once the variety and picturesqueness of Homer, the gloom and the intensity of Æschylus; not compressed to the closest by Thucydides, not fathomed to the bottom by Plato, not sounding with all its thunders, nor lit up with all its ardors even under the Promethean touch of Demosthenes!" — Coleridge's *Study of the Greek Classic Poets*, Gen. Intro.

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P R E F A C E .

THE volume which is here offered to the public is designed to contain, 1. the Elements of General Grammar, 2. the Rules of Greek Grammar, so far as they apply to the Attic and Common Dialects, and 3. a Series of Tables illustrative of Greek Inflection.

The importance of the study of General Grammar as an introduction to the Philosophy of the Mind, and an essential part of it, is too universally acknowledged to require any argument in its favor. And there is scarcely less unanimity in the belief, that the principles of General Grammar are best studied, at first, in connexion with a particular language, and that no language, either ancient or modern, illustrates them so well as the Greek. An additional motive for incorporating these principles in the present work, has been the wish to provide a manual for the study of the Greek, which should demand no previous acquaintance with the grammar, either of the Latin or of any other language. Without agitating the question, what language should be first made the subject of formal study, there are so many who are disposed to give the precedence to the Greek, that, at least, facilities ought to be furnished for such a course. At the same time, from a regard to those who may prefer a different method, the

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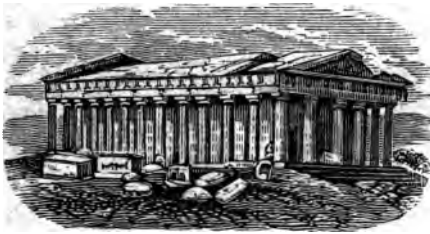
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student to suppose, and which often occupy a place in his memory, to the exclusion of the real forms of the language. To cite but a single case, the second aorist passive, according to this method, is formed from the second aorist active, although it is a general rule of the language, that verbs which have the one tense want the other (§ 375). Nor is the method which makes the theme the foundation of all the other forms, free from objection, either in declension or in conjugation. This method not only requires the assistance of many imaginary nominatives and presents, but it often inverts the order of nature, by deriving the simpler form from the more complicated, and commits a species of grammatical anachronism, by making the later form the origin of the earlier. See §§ 194, 379. In the following grammar, all the forms are immediately referred to the root, and the analysis of the actual, as obtained from classic usage, takes the place both of the metempsychosis of the obsolete, and of the metamorphosis of the ideal. The regular formation of the tenses is exhibited in the table (§ 278), which may be thus read; “The — tense is formed from the root by affixing —,” or, “by prefixing — and affixing —.” In the application of this table, the forms of the root must be distinguished, if it has more than a single form (§ 374).

Special prefaces will be added for the Tables and the Syntax.

I cannot conclude this preface, without the expression of my most sincere thanks to the friends who have so kindly aided me in the preparation and publication of the following work.

Hanover, N. H., Aug. 10th, 1841.

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BOOK IV. SYNTAX.

[The contents of Syntax will be given in a separate table.]

PREFACE TO THE TABLES.

THE following tables have been prepared as part of a Greek Grammar. They are published separately in two forms; in duodecimo, for the convenience and economy of beginners in learning the Greek paradigms, and in large quarto, for the convenience of more advanced students in consulting and comparing them. To avoid confusion, and the disturbance of those local associations which are so important in learning the grammar of a language, every duodecimo page of the tables, whether in the duodecimo or in the quarto edition, presents, with a single exception, precisely the same appearance as in the larger work to which it belongs. Even the numbers denoting the book, chapter, section, and page, are throughout the same; and, indeed, in the duodecimo edition of the tables, every opening, with a single exception, is simply an opening in the grammar.

The principles upon which these tables have been constructed, are the following;

I. *To avoid needless repetition.* There is a certain ellipsis in grammatical tables, as well as in discourse, which relieves not only the material instruments of the mind, but the mind itself, and which assists alike the understanding and the memory. When the student has learned that, in the neuter gender, the nominative, accusative, and vocative are *always* the same, why, in each neuter paradigm that he studies, must his eye and mind be taxed with the examination of nine forms instead of three? why, in his daily exercises in declension, must his tongue triple its labor, and more than triple the weariness of the teacher's ear? To relieve, so far as possible, both instructor and pupil of that mechanical drudgery, which wastes, with-

out profit, the time, strength, and spirit, which should be devoted to higher effort, these tables have been constructed with the following ellipses, which the student will supply at once from general rules.

1. In the paradigms of **DECLENSION**, the *vocative singular* is omitted whenever it has the same form with the nominative, and the following cases are omitted throughout ;

α. The *vocative plural*, because it is always the same with the nominative.

β. The *dative dual*, because it is always the same with the genitive.

γ. The *accusative* and *vocative dual*, because they are always the same with the nominative.

δ. The *neuter accusative* and *vocative*, in all the numbers, because they are always the same with the nominative.

2. In the paradigms of **ADJECTIVES**, and of words similarly inflected, the columns of the *masculine* and *neuter* genders are united in the *genitive* and *dative* of all the numbers, and in the *nominative dual* ; because in these cases the two genders never differ.

3. In the paradigms of **CONJUGATION**, the *first person dual* is omitted throughout, as having the same form with the first person plural, and the *third person dual* is omitted, whenever it has the same form with the second person dual, that is, in the primary tenses of the indicative, and in the subjunctive. The form in *μεσοι*, though perhaps too hastily pronounced by Elmsley an invention of the Alexandrine grammarians, is yet, at most, only an exceedingly rare variety of the first person dual. The teacher who meets with it in his recitation room, may pretty safely call his class, as the crier called the Roman people upon the celebration of the Secular games, "to gaze upon that which they had never seen before, and would never see again." In the secondary tenses of the indicative, and in the optative, this form does not occur at all ; and, in the remaining tenses, there have been found only five examples, two of which are quoted by Athenæus from a *word-hunter* (*λεξιμαραθήτης*), whose affectation he is ridiculing, while the three classical examples are all poetic, occurring, one in Homer (Il. ψ', 485), and the other two in Sophocles (El. 950 and Phil. 1079). And yet, in the single paradigm of *εἶρα*, as I learned it in my boyhood, this "needless *Alexandrine*,"

"Which, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along,"

occurs no fewer than twenty-six times, that is, almost nine times as often as in the whole range of the Greek classics.

4. The compound forms of the **PERFECT PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE** and **OPTATIVE** are omitted, as belonging rather to Syntax than to inflection.

II. To give the forms just as they appear upon the Greek page, that is, without abbreviation and without hyphens. A dissected and abbreviated mode of printing the paradigms exposes the young student to mistake, and familiarizes the eye, and of course the mind, with fragments, instead of complete forms. If these fragments were separated upon analytical principles, the evil would be less; but they are usually cut off just where convenience in printing may direct, so that they contain, sometimes a part of the termination, sometimes the whole termination, and sometimes the termination with a part of the root. Hyphens are useful in the analysis of forms, but a table of paradigms seems not to be the most appropriate place for them. In the following tables, the terminations are given by themselves, and the paradigms are so arranged in columns, that the eye of the student will usually separate, at a glance, the root from the termination.

III. To represent the language according to its actual use, and not according to the theories or fancies of the Alexandrine and Byzantine grammarians. Hence, for example,

1. The purely imaginary *first perfect active imperative* has been discarded.

2. For the imaginary *imperative* forms ἴσταθι, τίθει, δίδεθι, δίκουθι, have been substituted the actual forms ἴστη, τίθει, δίδου, δίκου.

3. Together with analogical but rare forms, have been given the usual forms, which in many grammars are noticed only as exceptions or dialectic peculiarities. Thus, βουλιούτωσαν and βουλιούτων, βουλιούσαις and βουλιούσαι, ἰβιβουλιούκισαν and ἰβιβουλιούκισαν (§ 284); βουλιούσθωσαν and βουλιούσθων, βουλιούθισαν and βουλιούθισαν (§ 285); ἰτίθην and ἰτίθων (§ 300); ἦ and ἦσα, ἴσται and ἴσαι (§ 305).

4. The *second future active* and *middle*, which, except as a euphonic form of the first future, is purely imaginary, has been wholly rejected.

IV. To distinguish between regular and irregular usage. What student, from the common paradigms, does not receive the impression, sometimes never corrected, that the *second perfect* and *pluperfect*, the *second aorist* and *future*, and the *third future* belong as regularly to the Greek verb, as the first tenses bearing the same name; when,

in point of fact, the Attic dialect, even including poetic usage, presents only about fifty verbs which have the second perfect and pluperfect; eighty-five, which have the second aorist active; fifty, which have the second aorist and future passive; and forty, which have the second aorist middle? The gleanings of all the other dialects will not double these numbers. Carmichael, who has given us most fully the statistics of the Greek verb, and whose labors deserve all praise, has gathered, from all the dialects, a list of only eighty-eight verbs which have the second perfect, one hundred and forty-five which have the second aorist active, eighty-four which have the second aorist passive, and fifty-eight which have the second aorist middle. And, of his catalogue of nearly eight hundred verbs, embracing the most common verbs of the language, only fifty-five have the third future, and, in the Attic dialect, only twenty-eight.

To some there may appear to be an impiety in attacking the venerable shade of *εὐπτω* · but alas! it is little more than a shade, and, with all my early and long cherished attachment to it, I am forced, after examination, to exclaim, in the language of Electra,

Ἄντι φιλτάτης

Μορφῆς, σποδόν τι καὶ σκιάν ἀνωφιλῆ,

and to ask why, in an age characterized by its devotion to truth, a false representation of an irregular verb should be still set forth as the paradigm of regular conjugation, and made the Procrustes' bed, to which all other verbs must be stretched or pruned. The actual future of *εὐπτω* is not *εὐψω*, but *εὐπτήσω*, the perfect passive is both *τίτυμαι* and *τιτύπτημαι*, the second aorist *ἔτυπον* is a rare poetic form, the first and second perfect and pluperfect active are not found in classic Greek, if, indeed, found at all, and the second future active and middle are the mere figments of grammatical fancy. And yet all the regular verbs in the language must be gravely pronounced defective, because they do not conform to this imaginary model.

In the following tables, the example of the learned Kühner has been followed, in selecting *βουλιών* as the paradigm of regular conjugation. This verb is strictly regular, it glides smoothly over the tongue, is not liable to be mispronounced, and presents, to the eye, the prefixes, root, and terminations, with entire distinctness throughout. This is followed by shorter paradigms, in part merely synoptical, which exhibit the different classes of verbs, with their varieties of formation. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that, in the table of translation (§ 283), the form of the verb must be adapted to the number and person of the pronoun; thus, *I am planning, thou art*

planning, &c. ; or that, in the translation of the middle voice, the forms of “*plan*” are to be changed into the corresponding forms of “*deliberate*” ; and, in that of the passive voice, into the corresponding forms of “*be planned*.”

V. *To arrange the whole in the most convenient manner for study and reference.* The inflection of each word is exhibited upon a single page, or, if this is not possible, except in the case of *βουλεύω*, at a single opening. Words which the student may wish to compare, are presented, as far as possible, at the same opening. Thus a single opening exhibits all the nouns of the first and second declension, another, the declension of the numerals, article, and pronouns, another, the verbs *ἵμι*, *εἶμι*, and *ἴμι*, &c. In the quarto edition, a single opening presents all the tables of declension ; another, the whole regular conjugation of the verb, including its terminations, paradigm, and translation ; a third, all the verbs in *μι*, &c.

With respect to the manner in which these tables should be used, so much depends upon the age and attainments of the student, that no directions could be given which might not require to be greatly modified in particular cases. I would, however, recommend,

1. That the paradigms should not be learned *en masse*, but gradually, in connexion with the study of the principles and rules of the grammar, and with other exercises.

2. That some of the paradigms should rather be used for reference, than formally committed to memory. It will be seen at once, that some of them have been inserted merely for the sake of exhibiting differences of accent, or individual peculiarities.

3. That in adjectives and words similarly inflected, each gender should be repeated by itself. The association of forms which is fixed in learning the nouns, will not then be broken up in passing to the adjectives. The order in which the genders are repeated, seems to be indifferent. In the tables, the neuter is placed next to the masculine, because it is of the same declension, and has, in part, the same forms.

4. That in the first learning, and common repetition of the paradigms, the dual should be omitted. It is little more than a mere variety of the plural, of comparatively rare occurrence, and, from its regular simplicity of structure, may always be supplied with perfect ease from the tables of terminations, or from general rules. That it may be omitted or repeated at pleasure, it is placed last in the following tables. If any should object to this arrangement, as interfering with old associations, let them remember, that the book is de

signed for those whose only grammatical associations connect the plural immediately with the singular. I have no desire to change the habits of those who have already learned the Greek paradigms, but to discover, if possible, the best method for those who are yet to learn them.

5. That, in learning and consulting the paradigms, the student should constantly compare them with each other, with the tables of terminations, and with the rules of the grammar.

6. That the humble volume should not be dismissed from service, till the paradigms are impressed upon the tablets of the memory as legibly as upon the printed page, — till they have become so familiar to the student, that whenever he has occasion to repeat them, “the words,” in the expressive language of Milton, “like so many nimble and airy servitors, shall trip about him at command, and in well-ordered files, as he would wish, fall aptly into their own places.”

Hanover, N. H., Aug. 10th, 1841.

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PART FIRST.

A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

ATTIC AND COMMON DIALECTS,

WITH THE

ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GRAMMAR.

Ὡ μίγιστη Παλλάδος καλούμιναι
Πασῶν Ἀθῆναι τιμιωτάτη πόλις.
Sophocles, Œd. Col.

“Behold

Where on the Ægean shore a city stands
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits
Or hospitable, in her sweet recess,
City or suburban, studious walks and shades.
See there the olive grove of Academe,
Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long;
There flowery hill Hymettus with the sound
Of bees' industrious murmur oft invites
To studious musing; there Ilissus rolls
His whispering stream; within the walls, then view
The schools of ancient sages; his who bred
Great Alexander to subdue the world,
Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next;
There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power
Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit
By voice or hand, and various-measured verse,
Æolian charms and Dorian lyric odes,
And his who gave them breath, but higher sung,
Blind Melesigenes, thence Homer called,
Whose poem Phœbus challenged for his own.
Thence what the lofty grave tragedians taught
In Chorus or Iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight received,
In brief sententious precepts, while they treat
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life;
High actions and high passions best describing.
Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratic,
Shook the arsenal, and fulminated over Greece,
To Macedon, and Artaxerxes' throne:
To sage philosophy next lend thine ear,
From heaven descended to the low-roofed house
Of Socrates; see there his tenement,
Whom well inspired the oracle pronounced
Wisest of men.”

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. MAN is a social being, formed for the expression of his thoughts and feelings. He expresses them in various ways, but chiefly by means of *words*. These words constitute what is called LANGUAGE, a term derived from “lingua,” the Latin name of the *tongue*, the busiest organ of speech.

Different words are employed by different nations to denote the same thing. Thus the animal which we name “horse,” is named by the French “cheval,” by the Germans “ross,” &c. Hence arise many distinct languages, which are usually named from the nations that employ them, or the countries where they prevail; as, for example, the Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, English, and Italian languages. The meaning of the term *language* is sometimes so extended, as to include all the signs of thought and feeling; thus we speak of the *language* of the *eye*, the *language* of *flowers*, &c.

§ 2. The GREEK LANGUAGE is the language spoken in Greece, and by Greek colonies in other countries. Its most general division is into the *Ancient* and the *Modern* Greek. The former, commonly called simply “the Greek,” was spoken in Greece during the period of its highest glory; the latter is spoken there at the present day.

§ 3. Varieties of the same language are termed **DIALECTS** (from the Greek *διάλεκτος*, *speech*). That variety of the Greek language which was spoken in Athens, the capital of Attica, was called the **ATTIC DIALECT**; that which was spoken in Ionia, the *Ionic*; in the Doric states, the *Doric*; in the Æolic states, the *Æolic*.

§ 4. The language of Athens, from the intellectual superiority of this city over the rest of Greece, was gradually adopted by the educated classes in all the states, and became the universal language of prose composition. As its use extended, it naturally lost some of its peculiarities, and received many additions; and, thus diffused and modified, it took the appellation of the **COMMON DIALECT OR LANGUAGE**.

The Attic and Common dialects, therefore, do not differ in any essential feature, and may properly be regarded, the one as the earlier and pure, the other as the later and impure, form of the same dialect. In this dialect, either in its earlier or later form, we find written nearly the whole that remains to us of Greek literature. It may claim therefore to be regarded, notwithstanding a few splendid compositions in the other dialects, as the national language of Greece; and its acquisition should form the commencement and the basis of Greek study.

§ 5. The science of language is termed **PHILOLOGY** (from *φιλολογία*, *love of language*). It consists of several parts, as *Grammar*, *Lexicography*, *Interpretation*, and the *History of Language*.

GRAMMAR (*γραμματική*, *science of letters*,) treats of the laws according to which words are form-

ed, and connected in discourse. If it treats of these laws with respect to language in general, it is called **GENERAL GRAMMAR**; if with respect to a particular language, it receives a corresponding designation; as *Greek Grammar*, *Latin Grammar*, &c.

§ 6. That part of grammar which treats of the *formation of words* is called **ETYMOLOGY** (*ἔτυμολογία*, *doctrine of derivation*); that which treats of their *connexion in discourse*, **SYNTAX** (*σύνταξις*, *arrangement*). Introductory to these, are **ORTHOGRAPHY** (*ὀρθογραφία*, *correct writing*), which treats of the *characters* with which words are *written*, and **ORTHOEPY** (*ὀρθοέπεια*, *correct speaking*), which treats of the *sounds* with which words are *spoken*.

A thought expressed in words forms a *sentence*, (from the Latin *sententia*, *thought*). We may say, therefore, that I. **ORTHOGRAPHY** treats of *characters*; II. **ORTHOEPY**, of *sounds*; III. **ETYMOLOGY**, of *words*; and IV. **SYNTAX**, of *sentences*: or, in other words, that **ORTHOGRAPHY** regards language as addressed to the *eye*; **ORTHOEPY**, to the *ear*; **ETYMOLOGY**, to the *simple apprehension*; and **SYNTAX**, to the *judgment*.

BOOK I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Ἐξίψεν αὐτοῖς. Ἐπιπέσειν τι σὺνθλίσει
Æschylus, Prom. Vinct.

“A small drop of ink,
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.”

§ 7. THE Greek language is written with *twenty-four letters, two breathings, three accents, four marks of punctuation*, and a few other characters.

CHAPTER I.

THE LETTERS.

§ 8. The characters which denote the *elementary sounds* of a language are called **LETTERS** (Lat. *littera*), and, taken together, form what is termed its **ALPHABET** (from *Ἄλφα* and *Βῆτα*, the first two Greek letters). The following table presents the order of the Greek letters, their large and small forms, their corresponding Roman letters, their names, and their power as numeral characters. Below are placed three obsolete letters, retained as numeral characters, and called *Episēma* (*ἐπίσημον*, *sign, mark*).

TABLE OF THE ALPHABET.

Order.	Forms. Large. Small.	Roman Letters.		Name.	Numeral Power.
I.	<i>A</i> α	a	᾿	<i>Αλφα</i> Alpha	1
II.	<i>B</i> β, β	b	᾿	<i>Βῆτα</i> Beta	2
III.	<i>Γ</i> γ, γ	g, n	᾿	<i>Γάμμα</i> Gamma	3
IV.	<i>Δ</i> δ	d	᾿	<i>Δέλτα</i> Delta	4
V.	<i>E</i> ε	ē	᾿	<i>Ε ψιλόν</i> Epsilon	5
VI.	<i>Z</i> ζ, ζ	z	᾿	<i>Ζῆτα</i> Zeta	7
VII.	<i>H</i> η	ē	᾿	<i>Ἡτα</i> Eta	8
VIII.	<i>Θ</i> θ, θ	th	᾿	<i>Θῆτα</i> Theta	9
IX.	<i>I</i> ι, ι	i	᾿	<i>Ἰῶτα</i> Iota	10
X.	<i>K</i> κ	c	᾿	<i>Κάππα</i> Kappa	20
XI.	<i>Λ</i> λ	l	᾿	<i>Λάμβδα</i> Lambda	30
XII.	<i>M</i> μ	m	᾿	<i>Μῦ</i> Mu	40
XIII.	<i>N</i> ν	n	᾿	<i>Νῦ</i> Nu	50
XIV.	<i>Ξ</i> ξ	x	᾿	<i>Ξῖ</i> Xi	60
XV.	<i>O</i> ο	ō	᾿	<i>Ο μικρόν</i> Omicron	70
XVI.	<i>Π</i> π, π	p	᾿	<i>Πῖ</i> Pi	80
XVII.	<i>P</i> ρ	r	᾿	<i>Ρῶ</i> Rho	100
XVIII.	<i>Σ</i> σ, σ	s	᾿	<i>Σίγμα</i> Sigma	200
XIX.	<i>T</i> τ, τ	t	᾿	<i>Ταῦ</i> Tau	300
XX.	<i>Υ</i> υ	y	᾿	<i>Υ ψιλόν</i> Upsilon	400
XXI.	<i>Φ</i> φ	ph	᾿	<i>Φῖ</i> Phi	500
XXII.	<i>X</i> χ	ch	᾿	<i>Χῖ</i> Chi	600
XXIII.	<i>Ψ</i> ψ	ps	᾿	<i>Ψῖ</i> Psi	700
XXIV.	<i>Ω</i> ω	ō	᾿	<i>Ω μέγα</i> Omega	800
EPI- SEMA.	{ <i>F</i> Ϝ, ϝ <i>Q</i> Ϟ <i>D</i> ϟ	f q sh		<i>Βαῦ</i> Vau <i>Κόππα</i> Koppa <i>Σαμπῖ</i> Sampi	6 90 900

REMARKS UPON THE ALPHABET.

I. FORMS.

§ 9. 1. The second form of small iota is found written beneath α , η , and ω , and is called *iota subscript* (subscriptus, *written beneath*). It is never sounded; thus $\alpha\iota\delta\eta$ is pronounced $\alpha\delta\eta$. See § 54.

2. σ is used at the beginning and in the middle, and ς at the end of a word; thus, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\varsigma$.

In compound words, some editors, to mark the composition, use ς for σ at the end of each component word, as $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota\sigma\phi\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (compounded of $\pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\iota\sigma$, and $\phi\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$), instead of the more correct $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\iota\sigma\phi\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

3. The other double forms are used indifferently; as $\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ or $\beta\omicron\upsilon\sigma$.

4. Two or more letters are often united into one character, called a *ligature* (*ligatura*, *tie*), except in recent editions; as $\kappa\iota$ for $\kappa\alpha\iota$, \omicron for $\omicron\varsigma$, υ for $\omicron\upsilon$, $\sigma\theta$ for $\sigma\theta$, ς for $\sigma\tau$, &c.

The ligature τ is named $\sigma\tau\iota$ or $\sigma\tau\iota\gamma\mu\alpha$.

II. ROMAN LETTERS.

§ 10. By the side of the Greek letters in the table, are put the Roman letters which take their place, when Greek words are transferred into Latin or English; thus Κύκλωψ becomes *Cyclops*.

For the change of γ into *n*, see § 61.

For the change of diphthongs, see § 55.

III. NAME.

§ 11. The name Ἐψιλόν means *smooth E*, and Ἰψιλόν , *smooth I*. These letters were so called in distinction, the first, from an old mark for the rough breathing (see § 17), and the second, from an early form of the aspirate letter *Vau*. Ὀ μικρόν means *small* (i. e. *short*) *O*, and Ὀ μέγα , *great* (i. e. *long*) *O*. The other names of the letters have no significance in Greek. They were either formed by adding a vowel to the letter, merely to aid in sounding it; thus Φῖ , Χῖ , &c., just as in English *be*, *ce*: or were borrowed from the Phœnicians, from whom the Greeks received the greater part

of their alphabet; as Ἄλφα from the Oriental Aleph, Βῆτα from Beth, &c.

The obsolete letter Vau has been likewise named, from its form, the *digamma* (δῖς, twice), i. e. the double gamma. In the early Greek alphabet, Vau was placed after *s*, and Koppa after *τ*; as, in our own alphabet, *f* after *e*, and *g* after *p*.

IV. NUMERAL POWER.

§ 12. To denote numbers under a thousand, the Greeks employed the letters of the alphabet, as exhibited in the table, with the mark (') over them; as α' 1, ι' 10, ιβ' 12, ρxy' 123. The first eight letters, with Vau, represented the nine units; the next eight, with Koppa, the nine tens; and the last eight, with Sampi, the nine hundreds. The thousands were denoted by the same letters with the mark beneath; as ε' 5, ρε 5,000, xy' 23, κγ 23,000, αωμ' 1841.

Vau, in its usual small form (υ), resembles the ligature for στ (§ 9). Hence some editors confound them, and employ ΣΤ, as the large form of Vau, to denote 6.

Sometimes the Greek letters, like our own, denote ordinal numbers, according to their own order in the alphabet. In this way the books of Homer are marked; as Ἰλιάδες A, Z, Ω, *The Iliad, Books I., VI., XXIV.*

V. PRONUNCIATION.

§ 13. There is no art of embalming sounds. The ancient pronunciation of the Greek, therefore, can now only be inferred, and, in part, with great uncertainty. The pronunciation of modern scholars is exceedingly various. Of the different methods that prevail, the English is probably the farthest from the ancient pronunciation. Still there appears no sufficient reason for substituting any other method for this, unless we adopt that which now prevails in Greece itself, and which seems, therefore, to have the best claim to be regarded as the proper standard of Greek pronunciation. The sounds of the letters according to the English method are as follows.

NOTE. To avoid confusion, the terms *protracted* and *abrupt* are employed below, to denote what, in English orthography, we commonly call *long* and *short* sounds. In Greek grammar, the terms *long* and *short* properly refer to quantity (§ 47). For the correct use of the terms *open* and *close*, which are sometimes employed to denote long and short sounds, see § 27.

§ 14. ENGLISH METHOD. η, υ, and ω have always the protracted sounds of *e* in *mete*, *u* in *tube*, and *o* in *note*; as θησαί, τύπτω, σφῶν.

ε and *ο* have the abrupt sounds of *e* in *let*, and *o* in *dot*; except before another vowel, and at the end of a word, where they are protracted, like *e* in *real*, and *o* in *go*; as λέγω, λόγος · Θεός, νόος · δέ, τό.

α and *ι* are, in general, sounded like *a* and *i* in English; when protracted, like *a* in *hate*, and *i* in *pine*; when abrupt, like *a* in *hat*, and *i* in *pin*. At the end of a word, *ι* always maintains its protracted sound; but *α*, except in monosyllables, takes the indistinct sound of *a* in *Columbia*; as Θηρί, λέοντι · προῶγμα, φιλία · τά.

If *α* or *ι* receives the ictus (§ 20), and is followed by a single consonant or ζ, it is protracted in the penult, but abrupt in the antepenult; as ἄγω, ἐλπίζω · γράφει, φιλίω. From this rule is excepted *α* in the antepenult, when the vowel of the penult is *ι* or *ι* before another vowel, in which case *α* is protracted; as πατίω, νανίας.

γ, *κ*, and *χ* are always hard in sound: *γ* being pronounced like *g* in *go*, except before a palatal (§ 61); *κ* and *χ*, like *c* in *cap* and *ch* in *chaos*, i. e. like *k*; as γένος, κήρυξ, χέω; but ἄγγος is pronounced *ang-gos*.

Θ has the sharp sound of *th* in *thin*; as Θεός.

σ has the sharp sound of *s* in *say*; except in the middle of a word before *μ*, and at the end of a word after *η* and *ω*, where it sounds like *z*; as βέσαι · κόσμος, τῆς, ὤς.

σ and τ never have the sound of *sh*; thus Ἀσία is pronounced *A'-si-a*, not *A'-shi-a*; Κριτίας, *Krit'-i-as*, not *Krish'-i-as*.

At the beginning of a word, ξ sounds like *z*, and ψ like *s*; and, of two consonants which cannot both be pronounced with ease, the first is silent; as Ξενοφῶν, ψηφίζω, Πτολεμαῖος, βδέλλιον. So, in English, *zebec*, *psalm*, &c.

With such exceptions as have now been mentioned, the Greek letters are sounded, according to the English method, precisely like the corresponding letters in our own alphabet.

§ 15. MODERN GREEK METHOD. The letters are pronounced by the modern Greeks as follows.

α like *a* in *father*. After the sound of *ι* (i. e. after *ι*, *η*, *η*, *υ*, *αι*, *υ* or *υι*) like *a* in *peculiarity*.

ε like *e* in *fellow*, nearly.

η, *ι*, and *υ* like *i* in *machine*.

ο and *ω* like *o* in *porter*.

NOTE. The long and short vowels are pronounced as though the same in quantity.

β like *v*; Λίβιος is pronounced *Livios*.

γ before the sounds of *ι* (*ι*, *αι*) and *υ*, nearly like *y* in *yes*, *York*. In all other cases, it is guttural, like the German *g* in *Tag*. *γγ* and *γκ* like *ng* in

strongest; γξ like *nx*, as λόγξ, *lynx*; γχ nearly like *ng-h*, as Ἄγγιχον, *Ang-hises*.

δ like *th* in *that*.

ζ like *x*.

θ like *th* in *thin*.

κ like *k*.

λ like *l*. Before the sound of *i*, like the Italian *gl*, or *li* in *William*.

μ like *m*. μσ like *mb*; as Ἰμπεροσθεν, *embroathen*. μψ like *mbs*.

ν like *n*. Before the sound of *i*, like the Italian *gn*, or *ni* in *mission*. In the words τέν, τήν, έν, σέν, before a word beginning with *s* or *ξ*, like *γ*; before a word beginning with *σ* or *ψ*, like *μ*; as τέν παιέν, έν ξυλόχην, pronounced τένγπαιέν, ένξυλόχην. τέν ποτηέν, έν ψυχην, pronounced τένμποτηέν, ένμψυχην. τν like *nd*; as Ἰντιμος, pronounced *endimos*.

ξ like *x* or *kz*.

σ like *p*.

ρ like *r*.

ς like *s* in *soft*. Before β, γ, δ, μ, ρ, like *s*; as κόσμος, σβίσαι, Σμόρην, pronounced *kozmos*, &c.; also at the end of a word; thus τούς βασιλούς, τῆς γῆς, as if τούζβασιλούς, τῆζγῆς.

τ like *t* in *tell*.

φ like *ph* or *f*.

χ like the German *ch* or the Spanish *j*.

ψ like *ps*.

§ 16. For the pronunciation of the diphthongs, see § 56; for the breathings, § 18; for the ictus, § 20.

CHAPTER II.

THE BREATHINGS.

§ 17. A vowel or ρ, beginning a word, has over it a small mark, in the form of a crescent, and called, from its denoting an emission of the breath, a *breathing*. If its horns are turned to the right (´), it denotes a strong emission of the breath, and is called the **ROUGH BREATHING**, or the **ASPIRATE** (*aspīro, to breathe*); if to the left (˘), it denotes a gentle emission of the breath, and is called the **SMOOTH OR SOFT BREATHING**. See § 36.

The rough breathing has a corresponding letter in the Roman *h*, which is placed before the vowel, but after the *r*; as *Ἑκτωρ*, *Hector*, *Ῥέα*, *Rhea*.

In writing *Rhea*, instead of *Hrea*, the Romans committed the same inaccuracy that we have committed in writing *while*, instead of *hwile* (pronounced *hoo-ile*); since, in both cases, the breathing introduces the word.

§ 18. In the English method of pronouncing Greek, we give to the rough breathing the force of our *h*, and disregard the smooth breathing; thus ὄρος is pronounced *horos*, but ὄρος, *oros*. The modern Greeks disregard both the rough and the smooth breathing.

CHAPTER III.

THE ACCENTS.

§ 19. Over every word, with a few exceptions, is found a mark to denote the ancient accent. A sharp tone of the voice was denoted by the mark (´), called the ACUTE ACCENT (*acūtus accentus*, *sharp tone*). But if this tone belonged to the last syllable of a word not closing a sentence, it lost a part of its sharpness, and then received this mark (˘), called the GRAVE ACCENT (*gravis*, *heavy*). If upon the same syllable the voice both rose to this sharp tone, and then fell again to its common tone, this rise and fall was denoted by the mark (ˆ) or (ˆ), called the CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT (*circumflexus*, *bent round*). See § 47.

The last mark seems to have been formed from the other two (ˆ).

§ 20. In the English method of pronouncing Greek, these marks are not regarded, and the *ictus* (Lat. *stroke*, *blow*), or stress of the voice (§ 47), is placed according to the following rule:

In *dissyllables*, the *penult* (§ 39) always takes the ictus. In polysyllables, the penult, if *long*, takes the ictus; but, if *short*, throws it upon the *antepenult*.

In the modern Greek method, the place of the ictus is uniformly determined by the written accent. Thus *καλῶ*, *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἄνθρωπῶν*, *ἡχός*, are pronounced by the English method *ka'-lo*, *an-thro'-pos*, *an-thro'-po*, *e'-cho-os*; by the modern Greek method, *ka-lo'*, *an'-thro-pos*, *an-thro'-po*, *e-cho'-os*.

A second accent, arising from an *enclitic*, gives, in the modern Greek method, a secondary ictus, if the proper accent of the word is upon the antepenult; but, otherwise, is disregarded; as *ἄνθρωπός ἐστι· εὐμά μου*.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MARKS OF PUNCTUATION, AND OTHER CHARACTERS.

§ 21. Of the Greek marks of punctuation (punctum, *point*), the **COMMA** (κόμμα, from κόπτω, *to cut off*), and the **PERIOD** (περίοδος, *circuit*, because the sentence has now run through its whole circuit,) are the same as in English; (,) and (.) . The **COLON** (κῶλον, *limb, member*), is a point at the top (·) . The **NOTE OF INTERROGATION** (nota interrogatio- nis, *mark of a question*), has the form of our semi-colon (;), i. e. of our note of interrogation (?) inverted; as τί λέγεις; *what are you saying?*

A few recent editors have adopted, in the printing of Greek, our note of exclamation (!) .

§ 22. **CORONIS** and **APOSTROPHE**. The mark (´), which at the beginning of a word is the smooth breathing, if placed over the middle of a word, shows that two words have been combined into

one, and is called the *corōnis* (κορωνίς, *crooked mark*); as ταῦτά for τὰ αὐτά· while at the end, it shows that a vowel has been cut off, and is called the *apostrophe* (ἀπόστροφος, from ἀποστρέφω, *to turn away, to remove*); as ἀλλ' ἐγώ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

HYPODIASTOLE. A mark like a comma (,) is usually placed after some forms of the article and of the relative pronoun, when followed by the enclitic τέ or τί; as ὁ,τε, τό,τε, ὅ,τι, to distinguish them from the particles ὅτε, τότε, ὅτι. This mark is called the *hypodiastole* (ὑποδιαστολή, *separation beneath*), or the *diastole* (διαστολή, *separation*). Some editors more wisely omit it, and merely separate the enclitic by a space.

The **DIÆRESIS** (διαίρεσις, *division*), is placed, as in English, over the latter of two vowels, to show that they do not form a diphthong; as ὄϊς, pronounced *o-is*, πραῦς.

§ 23. The **HYPHEN** (ὑφέν, *mark of union*), is employed as in English; thus λέ-γεις.

A **PARENTHESIS** (παρένθεσις, *insertion*), is sometimes marked as in English; thus (φεῦ); sometimes by two dashes; thus — φεῦ —.

BRACKETS (from the French braquer, *to bend*), are used by editors to inclose words which do not properly belong to the text; as [τὸ].

MARKS OF QUANTITY. We sometimes place the mark (˘) over a letter or syllable, to show that it is long; (˘), to show that it is short; (˘) or (˘), to show that it may be either long or short; as ψιλόν, ὕδατι, πλημυ ὕρις. See § 47.

BOOK II.

ORTHOEPY.

Γλώσσης μίλιγμα. *Æschylus, Eumenides.*

“O wondrous power of modulated sound!
Which, like the air (whose all-obedient shape
Thou mak'st thy slave,) canst subtly pervade
The yielded avenues of sense, unlock
The close affections, by some fairy path
Winning an easy way through every ear.”

INTRODUCTION.

§ 24. The SOUNDS which constitute the material of language, are made by the breath, in its passage from the lungs to the open air. The breath first ascends through the windpipe to a narrow opening at its top, called the *glottis* (*γλωττίς*, from *γλῶττα*, *tongue*). This opening, we have the power, within certain limits, of enlarging or diminishing, at our pleasure. In ordinary breathing, the glottis is fully open, and the breath passes gently and noiselessly through it. But, if we contract the aperture, and send the breath through it with force, sound is then produced, upon the same principle as in wind instruments; and, the smaller we make the aperture, the sharper is the sound.

§ 25. But our power of modifying the sound does not stop here. The breath passes from the

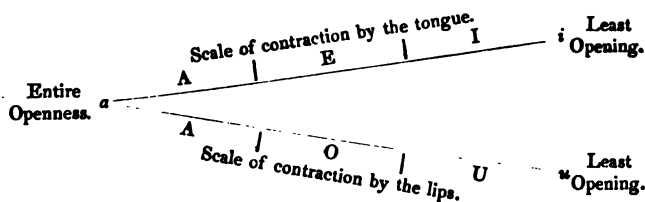
glottis not into the open air, but into an irregularly shaped chamber or cavern, if we may use the term, which can be enlarged, or contracted, or changed in its form, by the movement of the jaws, or the action of the tongue and lips. The modifications of sound thus produced, differ from each other, not as the different notes of the same instrument, but rather as the notes of different instruments. These modifications are called **VOWELS** (*vocālis*, *vocal*, from *vox*, *voice*).

§ 26. These modifications vary, not only in different languages and in different dialects of the same language, but in the same dialect at different times, and even at the same time as spoken by different individuals. Indeed, no precise description can be given of them, nor can any limit be assigned to their number. They are as numerous as the different degrees to which the mouth can be opened, and the different degrees and modes in which the tongue and lips can contract and vary the passage-way of the voice. Hence arises the difficulty of learning the vowel sounds of any other than our native language, and the impossibility of determining with precision what these sounds were, in a language which is no longer spoken. Even in living languages, they are in a continual process of change.

§ 27. It is obviously impossible to assign a distinct character to each of these modifications. We must either neglect marking them at all, as some of the Eastern nations have done, or we must divide them into a convenient number of classes, and content ourselves with assigning a character to each class. Most nations have adopted the latter course. It is but natural that they should differ in the number of their classes. The most common number has been five, marked in the Roman alphabet by the letters *A* (sounded as in *father*, *wall*, *fan*, not as in *hate*), *E* (as in *they*, *then*, not as in *mete*), *I* (as in *machine*, *pin*, not as in *pine*), *O* (as in *note*, *not*), *U* (as in *tube*, *bull*); and commonly called the vowels *A*, *E*, *I*, *O*, and *U*. In these we observe three degrees of openness. 1. In *A*, the organs of speech (*ᾠργανον*, *instrument*.) are thrown fully open, or nearly so, and the voice comes forth with its greatest freedom. 2. In *E* and *O*, the passage is somewhat contracted;

in *E* by the tongue, and in *O* by the lips. 3. In *I* and *U*, the contraction is still greater; made by the tongue in *I*, and by the lips in *U*.

§ 28. These varieties of sound may be thus represented to the eye. Take the point *a*, to denote an entire openness of the organs. Then draw the line *a i*, as a scale for the successive degrees of contraction made by the tongue, terminating in the point *i*, which denotes the least opening between the tongue and the roof of the mouth, that will transmit a clear vocal sound. But the contraction may likewise be made with the lips. As a scale for this contraction, draw another line *a u*, beginning at the same point of entire openness, *a*, and terminating in the point *u*, which denotes the least opening at the lips, that will transmit a clear vocal sound. Divide each line into three parts, to denote the three degrees of openness usually marked. Then the two divisions nearest *a*, diverging but little from each other, represent together that class of sounds which we call the vowel *A*. The two middle divisions represent the vowels *E* and *O*. The two divisions nearest *i* and *u*, represent the vowels *I* and *U*. We have drawn cross lines to mark the divisions, but in reality, the vowels blend with each other, like the colors in the rainbow.



In general, we call *A*, *E*, and *O*, the open, *I* and *U*, the close vowels.

§ 29. The more open the vowel, the greater is the expenditure of breath, and, consequently, the greater the effort in speaking. Hence there is a tendency, in the progress of language, towards the closer pronunciation of the open vowels. Upon the figure above, this change to a closer sound would be represented as a movement of the sound from the left to the right, from *a* towards *i* or *u*. This change or movement can be arrested in language, as little by the distinction of alphabetical characters, as by the cross lines we have drawn upon our figure above. As early as when Homer sang, the long sound belonging to the first division had advanced, in the most refined Greek dialect, the Ionic, into the second division, and become, instead of long *a*, which the rude Dorians retained, *η*. By a still further progress, this very *η*, properly the long *E* sound, has since advanced into the third division, and become an *I* sound. Indeed, so remarkable has been this *precession* (*præcessio*, *going forward*,) of the vowels in the Greek language, that *η*, *υ*, *ι*, *η*, *υ*, and *υ*, have now all lost their distinctive sounds, and, except as memorials of the past, are nothing more than different modes of writing *ι*.

§ 30. The long vowels, from the greater demand which they make upon the breath, are especially liable to this precession. The long, open *a* (*ah*), which our ancestors carried from the continent of Europe to England, has become, for the most part, an *E* sound, as in *hate, ale*; while the short *a*, though somewhat modified, still remains in the first division; as in *hat, man*. Nay, further, this very long *a* is even now upon the confines of the third division; and, by observing our utterance of the vowel, we may perceive that, though we begin with an *E*, we close with an *I* sound; thus we pronounce *hate, ale*, as though *haete, aelee*. The slippery vowel is already stealing over another boundary. So, also, our long *e* has become an *I* sound, while the short *e* remains in its proper division; as in *mete, met*. Hence the striking irregularities in English orthography. In our own country, there has been a distinctly perceptible precession of some of the vowels, owing, however, in part, to external causes, even within the last quarter of a century.

This precession is more rapid in the language of refined, than in that of rude nations; more rapid in the speech of the city, than in that of the country. The principal counteracting and retarding influence seems to be that of music. Music delights in open sounds. In singing, our pronunciation is far more open than in speaking; and the great love and cultivation of music upon the continent of Europe has been, perhaps, the chief reason why there has been so much less precession of the vowels in the continental languages than in the English.

§ 31. In speaking, the breath is sent forth, not in a continuous stream, but by successive impulses, each impulse producing its separate vowel sound. This sound may be the same throughout, as in *be, hat*; or it may combine the sounds of two, or even of three, different vowels; as in *boil* (as if *baw-il*), *buoy* (as if *boo-aw-y*). Two vowels pronounced with the same impulse of the breath, form a **DIPHTHONG** (*δίφθογγος, double sound*); three, a **TRIPHTHONG** (*τρίφθογγος, thrice, φθόγγος, sound*).

We sometimes distinguish a single vowel sound as a *simple* vowel, and a diphthong, or a triphthong, as a *compound* vowel. In a diphthong, the first vowel is termed the *prepositive* vowel (*præpositus, placed before*); the second, the *subjunctive* (*subjunctus, subjoined*).

§ 32. Between the successive impulses of the voice, the organs of speech may be kept open; as in *re-act, cre-ate*. The effect thus produced is called *hiatus* (Lat. *openness of the mouth*). But we

speak with greater ease, and with more pleasure to the ear, if, between the successive impulses, the organs are nearly or entirely closed; as in *re-ly*, *re-bel*, *re-main*. There is then less expenditure of the breath, and the vowel sounds are more distinctly formed. The interruptions and modifications of sound produced by this closure of the organs, are called **CONSONANTS** (consonans, *sounding with*, because employed only in connexion with vowels).

The sounds of the voice are *jointed*, as it were, by these intervening consonants, and are, therefore, termed *articulate* sounds (articulātus, *jointed*, from articulus, *a small joint*).

§ 33. In the passage of the voice from the glottis to the open air, there are three *gateways*, if we may so call them, where the closure may take place.

I. We may arrest the voice, immediately after its leaving the glottis, by bringing the back part of the tongue against the palate (palātum). The consonants thus formed are called **PALATALS**, or sometimes, with less precision, *gutturals* (guttur, *throat*); e. g. *k* or *c* hard, *g* hard, as in *become*, *again*.

II. If we have suffered the voice to pass freely through the first gateway, we have a second opportunity of arresting it in the fore mouth, by pressing the tongue against the upper jaw. The consonants thus formed are called **LINGUALS** (lingua, *tongue*), or, less correctly, *dentals* (dens, *tooth*); e. g. *t*, *d*, as in *matin*, *adieu*.

III. If the voice has passed through the first and the second gates, we may still arrest it, by closing the lips. The consonants thus formed, are called **LABIALS** (labium, *lip*); e. g. *p*, *b*, as in *map*, *tub*. These outer gates passed, the fugitive is secure from arrest.

The **CONSONANTS** are thus divided into three **CLASSES**, according to the organs by the closure of which they are made. These classes are usually thus arranged; I. **LABIALS**, II. **PALATALS**, III. **LINGUALS**. Consonants of the same class are termed *cognate* (cognātus, *akin*); as *p* and *b*.

§ 34. Consonants are likewise divided into ORDERS, according to the degree of the closure, or the character of their sound.

1. SMOOTH MUTES (*mutus, dumb*, because without sound), in which there is an entire suspension of the sound; as *p, k, t*.

2. MIDDLE MUTES, in which, with an entire closure of the organs, there is yet a slight murmuring within, which distinguishes them from the smooth mutes; as *b, g* hard, *d*.

3. ROUGH MUTES, in which, instead of a perfect closure of the organs, a slight aperture is left, through which there is a strong breathing; as *f, th*.

4. NASALS (*nasus, nose*), in which the ordinary passage of the voice is closed, but a *by-path* is left open through the nose, by which it escapes; as *m, n*.

5. DOUBLE CONSONANTS, in which two consonant sounds are united, and represented by a single letter; as *x*, equivalent to *ks* or *gs*.

Consonants of the same order may be termed *coördinate* (*con, together, ordinātus, arranged in order*); as *p, k, t*.

Consonants having both cognates and coördinates may be termed *associated* (*associātus*); other consonants, *unassociated*.

The nasals *m* and *n*, together with *l* and *r*, are distinguished from the other consonants by a more *flowing* sound, and are hence called LIQUIDS (*liquidus, flowing*).

In *l*, the end of the tongue is brought to the upper jaw, while a passage for the voice is left on each side of the tongue. In *r*, there is a vibration, or quick movement of the end of the tongue, which modifies without interrupting the sound.

Consonants which have a hissing sound, are called SIBILANTS (*sibilans, hissing*); as *s*.

§ 35. The rough mutes are likewise called, from their strong breathing, *aspirate* mutes (*aspirātus, breathed out*), or simply *aspirates*, when there is no danger of mistake from the use of this term (§ 17). The smooth mutes are so termed, because they are free from aspiration, which is regarded as *roughening* the sound. The middle mutes are named from their *intermediate* character, since, like the smooth mutes, they entirely close the organs, and yet, like the rough, are not wholly without sound. The sound, however, of both the middle and the rough mutes is so very imperfect, that there is no injustice in calling them *dumb*. By a similar personification, the liquids and sibilants are regarded as *half* endowed with the power of speech, and are therefore called

semivowels (*semivocālis, half-vocal*); while the vowels (*vocilis, vocal*) are regarded as fully endowed with this power.

The description, given above, of the classes and orders into which the consonants are divided, has been taken from our own language; but it may probably be referred to the Greek, without any important change, except in the description of the middle mutes (§ 61).

§ 36. We may begin to speak with the organs closed, and the voice pressing at the gateway for its release. Our first sound will then be a consonant; as in *bee, can, day, go*. Or we may begin with the organs open. Our first sound will then be a vowel; as in *ale, open, hate, home*. But the emission of breath from the glottis must always have commenced, before it can be formed into sound. If, therefore, we begin with a vowel, there must always be an introductory breathing, which, according as it is more or less forcible, is called the *rough* or the *smooth* breathing.

Most languages have no mark for the smooth breathing, as it is sufficiently indicated by the absence of the character for the rough. The Greek marks the smooth, as well as the rough breathing (§ 17).

§ 37. The vowels, consonants, and breathings, together constitute the VOCAL ELEMENTS (*vocis elementa, elements of the voice*). Their principal divisions are exhibited in the following table.

Vocal Elements.	{	Vowels,	{ Simple,	{ Open.	
			{ Compound,	{ Close.	
				{ Diphthongs.	{ Triphthongs.
		Consonants,	{ Labials,	} { Single,	{ Mutes,
			{ Palatals,		
			{ Linguals,		{ Smooth.
		Breathings,	{ Rough.		{ Middle.
			{ Smooth.		{ Rough.
					{ Liquids.
					{ Sibilants.

§ 38. The elements which, in speaking, are *taken together*, that is, pronounced with a single impulse of the voice, constitute a SYLLABLE (*συλλαβή*, from *συλλαμβάνω*, to take together).

A syllable may consist of merely its vowel sound; or it may consist of this sound, preceded or followed, or both preceded and followed, by one or more consonants; as *a*; *be*, *dry*; *an*, *and*; *man*, *stand*. In the poetical language of Thiersch, "The essence, and, as it were, the soul of the syllable, is the vowel sound, which, when consonants precede it, breaks out from the compression of the organs, and merges in the same, when consonants follow it." — Gr. Gram. § 26. Sandford's Transl.

§ 39. 1. A word consisting of but one syllable is termed a *monosyllable* (*μόνος*, *single*); of two syllables, a *dissyllable* (*δύς*, *twice*); of three, a *trisyllable* (*τρεις*, *thrice*); and, in general, of more than two, a *polysyllable* (*πολύς*, *many*); as *man*, *hu-man*, *hu-mane-ly*, *hu-man-i-ty*.

2. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima* (*ultimus*, *last*); the last but one, the *penultima* (*pene*, *almost*), or the *penult*; the last but two, the *antepenultima* (*ante*, *before*), or the *antepenult*.

3. A letter or syllable beginning a word is termed *initial* (*initium*, *beginning*); ending a word, *final* (*finis*, *end*); in the body of a word, *medial* (*medius*, *middle*).

4. A vowel, if preceded by a consonant, is said to be *impure* (*impūrus*, *impure*, *mixed*, sc. with the sound of the consonant); otherwise, it is said to be *pure* (*purus*). We likewise speak of the syllable or the termination to which the vowel belongs as *pure* or *impure*.

§ 40. The elements of speech are combined into syllables and words, for *vocal expression*, that is, for the expression of the thoughts and feelings by the sounds of the voice.

This expression, whatever may have been its historical origin, and in whatever degree its power may have been possessed by the first man created, has nothing arbitrary in its character, but is founded throughout upon the natural laws of the human constitution. It may be referred chiefly;

1. To instinctive cries; thus the word *woe* comes from the cry of distress.
2. To the imitation of sounds; as in the words *murmur*, *roar*, *crash*, *hiss*, &c. Words formed to imitate sounds, are called *onomatopes* (*ὀνοματοποιία*, *making of names*).
3. To the principle of association, either original or accidental.

§ 41. Many of the VOCAL COMBINATIONS which arise in the formation of language are difficult of utterance, or unpleasant to the ear. It is but natural, that in the progress of language there should be a constant tendency towards a change of these combinations. Thus, by a gradual process, language is continually exchanging its original rough energy of expression, that seemed rather to embody than to denote emotion, for an artificial smoothness, that is easier for the voice, and more agreeable to the ear.

From the influence of various causes, this process has been more rapid and complete in some languages than in others. Among those which exhibit it the most, are the Greek and the Sanscrit. Among those which exhibit it the least, is the German. The reduction of a language to writing retards, but does not prevent this process. Some sounds, the characters of which we still retain in writing, have wholly perished from our language; for example, the sounds represented by *gh*, and, in many words, by *y* final. Compare *high*, *light*, *day*, &c., with the German *hoch*, *leicht*, *tag*, &c.

In the Greek, on the other hand, the aspirate consonants *Fau* (*f*, differing in sound, though we know not precisely how, from *φ*) and *Samji* (*sh*) perished, before its orthography had become fixed. Hence, their characters, though retained as numerals, have disappeared as letters. The rough breathing, too, has at last perished from the Greek (§ 18), but its mark had so secured a place upon the Greek page, that it still remains there, like the Italian *h*, and like so many silent letters in our own language, as a cenotaph of the vanished sound.

§ 42. Changes which are made to relieve the organs of speech, or to please the ear, are called *euphonic changes* (*εὐφωνία*, *euphony*, *pleasantness of sound*). Their principal objects are,

I. To avoid hiatus (§ 32).

This may be effected, (1.) by dropping one of the vowels; (2.) by uniting them into a diphthong (§ 31), or (3.) into a simple long vowel; or (4.) by interposing a consonant.

§ 43. II. To avoid a difficult or an unpleasant succession of consonants.

This may be effected by (1.) dropping, or (2.) changing one or more of the consonants; or (3.) by inserting a vowel, or (4.) an additional consonant.

It may be remarked, by way of illustration, that

1. Successive consonants are pronounced with less effort, if they belong to the *same class*, because there is then but a single closure of the organs (§ 33); e. g. *nd* requires less effort than *nb*; as in *Hindoo*, *Sinbad*.

2. Successive mutes of different classes are pronounced with less effort, if they belong to the *same order*; because they then agree in the murmuring, or the strong breathing, or the entire absence of sound (§ 34); hence we shorten *wrapped* to *wrapt*, not *wrapd*; so also *k'pt*, *w'pt*, for *keep'd*, *weep'd*, &c.

3. The *sibilants*, in themselves, are among the least agreeable of the vocal elements, though certainly among the most expressive; but there is an especial harshness when a sibilant succeeds a lingual or a liquid, or comes between two consonants; as in *lots*, *truths*; *manse*, *else*; *lovedst*.

4. The meeting of two liquids produces an unpleasant effect, somewhat akin to hiatus. It has been to prevent this, that we have inserted the *b* in the word *humble*, derived from the Latin *humilis*.

§ 44. III. To terminate words more agreeably.

A word is terminated with more effort, and with less pleasure to the ear, if the sound is abruptly stopped by a mute, than if it is suffered to die away upon a vowel or a semivowel; thus *beet*, *mat*, *map* terminate less gratefully than *bee*, *man*, *mar*.

It is on this account, that so many final consonants in the French have lost their sound, except when followed by a word beginning with a vowel.

IV. To facilitate the utterance of words, by lessening the number of their syllables.

Each syllable demands not only its individual moment of time, but likewise its separate exertion of the lungs. Hence we gain both in time and in effort, if we can diminish the number of syllables, without producing difficult combinations; as in *dwell* for *dwelled*.

§ 45. V. To produce a more agreeable succession of syllables.

1. An alternation of long and short syllables is more agreeable than a uniform succession either of long syllables, or of short (§ 47).

2. Syllables requiring a special effort should not succeed one another; such, for example, as those which begin with the rough breathing, or with a rough mute. The effect of disregarding this rule, we observe in the colloquial words, *high-heeled, three-threaded*.

§ 46. A succession of syllables, uttered each in the same time and with the same tone, would form merely a tedious or a lulling stream of sound, alike unfitted to express emotion, to convey information, or to awaken interest. Language, therefore, requires VOCAL DISTINCTIONS, that is, such differences in the utterance of the successive syllables, as shall give prominence to the important, and throw back the insignificant, producing that effect in discourse, which is produced in painting by light and shade.

§ 47. Syllables may differ in the *time*, in the *tone*, and in the *force* of their utterance. Distinction of time is called QUANTITY (quantitas, from quantus, *how much*, sc. time); distinction of tone, ACCENT (accentus, *melody*); greater force in the utterance of particular syllables, ICTUS (Lat. *stroke, blow*; in music, *the beat*).

1. It is usual to divide vowels and syllables, in respect to their *time*, into *long* and *short*; and to regard a long as having double the time of a short vowel. In point of fact, however, they may have, within certain limits, every assignable time, and there is no definite line of separation between the two classes.

2. In respect to *tone*, a vowel or syllable may be (1.) *higher* than the rest of the word, or (2.) *lower*; or (3.) in its utterance the voice may *rise*, or (4.) may *fall*, or (5.) may both *rise* and *fall*, or (6.) may both *fall* and *rise*.

A high tone is likewise termed a *sharp* or an *acute* tone; and a low tone, a *heavy* or a *grave* tone. See § 19.

3. That vowel or syllable in each word, which is uttered with the greatest force, is said to receive the ictus.

Long words have often more than a single ictus. Of these, the first in prominence is called the *primary* ictus, the next, the *secondary*, &c.

In English orthoëpy, the ictus is usually denominated the *accent*, and the syllable which receives the ictus, the *accented* syllable.

4. The three distinctions of quantity, accent, and ictus, are intimately related to each other, but variously in different languages. The structure of Greek and Latin verse shows conclusively, that in the languages of ancient Greece and Italy, the distinction of quantity was the most prominent; while in those of modern Greece and Italy this distinction has fallen, as in English, to a secondary rank.

§ 48. A regular succession of *times* (i. e., in orthoëpy, of long and short syllables,) is termed **RHYTHM** (*ῥυθμός*, *regular movement*); a regular succession of *tones*, **MELODY** (*μελωδία*, from *μέλος*, *strain*, and *αἰδῶ*, *to sing*). That part of orthoëpy, which treats of quantity, accent, and ictus, is named **PROSODY** (*προσοδία*, *tone*).

In Greek and Latin grammar, the term *Prosody* is more frequently employed as including the doctrine of quantity only.

§ 49. Several terms are common to Orthoëpy and Orthography, and are used to denote both sounds, and likewise the characters which represent them; e. g. *accent* (denoting both the tone itself, and the mark of the tone, § 19), *breathing* (§§ 17, 36), *vowel*, *consonant*, &c. When speaking of the sounds which belong to the Greek language, we say that it has five vowels, and eighteen consonants; when speaking of its written characters, that it has seven vowels and seventeen consonants (§§ 51, 60).

§ 50. Having thus considered, in their order, the leading principles of general Orthoëpy, we now proceed to consider, in a similar order, the particular laws of Greek Orthoëpy, dividing the subject as follows;

A. Vocal Elements.	{	Chap. I.	The Vowels.
	{	Chap. II.	The Consonants.
B. Euphonic Changes in Vocal Combinations.	{	Chap. III.	Euphonic Changes affecting the Vowels.
		Chap. IV.	Euphonic Changes affecting the Consonants.
		Chap. V.	Figures of Diction.
C. Vocal Distinctions.	{	Chap. VI.	Quantity.
		Chap. VII.	Accent.

CHAPTER I.

THE VOWELS.

§ 51. The Greek has *five simple vowels*, represented by seven letters, and *fourteen diphthongs*. They are exhibited, according to their classes and orders, in the following table.

NOTE. The simple vowels and diphthongs are divided below into *classes*, according to the simple sound, which is their sole or leading element; as *A sounds*, &c. They are divided into *orders*, according to the length of this sound, or its combination with other sounds; as *short vowels*, &c. Diphthongs are termed *proper*, when the leading sound, or the prepositive (§ 31), is short; *improper*, when it is long (§ 54). The classes are arranged according to the openness of the vowel from which they are named.

TABLE OF THE VOWELS.

		Class	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
		<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>Υ</i>	<i>I</i>	
		Sounds.	Sounds.	Sounds.	Sounds.	Sounds.	Sounds.
Orders.							
Simple Vowels.	{ Short,	1.	ᾱ	ε	ο	ῡ	ῑ
	{ Long,	2.	ᾶ	η	ω	ῦ	ῖ
Diphthongs in ι.	{ Proper,	3.	ᾗ	ει	οι	υι	
	{ Improper,	4.	ᾘ	η	-φ	υι	
Diphthongs in υ.	{ Proper,	5.	ᾗ	ευ	ου		
	{ Improper,	6.	ᾘ	ηυ	ωυ		

I. REMARKS UPON THE SIMPLE VOWELS.

§ 52. 1. Of the five simple vowels, three are *open* (§ 28), *α*, *ε*, and *ο*; and of these *α* is more open than the other two. The open vowels never take the second place in a diphthong, and are, therefore, termed the *prepositive vowels* (§ 31). The two remaining vowels, *υ* and *ι*, are *close*; and of these *ι* is more close than *υ*. As the second vowel in a diphthong is

always one of the close vowels, they are termed the *subjunctive vowels* (§ 31).

There is reason to believe, from both internal and external evidence, that the five simple vowels were pronounced by the ancient Greeks nearly as given in § 27. Without aiming at minute accuracy, therefore, we represent the ancient sounds of these vowels, as follows; of *a* by *ah*, of *i* by *eh*, of *e* by *oh*, of *u* by *oo*, and of *ι* by *ee*. Whether the sound of *u* was ever as open as our *o*, is a mere matter of conjecture. If so, its reduction must have commenced early; for at the time when the Roman orthography of Greek names became fixed, it was too close to be represented by the Roman *u* (our *oo*), while, at the same time, it had not yet become reduced, as it has since been (§§ 15, 29), to the sound of the Roman *i* (our *ee*). In writing Greek words, therefore, the Romans retained the Greek *Υ* (in the Roman form, *Y*), as a letter which had no representative in their own alphabet.

2. The long sounds of two of the vowels, *ε* and *ο*, were much employed, and were, therefore, distinguished by separate characters (*η* and *ω*) from their short sounds. The long sounds of the other vowels were *comparatively* rare, and, consequently, received no distinction of this kind.

When speaking of the letters, and not of their sounds (§ 49), we say that the Greek has seven vowels; and call *ε* and *ο* the *short vowels*, because they always represent short sounds, *η* and *ω* the *long vowels*, because they always represent long sounds, and *α*, *ι*, and *υ*, the *doubtful vowels*, because their form leaves it doubtful whether the sound is long or short.

§ 53. 3. An initial *υ*, in the Attic and common dialects, always received the rough breathing, to assist in its utterance; as in English an initial long *u* is always preceded by the sound of *y*; thus *ῥυς*, *ῥυμῆς*, as, in English, *use* (pronounced *yuse*), *union*.

4. The long vowel is regarded as the short vowel doubled (§ 47); that is, *ā* = *ăă*, *η* = *εε*, *ω* = *οο*, *ῥ* = *ῥῥ*, and *ι* = *ιι*. Whenever, therefore, in the formation of words, a short vowel is lengthened, or two short vowels of the same class are united in sound, the corresponding long vowel ought to result. But by reason of an early precession of the long open vowels (§ 30), *ῥ*, unless it follows *ε*, *ι*, or *ο*, is usually lengthened to *η*, instead of *ā*; and *εε* and *οο* commonly form, not the corresponding long vowels *η* and *ω*, but the diphthongs *ει* and *ου*, which are closer in sound.

Hence *υ* is termed the *corresponding diphthong* of *ι*, and *ου* of *ο*. See §§ 59, 68, and compare the earlier contraction *βασιλῆς* with the later *βασιλεῦς* (§ 69).

II. REMARKS UPON THE DIPHTHONGS.

§ 54. 1. In Greek, diphthongs always begin with a more open, and end with a closer sound. As the latter must always be *ι* or *υ* (§ 52), it follows, that only fourteen diphthongs are possible in the language, eight ending in *ι*, and six in *υ*. Of these, *ου* occurs only in the Ionic dialect.

2. A *short* prepositive left time for the full utterance of the subjunctive vowel, and the diphthong was then termed *proper*, as really combining two sounds; but a *long* prepositive nearly or quite crowded out the sound of the subjunctive, and the diphthong was then termed *improper*, as though diphthongal only in appearance.

3. After *α*, *η*, and *ω*, the subjunctive *ι* lost its sound entirely, and came, at length, to be written beneath the prepositive, if this was a small letter (§ 9); thus Ἄιδης (*ᾱ*), or ἄδης, is pronounced *Hādēs*; Ἥιδη, or ἥδη, *ēdē*; Ὠιδή, or ὦδη, *ōdē*.

4. In diphthongs, except the three just mentioned (*αη*, and *φ*), the breathings and accents are written over the second vowel, and thus often mark the union of the two vowels; as αὐτή, *herself*, but αὔτη, *cry*; ἡῦδα, but ἡῦσα· αἴρσεις (*ᾱ*), but Ἄιδης (*α*).

If two vowels which might form a diphthong are pronounced separately, the second is marked with a diaeresis (§ 22); as αὔτη, ἡῦσι.

§ 55. 5. ROMAN LETTERS. In transferring Greek words into Latin, the diphthong *αι* becomes *æ*; *οι*, *œ*; *ει*, *ī* or *ē*; and *ου*, *ū*; as Φαῖδρος, *Phædrus*; Βοιωτία, *Bœotia*; Νεῖλος, *Nīlus*; Μήδεια, *Medæa*; Μοῦσα, *Mūsa*.

A few words ending in *αια* and *ουα* are excepted; as Μαῖα, *Maia*, Τροία, *Troia* or *Troja*; so also Ἄια, *Ajax*.

The improper diphthongs *φη*, *φη*, *φ*, are written in Latin, simply *a*, *e*, *o*; as Ἄιδης, *Hades*, Ὠιδίον, *Odœum*. But *φ*, in a few compounds of φῆς, *song*, becomes *æ*; as τραγηδία, *tragœdia*, Eng. *tragedy*.

§ 56. 6. PRONUNCIATION. In the *English* method, the diphthongs are, for the most part, pronounced according to the prevailing sound of the same combinations in our own language; *αι* like *ei* in *height*, *οι* like *oi* in *boil*, *υι* like *ui* in *quiet*, *αυ* like *au* in *aught*, *ευ* and *ηυ* like *eu* in *Europe*, *neuter*, *ου* and *ωυ* like *ou* in *thou*. The diphthong *αι* is sounded like the affirmative *ay* (*ah-ee*, the two sounds uttered with a single impulse of the voice), and *υι* like *whi* in *while*.

By the *modern Greeks*, the diphthongs are sounded as follows; *αι*, like *i*; e. g. *Καίσαρ*, as if *Κίσαρ* · *υι*, *οι*, and *υι*, like *i*; e. g. *ἐκίπυες*, *λαίμεις*, *υίος*, as if *ἐκίνες*, *λαίμεις*, *ίος* · *ου*, like *oo* in *moon*; e. g. *νοῦς*, pronounced *noos*; *αυ*, *ευ*, *ηυ*, *ου*, before a vowel, a liquid, or a middle mute, like *av*, *ev*, *eev*, *ov*, respectively; in all other cases, like *af*, *ef*, *eef*, *of*; e. g. *Ἀγάυη*, *ἔδλογος*, *πύλα*, pronounced *Agáve*, *évolgos*, *elútha*; *ἀντίς*, *βασιλεύς*, pronounced *afís*, *vasiléfs*.

§ 57. Written characters become fixed, though the sounds which they represent are fleeting. Hence the orthography of a language, when once established, is permanent, while its pronunciation is continually changing; and the two may thus become widely separated from each other, as appears remarkably in our own language. But in the first reduction of a language to writing, its orthography is intended to be an exact representation of its utterance. So scrupulous were the ancient Greeks in this respect, that they even varied their orthography, to express dialectic varieties of pronunciation. We may assume, therefore, that they spoke as they wrote, and that their diphthongs were real combinations of the sounds represented by the component letters. The original pronunciation of the diphthongs, then, may be rudely expressed as follows (§ 52); *αι*, *ah-ee*, *υι*, *eh-ee*, *οι*, *oh-ee*, *υι*, *oo-ee*, *αυ*, *ah-oo*, *ευ*, *eh-oo*, *ου*, *oh-oo*, &c. From these sounds there had been an evident precession at the time when the Latin orthography of Greek names became fixed (§ 55). For the precession which has since taken place, see § 56. But, yet further, from the laws of contraction (§§ 66–70), we learn that there had been a precession of the diphthongs, even before the Greek orthography itself had become fixed. We have, therefore, to guide us in investigating the precession of the Greek diphthongs, four data; 1. their original elements, as furnished to us by etymology; 2. the Greek orthography; 3. the Latin orthography of Greek words; and 4. the pronunciation of the modern Greeks.

§ 58. Let us attempt, for the illustration of this subject, to estimate numerically the precession of the several combinations of the short vowels. For this purpose, we will assume as a unit the *vocal power*, or the amount of voice, required in the utterance of the closest short vowel, viz. *γ*. If we represent this by 1, then the vocal power required in the utterance of *δ* may be represented by 2; of *ε*, or *ε*, by 3; and, of *α*, by 4. For the long vowels, these numbers should of course be doubled, and we must assign to *ι*, 2, to *υ*, 4, to *η* and to *ω*, 6, and to *ζ*, 8. The vocal power of a diphthong would be represented by the sum of the two numbers assigned to its constituent sounds. Thus the vocal power of *αι*, according to its original pronunciation, would be represented by 5 (4 + 1), of *αυ* by 6, &c. The consonant sounds, *φ* and *υ*, to which, by an extreme precession, *υ* has been reduced in some of the diphthongs, are still closer than *γ*; but, as our object is the illustration of a general principle, and not a minute computation of its effects, we will represent their vocal power by 1, instead of the more exact fraction. We will likewise confine ourselves, for the sake of greater simplicity, to the combinations of the short vowels, two by two. As there are five short vowels, these combinations will be twenty-five in number (5 × 5). But three of these, *υα*, *υε*, and *υω*, are never united in the same syllable, and *υ*, being already at the extremity of the scale, is of course incapable of precession. There remain twenty-one combinations, which are given in the following table.

§ 59. The first column in the table exhibits the *elements* which are combined, with the numbers denoting their *vocal power*. The second column exhibits the *forms* which these elements usually assume in combination, preceded by the numbers which denote the vocal power of the *combined forms* according to their *original pronunciation*, as inferred (§ 57), and followed by the numbers which denote their vocal power according to the *modern pronunciation* (§ 56). The third column exhibits the whole reduction of vocal power which has taken place in each combination, and is obtained by subtracting, from the numbers denoting the vocal power of the elements, the numbers denoting the present vocal power of the combined forms.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VOCAL POWER.

Elements.	VocalPower.	Orig. Pron.	Comb. Form.	Mod. Pron.	Reduction.	Elements.	VocalPower.	Orig. Pron.	Comb. Form.	Mod. Pron.	Reduction.
æ	8	6	æ	2	6	æ	6	5	æ	4	2
æ	7	8	æ	8	—1	æ	5	5	æ	4	1
æ	7	6	æ	6	1	æ	4	4	æ	2	2
æ	6	6	æ	5	1	æ	6	4	æ	2	4
æ	5	5	æ	6	—1	æ	5	4	æ	2	3
æ	7	6	æ	2	5	æ	4	4	æ	2	2
æ	6	4	æ	2	4	æ	3	3	æ	2	1
æ	6	5	æ	4	2	æ	5	2	æ	2	3
æ	5	5	æ	4	1	æ	4	2	æ	2	2
æ	4	4	æ	2	2						
æ	7	6	æ	6	1						
æ	6	5	æ	4	2						
						Result,	116	99	73	43	

The table exhibits a reduction in every combination except two, *æ* and *æ*, in which the open prepositive has prevailed over the closer subjunctive vowel. The result shows, that in the whole twenty-one combinations there has been a reduction of forty-three degrees, that is, of more than one third of the whole, or, upon an average, of more than two degrees in the vocal power of each combination. The actual reduction in the amount of voice required is probably even greater than is given in the table.

CHAPTER II.

THE CONSONANTS.

§ 60. The Greek has eighteen CONSONANTS, represented by seventeen letters.

They are exhibited in the following tables, according to the two methods of division which have been given in §§ 33, 34, and 37.

THE CONSONANTS. (Table I.)

A. Associated Consonants.

Orders.	Class I. Labials.	Class II. Palatals.	Class III. Linguals.
1. Smooth Mutes,	π	κ	τ
2. Middle Mutes,	β	γ	δ
3. Rough Mutes,	φ	χ	θ
4. Nasals,	μ	ν	ρ
5. Double Consonants,	ψ	ξ	ζ

B. Unassociated Consonants.

λ ρ σ

THE CONSONANTS. (Table II.)

Consonants,	{	Single,	Mutes,	Smooth, π, κ, τ .
				Middle, β, γ, δ .
		Double,	Semivowels,	Liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ .
				Sibilant, σ .

REMARKS UPON THE CONSONANTS.

§ 61. 1. The letter γ performs a double office. When followed by another palatal, it is a *nasal*; otherwise, a *middle*

mute. As a nasal, it has *n* for its corresponding Roman letter, and is pronounced like *ng* in *long*; as ἄγγελος, Lat. *angelus*, Eng. *angel*; συγκοπή, *syncope*; Ἀγχίσις, *Anchises*; Σφίγξ, *Sphinx*. As a middle mute, it has *g* for its corresponding Roman letter; as Αἴγινα, *Agina*. For its pronunciation as a middle mute, see §§ 14, 15.

When a nasal, *γ* is entitled, like the other nasals, to a place among the liquids; but having no separate character from the middle mute, it is not usually enumerated among them.

2. From the representation of the Latin *v* by *β* (*Virgilius*, Βιργίλιος), it is probable, that in the ancient, as in the modern Greek (§ 15), the middle mutes approached nearer to the aspirates than in our own language, and that, in forming them, the organs were not wholly closed.

§ 62. 3. A palatal mute before *σ*, forms with it *ξ*, and a labial mute, *ψ*; thus κόρακσι, λέγσω, ἔχσω become κόραξι, λέξω, ἔξω and τύπσω, Ἄραβς, γράφσω become τύψω, Ἄραψ, γράψω.

In like manner, it has been supposed, that originally a lingual mute before *σ* formed with it *ζ*; but, by the laws of euphony which afterwards prevailed, a lingual, even *ζ* itself, was dropped before *σ* (§ 80).

§ 63. 4. An initial *ρ* requires, for its proper vibration or rolling, a strong aspiration, and is therefore always marked with the rough breathing; as ῥέπω, ῥέω.

If, by inflection or composition, this initial *ρ* is brought after a simple vowel, a softer *ρ* is interposed between them, which is marked, for the sake of distinction, with the smooth breathing; as ἔρρεπον, ἀρρέπης, from ῥέπω (*ε* and *α* prefixed); περιρρέω, from περι and ῥέω. But εὔρωστος, from the *diphthong* εὔ and ῥώννυμι.

In all cases where *ρ* is doubled, the first *ρ* has the smooth breathing, and the second the rough; as Πύρρος, *Pyrrhus*:

§ 64. 5. The semivowels *ν* and *σ* have corresponding vowels in *α* and *ε*; that is, *α* sometimes takes the place of *ν*, and *ε* of *σ*, when euphony forbids the use of these consonants; as ἐφθάραται for ἐφθαρνται, σπεμέω (contracted σπερῶ), for σπέρωσ (§§ 81 – 83, 88).

6. The consonants *λ*, *ρ*, and *σ*, from the important agency of the tongue in their formation, may be regarded as constituting a supplement to the class of linguals.

CHAPTER III.

EUPHONIC CHANGES AFFECTING THE VOWELS.

§ 65. Of the euphonic changes which affect the vowels, the most important are, I. CONTRACTION, II. CRASIS, and III. APOSTROPHE or ELISION.

These changes prevent hiatus (§ 42), and also lessen the number of syllables (§ 44).

CONTRACTION (*contractio*, *drawing together*), and CRASIS (*κρασις*, *mingling*), both *unite* two successive vowels into one; but contraction unites two vowels in the *same* word, and crasis the *final* and *initial* vowels of successive words. APOSTROPHE (*ἀποστρέφω*, *to turn away, to remove*), or ELISION (*elisio*, *striking off*), simply *drops* a *final* vowel.

In poetry, two vowels are often united in pronunciation, which are written separately. This union is termed *synizēsis* (*συνιζήσις*, *placing together*), or *synecphonēsis* (*συνεκφωνήσις*, *pronouncing together*).

I. CONTRACTION.

§ 66. The following are the general rules according to which vowels in the same word are *drawn together*, with the principal cases belonging to each, and the prominent exceptions.

NOTE. One of the vowels is said to be *absorbed* (*absorbeo*, *to swallow up*), when it is lost in the other vowel, which, if before short, now becomes long. An *ι*, when absorbed in *α*, *η*, or *ω*, is written beneath it. The laws of contraction take effect, without regard to an *ι* subscript, or the subjunctive *ι* of the diphthong *ει*; as *αη ι*, *αι ι* (§ 67).

I. Two vowels, which can form a diphthong, unite without further change. Thus

āi	becomes	α,	as	ῥαῖων	ῥάων.
εῖ		ει,		τείχει	τείχει.
οῖ		οι,		ἡχοῖ	ἡχοῖ.
ωῖ		ω,		λαῖστος	λαῖστος.

EXCEPTION. *āi*, like *āi*, becomes *α*; as *κνέφαῖ κνέφα*.

§ 67. II. *α*, (1.) before an *E* sound (§ 51), absorbs it; but (2.) before another *A* sound, is itself absorbed. (3.) *α*, or (4.) *η*, with an *O* sound, forms *ω*. Thus

(1.)	<i>αε</i>	becomes	<i>ᾶ</i> ,	as	<i>τίμαε</i>	<i>τίμα.</i>
	<i>αει</i>		<i>αῖ,</i>	<i>τιμάεις</i>	<i>τιμάῖς.</i>	
	<i>αη</i>		<i>ᾷ,</i>	<i>τιμάητε</i>	<i>τιμάτε.</i>	
	<i>αη</i>		<i>αῖ,</i>	<i>τιμάη</i>	<i>τιμάῖ.</i>	
(2.)	<i>αα</i>		<i>ᾶ,</i>	<i>γέραα</i>	<i>γέρα.</i>	
	<i>αα</i>		<i>αῖ,</i>	<i>μνάα</i>	<i>μνά.</i>	
	<i>ααι</i>		<i>αι,</i>	<i>μνάαι</i>	<i>μνάῖ.</i>	
(3.)	<i>αο</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>τιμάομεν</i>	<i>τιμῶμεν.</i>	
	<i>οα</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>ἡχόα</i>	<i>ἡχώ.</i>	
	<i>ωα</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>τιμάω</i>	<i>τιμῶ.</i>	
	<i>ωα</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>ἡρωας</i>	<i>ἡρώς.</i>	
	<i>αοι</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>τιμάοιμι</i>	<i>τιμῶμι.</i>	
	<i>αου</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>τιμάουσι</i>	<i>τιμῶσι.</i>	
	<i>οα</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>οὔατος</i>	<i>οὔτος.</i>	
(4.)	<i>οη</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>δηλόητε</i>	<i>δηλώτε.</i>	
	<i>οη</i>		<i>ω,</i>	<i>διδόης</i>	<i>διδώς.</i>	

EXCEPTIONS. 1. *η* takes the place of *α* in the contract forms of four *every-day* verbs; viz. *πεινάω*, to hunger, *διψάω*, to thirst, *χρᾶμαι*, to use, and *ζάω*, to live; as *πεινάειν* *πεινῆν*, *χρᾶσθαι* *χρησθαι*. Add also the verbs *ανάω*, *ομάω*, and *ψάω*, and the subjunctive of verbs in *μι*; as *ιστάη* (from *ιστημι*) *ιστῆ*.

2. In adjectives, *ο* before *α* and *η* is absorbed; as *ἀπλόα* *ἀπλᾶ*, *διπλόα* *διπλᾶ*, *ἀπλόη* *ἀπλῆ*.

3. In *εὔας*, *ear*, the nominative singular becomes *εὔε*, by an absorption of the *α*, but the other forms are contracted according to the rule; as *ἀνός*, *ᾤσα*.

4. For the change of *οη* into *ω*, in verbs in *ω*, see § 69.

§ 68. III. (1.) *εα* becomes *η*, and (2.) *εε*, *ει*. (3.) *ε* and (4.) *ο*, with *ο*, form *ου*; but (5.) with other *O* sounds are absorbed. (6.) In other com-

binations not already given (§ 66), ε is absorbed. Thus

(1.)	εα	becomes	η,	as	τείχεα	τείχη.
	εα		η,		χρυσέα	χρυσῆ.
(2.)	εε		ει,		πόλεες	πόλεις.
	εε		ει,		φιλέειν	φιλεῖν.
	ειε		ει,		κλεῖτες	κλεῖς.
(3.)	εο		ου,		ἐφίλειον	ἐφίλουν.
	οε		ου,		δηλόετε	δηλοῦτε.
	οει		ου,		μελιτόεις	μελιτούς.
(4.)	οο		ου,		νόος	νοῦς.
(5.)	εω		ω,		φιλέω	φιλῶ.
	εω		ω,		ὄστέω	ὄστῶ.
	εοι		οι,		φιλέοιτε	φιλοῖτε.
	οιε		οι,		οἶες	οἶς.
	εοσ		ου,		φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι.
	οω		ω,		δηλόω	δηλῶ.
	οω		ω,		νόω	νοῶ.
	οοι		οι,		νόοι	νοῖ.
	οοσ		ου,		δηλόου	δηλοῦ.
(6.)	εαι		αι,		χρύσειαι	χρυσαῖ.
	εη		η,		φιλέητε	φιλήτε.
	εη		η,		φιλέη	φιλή.
	ηε		η,		τιμῆεντος	τιμῆντος.
	ηει		η,		τιμῆεις	τιμῆς.
	υε		υ,		ἰχθύες	ἰχθῦς.

§ 69. EXCEPTIONS. 1. εα preceded by a vowel or ρ (§ 53), or in the second declension, becomes $\bar{\alpha}$; as ὑγιέα ὑγιᾶ, ἀργυρέας ἀργυρᾶς, ἀργυρέα ἀργυρᾶ, ὅστεια (2 decl.) ὄστᾶ.

2. In the dual of the third declension, ει becomes η; as γίνεει γίνεη. In the older Attic writers, we find the same contraction in the nominative plural of nouns in εις; as βασιλείς βασιλῆς (incorrectly written -ῆς), instead of the common βασιλιῖς.

3. In verbs in οω, the syllables οη and οει, except in the infinitive, become οι (i. e. the ο and ι unite, absorbing the ε and η); as δηλόη δηλοῖ, δηλόεις δηλοῖς. But δηλόειν (infin.) δηλοῦν, διδόης (from δίδωμι) διδῶς (§ 67).

4. In forming the termination of the second person singular passive, εαι is contracted into η or ι; as γράφαι (from γράφισαι) γράφη or γράφι. So also, in the subjunctive, ηαι becomes η; as γράφηαι (from γράφησαι) γράφη.

§ 70. SPECIAL RULE. In the plural of the third declension, the accusative has the same contract form with the nominative; thus,

Nom. πόλεις } πόλεις,	βόες } βοῦς,	οἶες } οἶς.
Acc. πόλεις }	βόας }	οἶας }
Nom. ἰχθύες } ἰχθῦς,	κλεῖτες (from κλειῖδες) }	κλεῖς.
Acc. ἰχθύας }	κλεῖας (from κλειῖδας) }	

EXCEPTION. Nouns in *eus* pure are excepted; as *χοῖας* (Acc. pl. of *χοῖός*) *χῶς*.

REMARK. Contraction is omitted in many words in which it might take place according to the preceding rules; particularly in nouns of the third declension, and in dissyllabic verbs in *ew*.

II. CRASIS.

§ 71. Crasis (1.), for the most part, follows the laws of contraction, disregarding, however, an *i* final, which is not even subscribed. But often (2.), without respect to these laws, a final, or (3.) an initial vowel is entirely absorbed.

Crasis occurs mostly in poetry. It is commonly indicated by the coronis (´) (§ 22), except when this mark is excluded by the rough breathing; as *τάμα, οὔμοι*. When an initial vowel has been absorbed, without any further change, the words are more frequently separated in writing; as *οἱ μοί*. For the change of a smooth mute to its cognate rough, when the second word is aspirated, see § 90.

Some editors subscribe *i* final, when absorbed by crasis.

§ 72. The words in which the final vowel may be affected by crasis, are chiefly the following:

1. The *article*; thus, for,

(1.) ἰ ἐκ,	οὐκ.	For τοῦ ἀνδρός,	τάνδρός.
ὁ ἐπί,	ἀπί.	τῆ ἀνδρί,	τάνδρί.
οἱ ἡμοί,	οὔμοι.	ἡ ἀριστή,	ἀριστή.
ὁ ὄρεσι,	οὔρεσι.	αἱ ἀγαθαί,	ἀγαθαί.
τῆ ἱμῶ,	τῶμῶ.	τοῦ αὐτοῦ,	ταυτοῦ.
τῆ ἱμῶ,	τῆμῶ.	(3.) ὁ οἶνος,	ῥῆνος.
τοῦ ἡμιστρέου,	ἡμιστρέου.	οἱ ἡμοί,	οἱ μοί.
(2.) ὁ ἀνής,	ἀνής (or ὀνής).	τοῦ ὕδατος,	ὑδατος.

REMARK. *ὀνής* is regarded as less Attic than *ἀνής*.

The neuter forms τό and τά are especially subject to crasis; thus, for

(1.) τὸ ἰσταντίον,	εὐνοταντίον.	For τὰ ἱμά,	εὐμά.
εὐδῆνομα,	εὐνομα.	τὰ ἱελα,	εὐελα.
εὐδῆματίον,	εὐδῆματίον.	(2.) τὸ ἀληθεί,	εὐἀληθεί.
εὐδῆδικα,	εὐδῆδικα.	εὐδῆαυτό,	εὐαυτό.
εὐδῆμαρτία,	εὐδῆμαρτία.	(3.) τὰ κισχρά,	εὐκισχρά.

In crasis, ἴριος, *other*, retains the old form ἄριος; thus, for

(2.) ἰ ἴριος,	ἄριος.	For εὐ ἴριου,	εὐαρίου.
εὐ ἴριον,	εὐάριον.	εὐ ἴριον,	εὐαρίον.

§ 73. 2. The conjunction καί, *and*; thus, for

(1.) καὶ αὐτός,	καὐτός.	For καὶ ἰ,	καὶ οἱ,	χωί,	χοί.
καὶ ἄν,	καὶ ἰάν,	καὶ οἰκία,	καὶ οἰκία,	καφία.	καφία.
καὶ ἰν,	καὶ ἰν,	(2.) καὶ οἰ,	καὶ οὐ,	κιοῦ,	κιοῦ.
καὶ ἰστυα,	καῖστυα.	καὶ ἰστυίτις,	καὶ ἰστυίτις,	κιστυίτις.	κιστυίτις.
καὶ ἴριος,	καῖριος.	καὶ ὑπό,	καὶ ὑπό,	κιοῦ.	κιοῦ.
καὶ ἰτα,	καῖτα.	(2, 3.) καὶ ἡ ἀγχοῦσα,	καῖγχοῦσα.		

3. A few other particles; thus, for

ἦτοι ἄρα,	ἦτᾶρα.	For μηδῖσιν ἰν,	μηδῖσιν ἰν.
μῖντοι ἄν,	μῖντᾶν.	αὐτοῖσιν,	αὐτοῖσιν.
οὐτω ἄρα,	οὐτᾶρα.	αὐτῶν,	αὐτῶν.
εἰ μὴ ἴχοιμι,	εἰ μὴ ἴχοιμι.	ὡ ἀγαθῖ,	ὡ ἀγαθῖ.
μὴ ἴρω,	μὴ ἴρω.	ὡ ἀδρωσι,	ὡ ἀδρωσι.

§ 74. 4. Some forms of the pronouns; thus, for

ἐγὼ εἶδα,	ἐγῶδα.	For ἰ ἐφίρι,	εὐφίρι.
ἐγὼ εἶμαι,	ἐγῶμαι.	οὐ ἴνικα,	οὐνικα.
μοὶ ἰδοῦναι,	μοῦδοῦναι.	ὡ ἄν,	ὡ ἄν.
σοὶ ἰσσειν,	σοῦσσειν.	ὡ ἰεράτης,	ἀεράτης.

The few cases which remain are best learned from observation.

III. APOSTROPHE.

§ 75. The vowels which may be *elided*, or dropped by *apostrophe*, are, in prose, only the short vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, and *ο*. In monosyllables, *ε* only is elided.

Elision is most common,

1. In the prepositions, and other particles of constant use; as, ἀφ' αὐτοῦ (for ἀπὸ αὐτοῦ, § 90), ἐπ' ἐκείνον, κατ' ἐμέ· ἀλλ' ἐγώ, ἀφ' οὐν, γ' οὐδέν, μάλ' ἄν, ὄθ' ὄ (ὅτε ὄ), τάχ' ἄν.

The final vowel of *τις* and *τινι*, to avoid confusion with *τις* and *τινι*, is not elided.

2. In a few pronouns, and in some phrases of frequent occurrence; as *ταῦτ' ἄλλο, ταῦτ' ἤδη· γένοιτ' ἄν, ἔσθ' ὄπου (ἔστι ὄπου), λέγοιμ' ἄν, οἶδ' ὅτι, φήμ' ἐγώ.*

§ 76. In poetry, the diphthong *αι* is elided in some passive terminations; as *καλεῖσθ' ἀπαγχαλμην*. Compare § 102.

For the mark of apostrophe, see § 22. Cases are often referred to apostrophe and sphaeresis (§ 94), and written accordingly, which properly belong to crasis. For the accentuation in cases of apostrophe and crasis, see §§ 110 and 112.

CHAPTER IV.

EUPHONIC CHANGES AFFECTING THE CONSONANTS.

§ 77. *A*. In the formation of words, the following rules are observed.

See, in connexion with the following rules, §§ 33 - 35, 41 - 45, and 60 - 64.

I. Before a *lingual mute*, a (1.) *labial* or (2.) *palatal mute* (§§ 34, 43,) becomes *coördinate*, and (3.) a *lingual*, except *ν*, becomes *σ*; thus

(1.)	<i>βι</i>	becomes	<i>πι</i> ,	as	<i>τέτριβται</i>	<i>τέτριπται.</i>
	<i>φι</i>		<i>πι</i> ,		<i>γέγραφται</i>	<i>γέγραπται.</i>
	<i>πδ</i>		<i>βδ</i> ,		<i>ἔβδομος</i>	<i>ἔβδομος.</i>
	<i>φδ</i>		<i>βδ</i> ,		<i>γράφην</i>	<i>γράβδην.</i>
	<i>πθ</i>		<i>φθ</i> ,		<i>ἐλείπθην</i>	<i>ἐλείφθην.</i>
	<i>βθ</i>		<i>φθ</i> ,		<i>ἐτίβθην</i>	<i>ἐτίφθην.</i>
(2.)	<i>γτ</i>		<i>κτ</i> ,		<i>λέλεγται</i>	<i>λέλεκται.</i>
	<i>χτ</i>		<i>κτ</i> ,		<i>βέβρεχται</i>	<i>βέβρεκται.</i>
	<i>κδ, χδ</i>		<i>γδ</i> ,		<i>ὄκδοος</i>	<i>ὄγδοος.</i>
	<i>κθ, γθ</i>		<i>χθ</i> ,		<i>ἐλέχθην</i>	<i>ἐλέχθην.</i>
(3.)	<i>τι, δι, }</i>		<i>στ</i> ,	{	<i>ἔψευδται</i>	<i>ἔψευσται.</i>
	<i>θτ, ζτ, }</i>			{	<i>γενόμιζται</i>	<i>γενόμισται.</i>
	<i>θθ, δθ, }</i>			{	<i>ἐπίθθην</i>	<i>ἐπίσθην.</i>
	<i>θθ, ζθ, }</i>		<i>σθ</i> ,	{	<i>ἐκομίζθην</i>	<i>ἐκομισθην.</i>

ΕΚΧΕΡΙΟΝ. Two lingual mutes may remain together, if both are radical; as *πράττω*, 'Ατθίς.

§ 78. II. Before *μ*, (1.) a *labial* becomes *μ*, (2.) a *palatal*, *γ*, and (3.) a *lingual*, except *ν*, *σ*; thus

(1.)	<i>πμ</i>	becomes	<i>μμ</i> ,	as	<i>λείπειμαι</i>	<i>λείμιμαι</i> .
	<i>βμ</i>		<i>μμ</i> ,		<i>τρίβμα</i>	<i>τρίμμα</i> .
	<i>φμ</i>		<i>μμ</i> ,		<i>γέγραφαμ</i>	<i>γέγραμμα</i> .
(2.)	<i>κμ</i>		<i>γμ</i> ,		<i>πέπλεκαμ</i>	<i>πέπλεγμαι</i> .
	<i>χμ</i>		<i>γμ</i> ,		<i>τέτυχαμ</i>	<i>τέτυγμα</i> .
(3.)	<i>τμ</i>		<i>σμ</i> ,		<i>ἤνυταμ</i>	<i>ἤνυσμαι</i> .
	<i>δμ</i>		<i>σμ</i> ,		<i>ἄδμα</i>	<i>ἄσμα</i> .
	<i>θμ</i>		<i>σμ</i> ,		<i>πέπειθαμ</i>	<i>πέπεισμαι</i> .
	<i>ζμ</i>		<i>σμ</i> ,		<i>ψήφιζμα</i>	<i>ψήφισμα</i> .

Except in a few nouns; as *ἀκμή*, *πότμος*.

§ 79. III. *ν*, before a (1.) *labial* or (2.) *palatal*, is changed into the *cognate nasal* (§ 43); and (3.) before a *liquid*, into that liquid; thus

(1.)	<i>νπ</i>	becomes	<i>μπ</i> ,	as	<i>συνπάσχω</i>	<i>σμπάσχω</i> .
	<i>νβ</i>		<i>μβ</i> ,		<i>ἐμβάλλω</i>	<i>ἐμβάλλω</i> .
	<i>νφ</i>		<i>μφ</i> ,		<i>συνφέρω</i>	<i>σμφέρω</i> .
	<i>νμ</i>		<i>μμ</i> ,		<i>ἐμμένω</i>	<i>ἐμμένω</i> .
	<i>νψ</i>		<i>μψ</i> ,		<i>ἐνψῦχος</i>	<i>ἐμψῦχος</i> .
(2.)	<i>νκ</i>		<i>γκ</i> ,		<i>ἐγκαλίω</i>	<i>ἐγκάλιω</i> .
	<i>νγ</i>		<i>γγ</i> ,		<i>συνγενής</i>	<i>συγγενής</i> .
	<i>νχ</i>		<i>γχ</i> ,		<i>συνχαίρω</i>	<i>συγχαίρω</i> .
	<i>νξ</i>		<i>γξ</i> ,		<i>ἐγξέω</i>	<i>ἐγξέω</i> .
(3.)	<i>νλ</i>		<i>λλ</i> ,		<i>ἔλλογος</i>	<i>ἔλλογος</i> .
	<i>νρ</i>		<i>ρρ</i> ,		<i>συνράπτω</i>	<i>σρράπτω</i> .

§ 80. IV. A *lingual* or *liquid* should not precede *σ* (§ 43). This is prevented in various ways.

1. A *lingual*, except *ν*, is simply dropped before *σ*; thus, for

<i>σώμασι</i> ,	<i>σώμασι</i> .	For	<i>πείθω</i> ,	<i>πείσω</i> .
<i>ἐρείδω</i> ,	<i>ἐρείσω</i> .		<i>κομίζω</i> ,	<i>κομίσω</i> .

§ 81. 2. In *liquid verbs*, the *σ* formative of the future and aorist is changed into *σ* (§ 64), which (1.) in the *future* is

contracted with the *termination*, but (2.) in the *aorist* is transposed, and contracted with the vowel of the *penult*; thus, in the future and aorist of the liquid verbs, *στέλλω*, *νέμω*, *κρίνω*, *πλύνω*, and *σπείρω*, for

(1.) Future.		(2.) Aorist.	
στέλω,	(στελέω) στελώ·	for ἔστειλα,	(ἔστειλα) ἔστειλα.
νέμω,	(νεμέω) νεμῶ·	ἔνεμα,	(ἔνεμα) ἔνεμα.
κρίνω,	(κρινέω) κρινῶ·	ἔκρινα,	(ἔκρινα) ἔκρινα.
πλύνω,	(πλυνέω) πλυνῶ·	ἔπλυνα,	(ἔπλυνα) ἔπλυνα.
σπείρω,	(σπερέω) σπερῶ·	ἔσπερα,	(ἔσπερα) ἔσπερα.

A few liquid verbs retain the old forms with *σ*; as *εἰλω*, *ἱκίλω*· *φύρω*, *ἴφωρα*.

§ 82. 3. In *nominatives*, the formative *σ*, (1.) after *ρ*, and sometimes (2.) after *ν*, becomes *ε*, which is then transposed, and *absorbed* (§ 66) by the preceding vowel; thus, for

(1.)		(2.)	
ψάρος,	(ψασρ) ψάρ.	παιάνς,	(παιασν) παιάν.
πατέρος,	(πατεερ) πατήρ.	λιμένς,	(λιμεεν) λιμήν.
ῥήτορος,	(ῥητοερ) ῥήτωρ.	δαίμονς,	(δαιμοεν) δαίμων.

Εκκρητικόν. *ε* is dropped before *σ* in *μέγιστος*, which becomes *μέγιστος*.

4. In the *dative plural* of the third declension, *ν* preceding *σ* without an intervening *τ*, is *dropped*; thus, for

μέλανσι,	μέλασι.	For δαίμονσι,	δαίμοσι.
κτεσί,	κτεσί.	ῥησί,	ῥησί.

So also with *τ*, in the *dative plural* of adjectives in *ις*; thus, for *φωνήεντι*, *φωνήσι*.

5. In the *feminine* of *adjectives* in *ις*, *ν* before *σ* becomes *σ*; thus, for

χαρίενσα,	χαρίεσσα·	for φωνήενσα,	φωνήεσσα.
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§ 83. 6. In other cases, *ν* before *σ* is changed into *α* (§ 64), which is then *contracted* with the preceding vowel, in the same way as in the *accusative plural* of the third declension (§ 70), that is, as if it were *ε*. Thus, for

Nominatives.		Verbs in the 3d Pers. Plur.	
μέλας,	(μελας) μέλας·	for ἴσανσι,	(ισίασι) ἰσᾶσι.
τυφθέντις,	(τυφθεας) τυφθείς·	τίθενσι,	τιθέῃσι, τιθεῖσι.
ὁδόντις,	(ὁδοας) ὁδούς·	δίδονσι,	διδῶσι, διδοῦσι.
ἀκτίς,	(ἀκτιας) ἀκτίς·	ἴσι,	ἰᾶσι.
δεικνύντις,	(δεικνυας) δεικνύς·	δείκνυνσι,	δεικνύᾶσι, δεικνύσι.

So also, in the future, for *πίψομαι, πείσομαι*, and for *σπίψω, σπείσω*.

The forms *τιδίαισι, διδάσαι*, and *δικινύσαι*, were used by the Attics, for the most part, without contraction. *ΐαι* received no contraction.

EXCEPTIONS. In nouns, if *ν* precede *σ*, the *ν* is retained; as for *ἱλμινθς, ἱλμινς*, for *ἱλμινθσι, ἱλμινσι*. It is also retained before *σ* in *πίψασαι, πείψασαι*, and sometimes in the adverb *πάλλιν*, and the adjective *πᾶν*, in composition.

§ 84. 7. In the *dative plural*, the¹ combination *ρσ* is separated in a few words by *metathesis* (§ 94), but otherwise remains without change; as *ἀνδράσι, πατράσι*· but *θηροί, ῥήτοροι*.

8. The combinations *λσ* and *ρσ*, if the *σ* was *radical*, remained without change, except as *ρσ* was softened to *ῥῥ* by the *later Attics*; as *ἄλλος, θύρσος, ἄρσην, θάρσος*· but, in the later Attic, *ἄῤῥην, θᾶῤῥος*.

ἄλς likewise has remained without change, because, by the laws of Greek formation, *λ* can neither be dropped, nor stand at the end of a word (§ 88).

REMARK. The later Attics likewise softened *σσ* to *ττ*, to avoid the double hissing (§ 43); thus *τάσσω* and *γλώσσα* became in the later Attic *τάττω, γλώττα*. So also *ζ*, in a few verbs; as, for *ἀρμόζω, ἀρμόττω*, and, for *σφάζω, σφάττω*.

§ 85. V. *σ* between two consonants is dropped (§ 43); thus, for

γεγράψομαι, γεγράφθαι· for *λέλεγθε, λέλεχθε*.

§ 86. VI. Before *κ formative*, a (1.) *labial* or (2.) *palatal mute* unites with it in the cognate *rough*, and (3.) a *lingual*, except *ν*, is *dropped*; thus

(1.)	<i>πκ</i>	becomes	<i>φ</i> ,	as	<i>κέκλοπα</i>	<i>κέκλοφα</i> .
	<i>βκ</i>		<i>φ</i> ,		<i>εἴληβα</i>	<i>εἴληφα</i> .
	<i>φκ</i>		<i>φ</i> ,		<i>γέγραφα</i>	<i>γέγραφα</i> .
(2.)	<i>κκ, γκ, χκ,</i>		<i>χ</i> ,		<i>πέπραγα</i>	<i>πέπρηγα</i> .
(3.)	<i>τκ, δκ, } θκ, ζκ, }</i>		<i>κ</i> ,	{	<i>πέπειθα</i>	<i>πέπεικα</i> .
					<i>κεκόμικα</i>	<i>κεκόμικα</i> .

ν is dropped before *κ* in the verbs *κλίω, κρέω, κτείω, τείω*, and *πλόω*· as *κίλικα, τίτλινα*.

§ 87. VII. If *rough mutes* begin two successive syllables, the *first* is often changed into its cognate

smooth (§ 45), especially (1.) in *reduplications*, or (2.) when both letters are *radical*; but (3.) in the second person singular of the passive aorist imperative, the *second* rough mute is changed; thus, for

(1.)	φεφίληκα,	πεφίληκα.	(2.)	θριχός,	τριχός.
	χέχημαι,	κέχημαι.		θαχύς,	ταχύς.
	θέθηκα,	τέθηκα.		θρέχω,	τρέχω.
	τίθημι,	τίθημι.	(3.)	γράφθηθι,	γράφθητι.

So also, for θίθηθι, τίθητι, and, upon the same principle, for ἴχω, ἴχου.

§ 88. VIII. The semivowels *ν*, *ρ*, and *σ*, are the only consonants that are permitted to end a word (§ 44). Any other consonant, therefore, falling at the end of a word, is either (1.) *dropped* or (2.) *changed* into one of these; thus, for

(1.)	σῶματ,	σῶμα.	For	γάλακτ,	γάλα.
	μέλιτ,	μέλι.	(2.)	δέλεατ,	δέλεαρ.
	γράφοντ,	γράφον.		ἦπατ,	ἦπαρ.
	τιθέντ,	τιθέν.		τέρατ,	τέρας.
	δεικνύντ,	δεικνύν.		γεγραφότ,	γεγραφός.
	παῖδ,	παῖ.		φῶτ,	φῶς.
	γύναικ,	γύναι.		ἴστημ,	ἴστην.
	ἄνακτ,	ἄνα.		ἐτίθημ,	ἐτίθην.

A word can end with two consonants, only when the last is *σ*; as ἄλα, φλίψ (φλίβς), νύξ (νύκς), κόραξ. Hence the formative *ν* of the accusative is changed into *α* (§ 64) after a consonant, except in a few cases, in which a lingual mute preceding *ν* is dropped; thus, for

φύλακν,	φύλακα.	For	ἔριδν,	ἔριν and ἔριδα.
ἱλαπίδν,	ἱλαπίδα.		κόρουδν,	κόρου and κόρουδα.

ν likewise becomes *α* between two consonants, or, more frequently, the form is avoided, in which this combination would occur; thus, for ἰφθαρύνται, ἰφθαρεύονται. for γίγγραφνται, γίγγραμμίναι ἰσί.

§ 89. B. The following rules relate to the connexion of words.

IX. *ι* and *ε* final, in the dative plural, and in verbs of the third person, assume *ν* at the end of a

sentence, or when the next word begins with a vowel (§ 42); thus,

πᾶσι γὰρ εἶπε τοῦτο · but, εἶπεν αὐτὸ πᾶσιν.
πᾶσι λέγουσι τοῦτο · but, πᾶσιν αὐτὸ λέγουσιν.

So also in the numeral *ἑκκοσι*, the adverbs *ἰσόφει* and *τίσους*, and adverbs of place in *σει*; as *ἑκκοσιν ἴση*.

The *ν* thus assumed is called *ν* *paragogic* (§ 93).

§ 90. X. When a *smooth mute* is brought by (1.) *composition*, (2.) *crasis* (§ 71), or (3.) *apostrophe* (§ 75), before the *rough breathing*, it is changed into its cognate *rough*; thus, from

(1.) ἀπό and ἴημι, ἀφίημι. From τὸ ἰμάτιον, θοιμάτιον.
ἐπία and ἡμέρα, ἐφθήμερος. ὄτου ἔνεκα, ὄθουνεκα.
(2.) καὶ ὁ, χῶ. (3.) ἀπὸ ἑαυτοῦ, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ.

So also, with an intervening *ρ*, in *τίθρησκον* (compounded of *τίτταρις* and *ἴσκαρις*), *φροῦδος* (*πρό* and *ἰδίς*), and *φρουρίς* (*πρό* and *ἰρίω*).

§ 91. C. Special Rules.

1. The preposition *ἐξ*, *out of*, becomes *ἐκ* before a consonant, and admits no further change; as *ἐκ κακῶν*, *ἐκσεύω*, *ἐκγελῶ*, *ἐκθετος*, *ἐκμάσσω*.

2. The preposition *ἐν*, *in*, retains its *ν* before *ρ* and *σ*; as *ἐνράπτω*, *ἐνσεύω*.

3. The preposition *σύν*, *with*, in composition before *ζ*, or before *σ* followed by another consonant, loses *ν*. In other cases before *σ*, it changes *ν* to *σ*. Thus, for

συνζυγία, συζυγία. For συνσεύω, συσσεύω.
σύνσσημα, σούσσημα. συνσιτία, συσσιτία.

§ 92. 4. The adverb *οὐ*, *not*, before a vowel, assumes *κ*, which becomes *χ* before the rough breathing; as *οὐ φησι*, *οὐκ ἔνεστιν*, *οὐχ ἕει*, *οὐκέτι*.

So also, *μηκίς* from *μή* and *ἴς*.

5. The adverb *οὕτως*, *thus*, commonly loses *σ* before a consonant; as *οὕτω φησι*.

6. The adverbs *ἄχρι* and *μίχρι*, *until*, before a vowel, often assume *σ*; as *μίχρισ οὐ*.

CHAPTER V.

FIGURES OF DICTION.

§ 93. Changes in words from their regular or usual form are called *Figures of Diction* (figūra dictionis).

These changes may be either *euphonic*, *dialectic*, or *poetic*.

TABLE OF THE FIGURES OF DICTION.

A. Affecting Letters.

	I. Adding.	II. Subtracting.
1. Initial.	PROTHESIS.	APHÆRESIS.
2. Medial.	EPENTHESIS.	SYNCOPE.
3. Final.	PARAGŌGE.	APOCOPE.
	III. Transposing.	IV. Exchanging.
	METATHESIS.	ANTITHESIS.

B. Affecting Vowels.

I. Uniting.	II. Dividing.
SYNÆRESIS.	DIÆRESIS.
III. Shortening.	IV. Lengthening.
SYSTOLE.	DIASTOLE.

C. Dividing Words.

TMESIS.

NOTE. The words in the table, which end in *-thesis* (-θισις) and *-æresis* (-αίρεσις), are derived from compounds of *τίθημι*, *to put*, and *αίρω*, *to take*, with the prepositions given below.

A. I. 1. Prothesis (πρό, *before*,) *prefixes* one or more letters to a word; as, for μικρός, σμικρός.

2. Epenthesis (ἐπι, *to*, and ἐν, *in*,) *inserts* one or more letters in a word; as, for ἀνρός, ἀνδρός; for μεσημηρία, μεσημβρία (§ 94).

3. Paragōge (παραγωγή, from παράγω, *to bring to*,) *annexes* one or more letters to a word; as, for εἴκοσι, εἴκοσιν (§ 89); for μέχρι, μέχρις (§ 92); for ἦς, ἦσθα.

§ 94. II. 1. Aphæresis (*ἀπό, from,*) takes one or more letters from the *beginning* of a word; as, for *φημί, ἤμι*.

2. Syncope (*συγκοπή, from συγκόπτω, to abridge,*) takes one or more letters from the *middle* of a word; as, for *ἀνίεος, ἀνός*.

3. Apocope (*ἀποκοπή, from ἀποκόπτω, to cut off,*) takes one or more letters from the *end* of a word; as, for *δείκνυθι, δείκνυ*.

III. Metathesis (*μετά, interchangeably,*) *transposes* letters; as, for *ἔδαρκον, ἔδρακον* for *ἔπαρθον, ἔπραθον*.

If, by syncope or metathesis, a nasal is brought before λ or ρ, the cognate middle mute is inserted (§ 43); thus, from *ἀνίεος, ἀνός*.

IV. Antithesis (*ἀντί, instead of,*) *substitutes* one letter for another; as, for *πράσσω, πράττω* (§ 84); for *σήμερον, τήμερον* for *πατέρι* (by metathesis *πατέρισι*), *πατράσι* (§ 84).

B. I. Synæresis (*σύν, together,*), or *Contraction* (§ 65), *unites* two vowels into one; as, for *βασιλέα, βασιλῆ* for *προέπεμψα, προύπεμψα*.

II. Diæresis (*διά, apart,*) *divides* one vowel into two; as, for *παῖς, παῖς*. See §§ 22 and 49.

III. Systole (*συστολή, from συστέλλω, to abridge,*) *shortens* a long vowel; as, for *χεῖρες, χείρες*.

IV. Diastole (*διαστολή, from διαστέλλω, to dilate,*) *lengthens* a short vowel; as, for *ξένος, ξῆνος*.

C. Tmesis (*τμήσις, from τέμνω, to cut,*) separates a preposition from the verb with which it is compounded; as, for *καταχώσομέν σε, κατά σε χώσομεν*.

CHAPTER VI.

QUANTITY.

§ 95. In Greek, all the vowels and syllables, in respect to their *time*, are either *long* or *short*; and the long are regarded as having *double* the time of the short.

Hence, if we can distinguish the long vowels and syllables, we know, of course, that all which remain are short.

In Greek Prosody, it is necessary to distinguish between the quantity of the *vowels*, and the quantity of the *syllables* to which they belong.

I. THE QUANTITY OF VOWELS.

§ 96. GENERAL RULE. The vowels η and ω , all *diphthongs*, all vowels resulting from *contraction* and *crasis*, and all *circumflexed* vowels (§ 108), are long; as the vowels in $\eta\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\omicron\nu\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\tilde{\alpha}$ (§ 67), $\kappa\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ (§ 73), $\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\eta\mu\tilde{\iota}\nu$, $\pi\tilde{\upsilon}\rho$.

All vowels which result from the union of two vowels, have, from their very nature, a double time. See §§ 53, 57, 65, 66, and 102.

The comparatively few cases, not determined by the general rule, in which α , ι , and υ are long, must be learned from special rules, and from observation.

II. THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

§ 97. GENERAL RULE. A syllable is long, when it contains a *long vowel*, or a short vowel followed by *two consonants*; as $\theta\acute{\eta}\rho$, $\pi\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$ · $\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$, $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$.

In the first case, it is said to be long by *nature* (§ 96), that is by the natural length of its vowel; in the second case, though short by nature, to be long by *position* (*positio*, *placing*), that is, by the position of the vowel before two consonants.

In the latter case, it is common, but not strictly accurate, to say that the *vowel* is long by position. The quantity of the vowel remains the same, but the *syllable* is made long by the time occupied in the utterance of the two successive consonants.

A *double consonant* produces the same effect with two single consonants; as in $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$ ($\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\beta\varsigma$), $\phi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\xi$ ($\phi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\varsigma$), $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\epsilon\zeta\alpha$.

The quantity of a syllable is not affected by any number of consonants at the beginning, nor by a single consonant at the end.

The consonants at the beginning are only introductory articulations, and a

single consonant at the end is little more than a mere interruption of the sound (§ 92).

§ 98. EXCEPTION. If the two consonants are a *smooth* or *rough mute* followed by a *liquid*, or a *middle mute* followed by ρ, the quantity of the syllable is not affected; thus the penult is short in *πέπλος, τέκνον, πότμος, δίδραχμος, γενέθλη* and in *Μελέαγρος, χαράδρα*.

From the easy flowing together of the mute and the liquid, they produce only the effect of a single consonant.

III. CHANGE OF QUANTITY.

§ 99. In the formation of words, short syllables are lengthened, for the following among other reasons;

1. To prevent the succession of too many short syllables; thus, for *σοφότερος, σοφώτερος*.

2. To render σ less prominent; thus, for *αἰδός, αἰδώς* for *φιλέσω, φιλήσω*.

The fuller the vowel sound which precedes, the less prominent, and therefore the less offensive, is the hissing of the sibilant (§ 49).

3. To express more significantly continuance of action; thus, for *τέμω, τέμνω, I am cutting*; for *ἔφυγον, ἔφευγον, I was fleeing*.

4. From the influence of imitation or analogy; thus *πεφύλακα* lengthens its penult, in imitation of *φιλήσω*.

§ 100. A syllable is lengthened,

I. By changing a short vowel to a long one, either (1.) simple or (2.) diphthongal; thus, for

(1.) ἔδρα̃σα,	ἔδρα̃σα.	For δεικνῦμι,	δεικνυμι.
ἴστα̃μι,	ἴστημι.	(2.) ἔχα̃ρον,	ἔχαιρον.
τριῆρες,	τριήρης.	σπέρω,	σπείρω.
φιλέσω,	φιλήσω.	ἔλιπον,	ἔλειπον.
ἔκρινον,	ἔκρινον.	πός,	πούς.
δίδομι,	δίδομι.	ἔφυγον,	ἔφευγον.

II. By adding a consonant ; thus, for

ἔβαλον,	ἔβαλλον.	For	τέμω,	τέμνω.
ἔκαμον,	ἔκαμνον.		ἔρριπον,	ἔρριπτον.
ἔφραδον,	ἔφραζον.		κόπω,	κόπτω.
ἀληθέτερος,	ἀληθέστερος.		ἔτυπον,	ἔτυπτον.
στέλω,	στέλλω.			

III. By making even greater changes ; thus, for

ἔσφαγον,	ἔσφαζον.	For	στερέω,	στερίσκω.
ἔλαβον,	ἐλάμβανον.		ἔθιγον,	ἐθίγγανον.
ἔθανον,	ἔθνησκον.		γνώω,	γινώσκω.
ψευδέτατος,	ψευδίστατος.		ζώω,	ζώννυμι.
τέκω,	τίκτω.		ᾠρῶγον,	ᾠρῶσσον.

CHAPTER VII.

ACCENT.

I. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT AND EXPLANATIONS.

§ 101. In every Greek word, one of the *three last* syllables was distinguished by a special *tone* of the voice (§ 47).

This tone is commonly spoken of simply as *the tone*, or *the accent*. Its precise nature we cannot now determine. It seems to have resembled, in some degree, but with important differences, that which we call *accent* in English orthoëpy. That it never fell upon any syllable before the antepenult, shows that the Greeks felt the same difficulty in the utterance of a long train of syllables after their accent, which we feel after ours.

§ 102. In accentuation, a *long vowel* in the *ultima*, and often in the *penult*, is regarded as forming *two* syllables (§§ 53, 95).

We may say, in such cases, that the vowel or syllable forms two *accentual places*.

EXCEPTION. In accentuation, *αι* and *οι* final and formative (§ 152), are not regarded as long vowels, except in the *optative*.

Accentual places are counted according to the following method. The *ultima* is counted as the *first* place, if its vowel is *short*, but as the *first* and *second* places, if its vowel is *long*. If the *ultima* forms two places, the *penult* forms, of course, the *third* place, and completes the number which is allowed (§ 101). If, on the other hand, the *ultima* forms only a single place, then the *penult* forms the *second* place; and, besides this, if its vowel is *long*, it *always* forms in *dissyllables*, and *sometimes* forms in *polysyllables*, the *third* place also. If the *ultima* and the *penult* form but two places, then the *antepenult* is the *third* place. In the following words, the numbers denote the accentual places;

1 21 3 21 2 1 3 21 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 21
 θεῖς, παῖς, λόγου, λόγος, πλούτου, πλούτος, πλούτοι, προσώποις,
 3 2 1 3 21 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 21 3 2 1
 προσώπων, ἐκούσαις, ἐκούσα (ῶ), ἐκούσαι, πολέμους, πόλεμος,
 3 2 1
 πόλεμοι.

§ 103. An ascending line (´) was adopted by the Greek grammarians as the mark of an accented place, and a descending line (˘) as the mark of an unaccented place. A syllable in which an accented was followed by an unaccented place, received a double mark (ˆ), or, with the lines united, (ˆ), or, as rounded for convenience in writing, (˘) or (˘). The words above, in which the accentual places are numbered, are all accented as far from the end as possible. If, therefore, all their accentual places were distinctly marked, they would be written thus;

θεῖς, παῖς, λόγού, λόγος, πλούτου, πλούτος, πλούτοι, προσώποις,
 πρόσωπον, ἐκούσαις, ἐκούσα, ἐκούσαι, πολέμους, πόλεμος,
 πόλεμοι.

§ 104. But it is evidently needless, except for grammatical illustration, to mark unaccented syllables, and when the two marks (´) fall upon the same syllable, it is more convenient in writing to unite them into one (ˆ). Dropping, therefore, the marks over the unaccented syllables, and uniting the double marks, we write the words which are given above as follows;

θεῖς, παῖς, λόγου, λόγος, πλούτου, πλούτος, πλούτοι, προσώποις,
 πρόσωπον, ἐκούσαις, ἐκούσα, ἐκούσαι, πολέμους, πόλεμος,
 πόλεμοι.

The following words are accented upon the first place; δός, θῆς, θηεί, χιεί, παιδός, γυναιξί, βασιλεύς. The following upon the second; βούς, φῶς, πῶς, σοφύ, τιμῆς, νίος, νίσι, λόγι, φίλοι, ζῶμαι, τίμηνι, τύπτει, ἔστιον, ἔστια, βασιλεύς,

ἐλαδίας, τιθίνε. The following upon the third; λόγον, παῖδες, γυναῖκα, σῶμα, σώματος, σωματων, λίσσα, λίσσομεν, λίσσουσι, ἔλιπον, λίλωσα, ἐλιλόπιον, λίπι.

§ 105. A syllable is termed *acute*, if it simply forms an accented place; *circumflexed*, if it forms an accented, followed by an unaccented place; *grave*, if it receives no accent; as the final syllables in *θηρί, βασιλεύς · σοφοῦ, τιμῆς · λόγε, σῶμα*.

For the derivation of these terms, and for the marks of accent, see § 19. As strictly grave syllables are never marked in writing (§ 104), the mark (´), though called the *grave accent*, is found only as stated hereafter (§ 119).

A word is termed an

OXYTONE, PERISPOMENON, BARYTONE,	}	if its Ultima is	{	Acute. Circumflexed. Grave.
PAROXYTONE, PROPERISPOMENON,	}	if its Penult is	{	Acute. Circumflexed.
PROPAROXYTONE, if its Antepenult is Acute.				

The terms above are formed from the Greek words *τίνος, tone, ξύς, sharp, περισπάμιος, circumflexed, βαρύς, grave, παρά, near, and πρό, before*.

The *paroxytones, properispomena, and proparoxytones*, are all included in the general class of *barytones*.

§ 106. To the general principles of Greek accentuation which have now been given, may be referred, almost throughout, the following general rules of accent and accentual changes.

II. GENERAL RULES OF ACCENT.

§ 107. I. One accent, and *only one*, belongs to each word.

Hence *σύν* and *δδός*, compounded, become *σύνδοδος · σύν* and *φέρω, συμφέρω*.

For apparent exceptions, see §§ 115 and 116.

II. The accent *never* falls upon any syllable before the antepenult.

Hence βούλευμα, μέγεθος become, in the genitive, βουλευμάτων, μεγέθεος.

III. The *antepenult* can receive only the *acute* accent, and can receive this, only when the *ultima* is *short*.

Hence θάλασσα, ἄνθρωπος, πρόσωπον, become, in the genitive, θαλάσσης, ανθρώπου, προσώπου. For θάλασσαι, ἄνθρωποι, see § 102.

If the *ultima* is long merely by *position*, still the *antepenult* receives no accent; hence ἐριβῶλαξ (ᾶ), though ἐρίβωλος.

In accentuation, *s* before *ω*, in the terminations of the genitive, and of the Attic second declension, is not regarded as forming a distinct syllable; hence Τῆρῶ, πόλιος, πόλιων ἄνωγιον. So also, with an intervening liquid, in adjectives compounded of γίλωσ and κίρωσ; as φιλόγιλωσ, ἔκίρωσ.

§ 108. IV. The *circumflex* never falls upon any syllable that is not *long by nature*.

Hence βοῦς, μῦς, πᾶς, become, in the nominative plural, βόες, μύες (ῦ), πάντες (ᾶ).

V. The *penult* can receive the *circumflex*, only when the *ultima* is *short by nature*.

Hence μοῦσα, νῆσος, σῦκον, become, in the genitive, μούσης, νήσου, σύκου. For μοῦσαι, νῆσοι, see § 102.

VI. If the *ultima* is *short by nature*, and the *penult* is *long by nature* and *accented*, it must be *circumflexed*.

Hence θῆρ, αἰών, γνώμη, Ἄτρεϊδης, become, in the nominative plural, θῆρες, αἰῶνες, γνώμαι (§ 102), Ἄτρεῖδαι.

EXCEPTION. From this rule are excepted εἶθε, κίχτι, and words compounded with *enclitics*; as εἶσι, ἦτις, ὄσσις.

III. ACCENTUAL CHANGES.

§ 109. The accent is subject to the following changes.

1. The *acute* may be changed to the *circumflex*; as θῆρ, θῆρες.

2. The *circumflex* may be changed to the *acute*; as *μούσα*, *μούσης*.

3. The *acute* may be *softened* upon the *ultima*; as, *ἐπὶ τὰ καλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ*. See § 113.

4. The accent may be *thrown back*, that is, transferred to a preceding syllable; as *γράφω*, *ἔγραφον*.

5. The accent may be *brought forward*, that is, transferred to a succeeding syllable; as *θήρ*, *θηρός*.

6. The accent may be thrown upon the *preceding word*; as, *σῶμά μου*. See § 117.

7. The accent may be *omitted*; as, *παρ' ἐμοῦ· ταυτό· ὁ νοῦς· φιλω σε*. See §§ 110, 112, 115, 117.

§ 110. Changes in the accent arise, principally, from

1. The *addition* of syllables; as *φίλος*, *ἄφίλος· ὄνομα*, *ὀνόματος· μένω*, *μινίω· βέβαιος*, *βεβαιότερος*.

2. The *loss* of syllables; as *πατήρος*, *πατρός· δεινὰ ἔπη*, *δείν' ἔπη*.

ΑΠΟΣΤΡΟΦΗ. When an accented syllable is *elided* (§ 75), the accent, except in prepositions and conjunctions, is thrown back upon the penult; as *δίω*' *ἴση*, *πῶλλ'* *ἴσαθον* (*σελλά*)· but *παρ' ἐμοῦ*, *ἀλλ' ἰγώ*.

§ 111. 3. The *contraction* of syllables; as *νόοι*, *νοῖ*.

RULE. An *acute* syllable, *followed* by a grave, is contractible with it into a *circumflexed* (§ 105); otherwise the accent is not affected by contraction; as *νόος νοῦς*, *τιμάω τιμῶ· τίμαε τίμα*, *τιμαοίμην τιμώμην*.

EXCEPTIONS. 1. The acute remains in the nominative dual of the second declension, and in the accusative singular of nouns in *ω*, of the third declension; as *ῥέω ῥώ· ἄχθε ἄχῶ*.

2. After contraction, the accent is sometimes changed from the influence of *general rules*, or of *analogy*; as *ἰσθῆτος*, *ἰσθῶτος* (§ 108)· *ἀνίου ἀνω* (the contract genitive conforming to the nominative *ἄνω*, contracted from *ἄνωος*)· *χεύεις*, *χευοῦς*.

REMARK. In *diæresis* (§ 94), a circumflexed syllable is resolved into an acute and a grave; as *παῖς παῖς*.

§ 112. 4. Change in the *quantity* of vowels; as *μούσα*, *μούσης· ἄγγελος*, *ἄγγελου· λαμβάνω*, *λάμβανε· βοῦς*, *βόες· πᾶς*,
5*

πάντες· μένω, μείνον· ἄρχω, ἤρχον. See §§ 102, 107, and 108.

5. The *union of words*; as φιλόθεος, compounded of φίλος and θεός.

CRASIS. In *crasis* (§ 71), the accent of the first word is omitted. The accent of the second remains without change, except as required by Rule VI. in § 108; as αὐτή, for εἰ αὐτή· εἶλλα, for εἰ εἶλλα. Yet some of the best critics prefer εἶλλα.

6. The *connexion of words* in discourse, as follows.

A. GRAVE ACCENT.

§ 113. Oxytones, not closing a sentence, *soften* their tone, and are then marked with the *grave accent* (§ 19); as,

Βέβαια δ' οὐδέεις θνητὸς εὐτυχεῖ γεγώς.

Euripides.

EXCEPTION. The interrogative εἰς, and words followed by enclitics (§ 116), never take the grave; e. g. εἰς τί, *who art thou?*

The syllable, over which the grave accent is written, is still regarded as *acute*, although its tone is softened, and the word to which it belongs is still termed an *oxytone*. Syllables, *strictly grave*, are never marked, except for grammatical illustration, as in § 103.

B. ANASTROPHE.

§ 114. In *prepositions*, the accent is usually *thrown back* upon the penult, when they *follow* the words which they would regularly precede, or take the place of *compound verbs*, or are used *adverbially*; as, δόμων ὑπερ, for ὑπερ δόμων· πάρα, for πάρασι· περί, in the sense of *exceedingly*. This change of the accent is termed *anastrophe* (ἀναστροφή, from ἀναστρέφω, *to turn back*).

C. PROCLITICS.

§ 115. A few *monosyllables*, beginning with a vowel, are commonly *connected* in accentuation with the *following* word, and *lose*, in consequence, their proper accent. They are hence called *atonics* (ἄτονα, *toneless*), or with more precision, *proclitics* (προκλίνω, *to lean forward*). They are

1. The *aspirated* forms of the article, ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ.
2. The adverb οὐ, *not*.
3. The prepositions εἰς, *into*, ἐν, *in*, ἐξ, *out of*.
4. The conjunctions εἰ, *if*, ὡς, *as*.

Αἱ γὰρ πόλεις εἰς ἄνδρες, οὐκ ἐρημια.

Euripides.

The proclitics retain their accent, when they close a sentence, or follow the word which they would regularly precede. Hence, εὐ δῆνα · but, πῶς γὰρ εὐ·ός Διός, but, Διός Δε · ἔκ κωνῶν, but κωνῶν ἔξ.

D. ENCLITICS.

§ 116. Words which are *attached*, in accentuation, to the *preceding* word, are called *enclitics* (*ἐγκλιτικός*, from *ἐγκλίνω*, to lean upon). They are,

1. The following *oblique* cases of the personal pronouns ;

μοῦ,	μοί,	μέ.
σοῦ,	σοί,	σέ.
οὔ,	οἷ,	ἐ.
νίν·	σφίσι,	σφέ.

2. The *indefinite* pronoun *τις*, in all its cases, and the *indefinite* adverbs beginning with *π* ; *ποτέ*, *πού*, *πῶς*, &c.

3. The present indicative of *εἰμι* and *φημι*, except the second person singular.

4. The *particles* *γέ*, *νύν*, *πέρ*, *τέ*, *τοί*.

5. The inseparable preposition *δε*.

§ 117. RULE. An enclitic throws back its tone, in the form of the *acute* accent, upon the *ultima* of the preceding word ; as, ἄνθρωπός ἐστι· δεῖξόν μοι· εἰ τίς τινά φησί μοι παρῆναι.

If the *ultima* of the preceding word has already an accent, the accent of the enclitic unites with it, and disappears ; as, ἀνὴρ τις· φιλῶ σε.

The accent of the enclitic, if a monosyllable, is also lost after a *paroxytone* ; as, φίλος μου.

An enclitic *retains* its accent,

1. At the *beginning* of a clause ; as, σοῦ γὰρ κρέατος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.

2. After the *apostrophe* ; as, πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν.

3. If it is *emphatic* ; εὐ Κύρην, ἀλλὰ σί, not *Cyrus*, but *you*.

4. If it is a *personal pronoun*, preceded by a *preposition* which governs it ; as, παρὰ σοί, πρὸ σοῦ, πρὸς σί. But πρὸς με occurs.

5. If it is a *dissyllable*, preceded by a *paroxytone* ; as, ἦν λόγος πρὸς ἰωντίος σφίσι.

When *ἐστί* is prominent in a sentence, it becomes a *paroxytone* ; as, ταῦτ' ἔστιν, it is so.

REMARK. An enclitic is often joined in writing to the preceding word, as if forming with it but one compound word; thus, *μήνεις, εὐδίωσσι, ἄσσι*.

§ 118. A word which neither *leans* upon the following nor upon the preceding word, but stands, as it were, *erect*, is called, in distinction from the proclitics and enclitics, an *orthotone* (ὀρθότονος, *erect in tone*).

Both proclitics and enclitics are more abundant in English than in Greek, and these classes of words furnish another strong analogy between the Greek and the English accent (§ 101). The words in English, which are used in translating the Greek proclitics and enclitics, are themselves, for the most part, either proclitic or enclitic. Thus, in the sentence, *Give me the book* (pronounced *Gíume thebóok*), the pronoun *me* is enclitic, and the article *the*, proclitic. In the sentence, *If John's in the house, don't tell him a word of this*, the words *If, in, the, a, and of*, are proclitics, and the words *is, not, and him*, enclitics.

§ 119. To those who do not follow the written accent in pronunciation, it is still useful, as serving,

1. To distinguish *different words*, or *different senses* of the same word; as *εἶμι* (enclitic), *to be*, *εἶμι*, *to go*; *ὅ*, *the*, *ὅ*, *which*; *πότε*; *when?* *πῶς* (encl.), *once*; *ἄλλα*, *other things*, *ἀλλά*, *but*; *λιθόβολος*, *throwing stones*, *λαθόβολος*, *thrown at with stones*.

2. To distinguish *different forms* of the same word; as the optative *παιδύσαι*, the infinitive *παιδῦσαι*, and the imperative *παιδύσαι*, from *παιδεῖν*, *to educate*.

3. To ascertain the *quantity* of the doubtful vowels (§ 52). From the general rules of accent (§§ 107, 108), we know, that,

a. Every *circumflexed* vowel is long; as in *πρᾶγμα, διλφῖς, πρῆβῶτη*.

b. In *paroxytones*, if the vowel of the *ultima* is *short*, the vowel of the *penult* is also short; and, on the other hand, if the vowel of the *penult* is *long*, the vowel of the *ultima* is also long. Hence, in *μαινάδες, παρῆνις*, and *χλαμύδες*, the vowel of the *penult* is short; and, in *Ἄφθα, φοιῖξ*, and *κάρως*, the vowel of the *ultima* is long.

c. In *proparoxytones* and *properiapomena*, the vowel of the *ultima* is short; as in *ἔρρεκα, δύναμις, πάλινος· βῶλαξ, πρᾶξις, διῶρευξ*.

4. To show the *original form* of words. Thus the circumflex, over *τιμῶ*, *φιλῶ*, *δηλῶ*, marks them as contract forms of the pure verbs, *τιμάω, φιλῶ, δηλῶ*.

5. To show how words are employed in the sentence; as in cases of *anastrophe* (§ 114), and where the accent is retained by proclitics and enclitics (§§ 115, 117).

§ 120. Upon some of the minute points of accentuation, authorities and critics differ. But this only furnishes another point of analogy between the Greek accent and our own. Indeed, there is no subject, either in grammar, or in any other science, upon all the minutiae of which there is a perfect oneness of opinion.

BOOK III.

ETYMOLOGY.

Ἔρτα πτερόισιν. Homer.

“Words are the soul's wing'd messengers, that fly
Abroad upon her errands.”

INTRODUCTION.

§ 121. Articulate sounds, employed as *signs*, become **WORDS**.

Words are, therefore, the **SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS** of language (significans, *forming a sign*, from signum, *sign*, and facio, *to make*), as letters, and the characters employed with them (§ 7), are its *written elements*, and vowels, consonants, and breathings (§ 37) are its *vocal elements*. See §§ 1 and 40.

§ 122. In the sentence, “John walks,” there are two words, of which the first denotes the person who is spoken of, and the second expresses what is said of him. It is *John* who is spoken of, and it is said of him, that he *walks*. The first word, *John*, we call the **SUBJECT** of the sentence (subjectus, *placed beneath*, as if the *foundation* of the sentence); the second, *walks*, we call the **PREDICATE** (prædicātus, *made known, said, affirmed*).

In every complete sentence (§ 6), there must be both a predicate and a subject, because there must be something

which is said, and there must be some person or thing, about which it is said.

In the sentences, "William runs," "Alexander conquered," "soldiers fight," "men suffer," "trees grow," "flowers bloom," "beauty fades," "I walk," "you ride," "he sails," the words, *William, Alexander, soldiers, men, trees, flowers, beauty, I, you, and he*, are the subjects; and the words, *runs, conquered, fight, suffer, grow, bloom, fades, walk, ride, sails*, are the predicates.

§ 123. The subject of a sentence may be either the *name* of the person or thing which is spoken of, or it may be a word used *instead of* the name, to show what person or thing is meant.

Thus, in the sentences above, the words, *William, Alexander, soldiers, men, trees, flowers, and beauty*, are names of the persons or things which are spoken of; while the words, *I, you, and he*, which are not the names of any persons, are still used in the place of names, to show who are meant.

Words which are *names*, are termed NOUNS (nomen, *name*); words which are used *instead of names*, PRONOUNS (pronōmen, from pro, *for*, and nomen, *name*).

§ 124. A name may be either *particular* or *general*; that is, it may either belong to an *individual* or to a *class*.

Thus *William* and *Alexander* are names belonging to individuals; while *soldiers, men, trees, and flowers*, are names belonging, not to individuals, but to classes.

Particular names are termed *proper names* or *nouns* (proprius, *particular*); and general names are termed *common names* or *nouns* (commūnis, *common, general*).

Thus *William, Alexander, Athens, Greece, Olympus, Euphrates, Iliad, Constitution, Tray, and Bucephalus*, are proper nouns, because they are the names of individual persons, places, &c.; while *boy, man, city, country, mountain, river, book, ship, dog, and horse*, are the corresponding common nouns, because they are the names of the classes to which these individuals belong.

Common nouns are also termed *appellatives* (appello, *to call*).

§ 125. The name of a property, considered *abstractly*, that is, apart from any person or thing to which it belongs, is termed an *abstract noun* (abstractus, *separated*); as *beauty, wisdom, greatness, quiet, action*.

A word, on the other hand, which represents a property as belonging to some person or thing, is termed *concrete* (concretus, *grown together, adhering*).

Thus *vileness* and *villany* are abstracts, and *vile* and *villain* are the corresponding concretes; of which, *vile* is an adjective (§ 136), requiring a substantive to depend upon; as, *a vile man*; while *villain* is a concrete noun, denoting, of itself, both the property and the person.

Proper and abstract nouns are often used as the names of classes, and thus become common nouns; as, "the *Neros* (i. e. tyrants) of the old world;" "the *actions* of the great."

A word signifying a collection of persons or things is called a *collective noun* (colligo, to collect); as *multitude*, *army*, *flock*, *fleet*.

§ 126. A pronoun which requires no noun to complete the sense, is termed a **SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUN** (substantivus, able to stand by itself); as, in the sentences above, *I*, *you*, and *he*.

In grammar, the person who is *speaking* is termed the *first person*; the person who is *spoken to*, the *second person*; and any *other person* or thing, the *third person*. Pronouns which distinguish these persons are called *personal pronouns*.

In the sentence, "I wish you to see James, to ask him for the book, and then to bring it to me," the words *I* and *me* are pronouns of the first person; *you* is a pronoun of the second person; *James* and *book* are nouns, and *him* and *it* are pronouns, of the third person.

§ 127. The origin of these terms seems to have been the following. The actors in the ancient drama wore masks appropriate to the characters which they represented, and with the mouth so constructed, that the voice, in passing through it, became louder. These masks received in Latia the name *persōna* (*persōno*, to sound through). This word came, at length, to signify, not only the mask, but also the character or personage denoted by the mask; as in the familiar expression, *dramatis persōnæ*. By the rules of the ancient drama, only *three* characters or *persons* were allowed to take part, at any one time, in the dialogue. These characters were styled according to their importance in the drama, the *first*, *second*, and *third persons*. And as

"All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players,"

it was but natural, that these terms of the theatre should be borrowed, to denote the part which each individual performs in the general dialogue of life. Accordingly, the individual speaking, as holding the most important place in the dialogue, was termed the *first person*; the individual addressed, as holding the place next in importance, the *second person*; and whoever or whatever else was introduced in the conversation, the *third person*.

§ 128. The place of an abstract noun is often supplied by an infinitive (§ 133).

Thus, instead of "*Death* is the lot of all," we may say, "*To die* is the lot of all."

Nouns, substantive pronouns, and infinitives, together form the class of **SUBSTANTIVES**, that is (§ 126), of *independent signs*. A word of this class, either expressed or understood, either alone or in combination with other words, forms the subject of every sentence.

In discourse, we are constantly omitting words, which the mind of the hearer will itself supply. This omission is termed *ellipsis* (*ἔλλειψις*, *omission*); and words which are thus omitted are said to be *understood*. In distinction from these, those words which are actually spoken are said to be *expressed* (*expressus*).

§ 129. Words which can form the predicate of a sentence are termed **VERBS** (*verbum*, *word*, *that which is said*); as *runs*, *conquered*, *fight*, &c. (§ 122).

Verbs may express either *state* or *action*; but, as most verbs express the latter, it is usual, for the sake of brevity and clearness, to treat of the general properties of the verb, as though it were always expressive of action.

The *doer* of the action denoted by a verb is termed the *agent* (*ago*, *to do*).

§ 130. If, besides the subject of a verb, any other person or thing is affected by its action, we term this the *object* of the verb (*objectus*, *thrown before*). If the object is directly affected, it is termed the *direct object* (*directus*); if indirectly affected, the *indirect object* (*indirectus*).

The direct is likewise termed the *immediate*, and the indirect, the *remote* object.

In the sentence, "James sends John a letter," the verb is *sends*, of which *James* is the subject, as the name of the person who sends, *letter*, the direct object, as showing the thing sent, and *John*, the indirect object, as the name of the person to whom it is sent. It is evident, that the action of sending affects more directly the thing sent, than the person to whom it is sent, and whom it may never reach.

In the sentences, "Alexander conquered Darius," "Scipio destroyed Carthage," "William lent Henry a book," "I tell you the truth," the words *conquered*, *destroyed*, *lent*, and *tell*, are the verbs; *Alexander*, *Scipio*, *William*, and *I*, are the subjects; *Darius*, *Carthage*, *book*, and *truth*, are direct or immediate objects, and *Henry* and *you* are indirect or remote objects.

The object of a verb, like its subject (§ 128), must always be a substantive, that is, a word denoting, either by name or otherwise (§ 123), some person or thing.

§ 131. A verb which can take a direct object, is called a *transitive verb* (*transeo, to pass over*, because the action passes over, as it were, from the subject to the object). A verb which cannot take a direct object, is called an *intransitive verb* (*in-, not*).

Transitive verbs are likewise termed *active*, and intransitive verbs, *neuter* (*neuter, neither*, because neither active nor passive).

Thus the verbs *strike, conquer, defeat, give, lend, love, hate, adore*, are transitive or active; and the verbs *bloom, walk, lie, sleep, arise, triumph*, are intransitive or neuter.

Some verbs are used both transitively and intransitively; as, "the wind *blows* the chaff"; "the wind *blows* violently."

§ 132. A verb which signifies *to cause* any thing to be done, is termed *causative* (*causa, cause*), or *incentive* (*incendo, to kindle, to excite*); and, in distinction from it, the verb which signifies *doing* the thing, is termed *immediate*. Thus *fall* is an immediate verb, and *fell* the corresponding causative; as, *the trees fall; the woodmen fell the trees*.

Some verbs have both an immediate and a causative sense; as *burn, melt, rejoice, delight*.

A verb which simply denotes *being*, is termed a *substantive verb*: as, *am*.

Verbs and pronouns, which show that the action is *turned back* upon the agent, or, in other words, that the subject and object of the verb are the same, are termed *reflexive* (*reflexus, from reflecto, to turn back, to reflect*); e. g. the pronoun *myself*, as, *I strike myself*. Those which show that the action is mutual, are termed *reciprocal* (*reciprocus*).

§ 133. Verbs, which partake of the nature of adjectives (§ 139), are called **PARTICIPLES** (*participium, from participo, to partake*). Verbs, which express the action denoted by them, in a general, abstract way, are termed **INFINITIVES** (*infinitus, unlimited, general*). All other verbs are called **FINITE VERBS** (*finitus, limited, because confined in their application to the particular subject with which they are connected*).

Thus, in the sentences, "the child *sleeps*," "*to sleep* is refreshing," "the *sleeping* child is refreshed," the words, *sleeps, to sleep, and sleeping*, are all

forms of the verb *sleep*; but *sleeps* is a finite verb, *to sleep*, an infinitive, and *sleeping*, a participle.

The infinitive partakes of the nature of an abstract noun (§§ 125, 128); and, hence, was sometimes termed, by the Greek grammarians, ὄνομα ῥήματος, *the noun of the verb*.

§ 134. The substantive and verb, as indispensable in every complete sentence, may be styled the **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS** of language.

Few sentences, however, consist entirely of substantives and verbs. These constitute the essential frame-work of language, but only its frame-work; and, without the addition of other elements, would form but a mere skeleton. These additional elements are of three kinds; I. those which express **PROPERTY**; II. those which express **RELATION**; and III. those which express **EMOTION**.

§ 135. **PROPERTY** (*proprius, belonging to*), in its largest sense, *whatever belongs to a thing*, includes, 1. *quality, what the thing is* (*qualitas, from qualis, of what nature*); 2. *distinction, which it is* (*distinctio, from distinguo, to distinguish*); 3. *action, what it does*; and 4. *circumstance, how it is situated or related* (*circumstantia, from circumsto, to surround*).

It is the office of *quality*, to *describe*; of *distinction*, to *identify*; of *action*, to *animate*; and of *circumstance*, to *associate*.

In the sentence, "Do you see that small, black cloud, rising there alone?" the words, *that, small, black, rising, there, and alone*, are all words of property; *that* being a word of distinction, *small and black*, of quality, *rising*, of action, and *there and alone*, of circumstance.

Properties belong, not only to persons and things, but also to actions, and even to other properties.

In the sentence, "The wisest man will sometimes act most unwisely," the word *wisest* shows the property of the man, *unwisely*, the property of his action, and *most*, a property of this very property itself.

§ 136. Of the additional elements of discourse, those which express the properties of *persons* or *things* are called **ADJECTIVES** (*adjectus, added*), and are said to *belong* to the substantives, which

denote those persons or things. Those which express the properties of *actions*, or of *other properties*, are called **ADVERBS** (adverbium, from *ad*, *to*, and *verbum*, *verb*), and are said to *belong* to the verbs, or other words, to which they are attached.

In the sentences which have just been given, the words, *that*, *small*, *black*, *rising*, *alone*, *the*, and *wisest*, are adjectives, belonging to the substantives *cloud* and *man*; and the words, *there*, *sometimes*, *unwisely*, and *most*, are adverbs, belonging to the adjective *rising*, the verb *act*, and the adverb *unwisely*.

For the name *adjective*, see § 139. The *adverb* is so named, as added to the verb, although some adverbs are likewise added to adjectives and to other adverbs.

§ 137. Adjectives may be divided into adjectives of *quality*, adjectives of *distinction*, adjectives of *action*, and adjectives of *circumstance*. But the usual division is into the following orders.

Some of these orders are separated from each other only by indistinct and varying lines.

1. The name **ARTICLE**, which will be hereafter explained, has been given to one or two adjectives of distinction.

In English, the words which have received this name are *the*, and *an*, which loses its final letter before a consonant; as, *the eye*, *an eye*, *a book*.

§ 138. 2. Adjectives of *number* are called **NUMERALS** (*numerus*, *number*).

Numerals answering the question, "*how many?*" are termed *cardinal numbers* (*cardinalis*, *principal*, from *cardo*, *hinge*, that on which a thing turns); as, *one*, *ten*, *twenty*.

Numerals answering the question, "*which in order?*" are termed *ordinal numbers* (*ordo*, *order*); as *first*, *tenth*, *twentieth*.

There are also other kinds of numeral adjectives, and, likewise, numeral substantives and adverbs; as *double*, *fourfold*; *dozen*, *million*; *twice*, *thrice*.

3. Adjectives derived from substantive pronouns, together with the most common adjectives of distinction, except the articles, have received the name of **ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS**; as *my*, *his*, *their*; *this*, *that*, *which*, *what*, *one*, *some*.

Adjective pronouns are likewise called *pronominal adjectives*.

§ 139. Adjectives of *action* are formed from verbs, and *partake* of the nature of both the verb and the adjective. They

have, on this account, received the name of PARTICIPLES. See § 133.

5. The adjectives which remain, and which, for the most part, are adjectives of quality and circumstance, are commonly called simply ADJECTIVES; as *good, bad, wise, brave; absent, daily, national*.

It is in this limited sense, that the term *adjective* is most frequently employed in etymology.

The old grammarians used the term *noun* in a sense so extended, as to include not only the words which *name*, but also those which *describe*, persons and things. They then divided the class of nouns into *substantive nouns* and *adjective nouns*. The term *pronoun* they employed to denote words which distinguish persons and things, without naming or describing them. This class, again, they divided into *substantive pronouns* and *adjective pronouns*. The terms *substantive nouns* and *adjective nouns*, have now mostly given way to the simpler terms, *nouns* and *adjectives*.

Adjectives of quality are sometimes called *epithets* (ἐπίθετον, from ἐπιτίθημι, to add).

Adjectives and adjective pronouns denoting possession, are termed *possessive* (possessivus, from possideo, to possess); as *my, their*.

§ 140. Nouns and adjectives are termed,

1. *Gentile* (gentilis, from gens, nation), when they show to what nation any person or thing belongs; as, *Jew, Jewish, Vandal, Choctaw*.

2. *Patrial* (patria, father-land, country), when they show, to what country any person or thing belongs; as *Greek, Athenian, American*.

The same words are often both gentiles and patrials.

3. *Patronymic* (πατρὸς ὄνομα, father's name), when they give the name of one's father or ancestor. The familiar surnames, *Johnson, Jackson, Robinson, &c.* were originally patronymics, *John's son, Jack's son, Robin's son, &c.*

4. *Diminutive* (diminuo, to diminish), when they imply diminution; as *hillock, lambkin, animalcule; sweetish, greenish*.

5. *Augmentative* (augeo, to increase), or *amplificative* (amplifico, to enlarge), when they imply a great quantity or degree.

§ 141. Adverbs may be divided into adverbs of *quality*, adverbs of *distinction*, and adverbs of *circumstance*. Or they may be classed in smaller divisions, as adverbs of *manner*, of *place*, of *time*, of *degree*, of *number*, &c.; as *well, slowly, thus; here, there; now, then; very, enough; twice, thrice; &c.*

§ 142. Pronouns and adverbs are termed,

1. *Demonstrative* (*demonstro, to point out*), when they serve to *point out* particular persons, things, &c. ; as, *this, that ; thus, here, there, then, thence*.

2. *Connective* (*connecto, to connect*), when they serve to *connect* sentences ; as *who, what ; where, when, while, why*.

3. *Relative* (*refero, to carry back, to refer*), when they not only connect sentences, but also *refer* to a corresponding word in the preceding sentence ; as *who, which, what ; how, where, when*.

The word to which a relative refers, is called its *antecedent* (*antecēdens, going before*).

4. *Interrogative* (*interrogo, to question*), when they serve to ask a *question* ; as *who ? which ? how ? where ? when ? why ?*

In the sentence, "Who did this ?" the pronoun *who* is an interrogative ; in "I will tell you *who* did it," *who* is simply a connective ; in "John was the man *who* did it," *who* is a relative, referring to *man* as its antecedent.

5. *Indefinite* (*indefinitus, unlimited*), when they denote persons, things, &c., in a *general* way, that is, without specifying any particular person, thing, &c. ; as *any, some ; anywhere, sometimes*.

6. *Negative* (*nego, to deny*), when they serve for *denial* ; as *none ; nowhere, never*.

7. *Emphatic* (*ἐμφασις*), or intensive (*intendo, to strain*), when they give *emphasis* (*ἐμφασις, from ἐμφαίνω, to exhibit, to make specially prominent*) ; as *myself ; very, especially*.

In the sentence, "I struck *myself*," the pronoun *myself* is reflexive (§ 132) ; in the sentence, "I will go *myself*," it is emphatic.

§ 143. Adjectives and adverbs, from their great importance in description, may be styled the **DESCRIPTIVE ELEMENTS** of language.

Of the elements which remain, a part only acknowledge the authority of grammar. These are **SIGNS OF RELATION**, and are divided into two classes ; 1. those which denote the relations of *persons* and *things*, and, 2. those which denote the relations of *sentences*.

§ 144. Words which simply denote the relations of persons and things, are called **PREPOSITIONS** (*præpositio, from præpōno, to place before*).

In the sentence, "In four days, James went on foot, with John, from Boston to New York, upon a wager," the words *in*, *on*, *with*, *from*, *to*, and *upon*, are prepositions, showing the several relations of the persons or things denoted by the nouns, *days*, *foot*, *John*, *Boston*, *New York*, and *wager*, to the action denoted by the verb *went*. We have first the time of the action, then the manner, &c.

Prepositions are so named, because they are usually placed before the substantives of which they show the relation, but this order is not always observed.

§ 145. Words which simply denote the relations of sentences, are called **CONJUNCTIONS** (*conjunctio*, from *conjungo*, to join together).

In the compound sentence, "If you will go, as you promised, I will go too, although I am quite busy, for it is very important that the thing should be done," the words *if*, *as*, *although*, *for*, and *that*, are conjunctions, showing the several relations of the simple sentences, "you will go," "you promised," "I will go too," "I am quite busy," "it is very important," and "the thing should be done." The relation denoted by *if*, is that of condition, by *as*, of correspondence, &c.

Conjunctions are so called, from their connecting the sentences of which they show the relation. But sentences are likewise connected by pronouns and adverbs (§ 142). Indeed, there is no precise line of division between connective adverbs and conjunctions.

§ 146. Prepositions and Conjunctions, from their important office in the connexion of discourse, may be styled the **CONNECTIVE ELEMENTS** of language.

The further consideration of prepositions and conjunctions belongs more appropriately to Syntax.

§ 147. The elements which now remain, and which are simply **EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTION**, acknowledge no grammatical rules. They are named **INTERJECTIONS** (*interjectio*, from *interjicio*, to throw in between), from their being often thrown in abruptly, between the other elements of discourse.

Among the most familiar interjections in English, are *oh!* *ah!* *alas!*

"He struck, and, oh! he slew."

When words, belonging to other classes, are used as interjections, they are called *exclamations* (*exclamo*, to cry out), a term which is sometimes applied to all interjections.

Interjections, from their belonging rather to instinct than to reason, may be styled the **INSTINCTIVE ELEMENTS** of language.

§ 148. A general view of the **CLASSIFICATION** of words is presented in the following table.

NOTE. In the table, the word *things* is employed in its philosophical sense, as including all the independent objects of thought, whether persons, material things, or mere abstractions. For the use of the word *actions*, see § 129.

THE SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

Grand Divisions.	The Signs of	Classes.	Orders.	Subdivisions.	
A. Essential Elements.	Things,	I. SUBSTANTIVES,	Nouns, Substantive Pronouns, Infinitives.	Proper. Common. Abstract. Personal. Connective. Reflexive, &c.	
					Actions,
B. Descriptive Elements.	Properties of Things,	III. ADJECTIVES,	Articles. Numerals, Adjective Pronouns, Participles. Adjectives,	Cardinal. Ordinal, &c. Possessive. Demonstrative. Connective. Interrogative. Indefinite, &c.	
					Properties of Actions, &c.
	C. Connective Elements.	Relations of Things, Relations of Sentences,	V. PREPOSITIONS. VI. CONJUNCTIONS.		
				D. Instinctive Elements.	Emotions,

Without its *essential* elements, language could not exist at all; without its *descriptive* elements, it would be vague and meagre; without its *connective* elements, it would be disjointed; and without its *instinctive* elements, it would want sensibility and passion.

§ 149. The great classes into which words are divided, are termed *parts of speech*. These classes, as given in the table above, are seven in number. A division, which was common with the Greek grammarians, made eight parts of speech, the *article*, the *noun*, the *pronoun*, the *verb*, the *participle*, the *adverb*, the *preposition*, and the *conjunction*. From these eight, English grammarians have often made ten, by separating the *adjective* from the noun (§ 139), and the *interjection* from the adverb.

The parts of speech are, in some cases, distinguished from each other, not so much by a difference in *what* they represent, as in their *manner* of representing it. For example, relations are expressed by adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and nouns, as well as by prepositions and conjunctions. But while the latter simply denote them, as *relations*, adjectives and adverbs represent them as *properties* of some person, thing, &c.; verbs *predicate* them of some subject; and nouns present them *abstractly*, as independent objects of thought. In like manner, properties may be both predicated by verbs, and presented abstractly by nouns. And we have seen already (§ 133), that the action which is expressed by a verb, becomes a property in the participle, and an abstraction in the infinitive.

As words are the representatives of persons, things, &c., we often speak of them as having the properties and relations which belong to the persons, things, &c., which they represent. Thus we say, that a preposition shows the relation of a *substantive* to a *verb*, instead of saying, that it shows the relation of the *person* or *thing* denoted by the substantive to the *action* denoted by the verb.

§ 150. The significance of a word may be regarded as its *life*. But in every thing which has life, the vital principle manifests itself in the *external form*. We proceed, therefore, to consider that variety of formation, by which the various senses and offices of words are displayed.

§ 151. With reference to its *formation*, a word is termed,

1. DERIVATIVE (*derivo, to draw from*), when it is formed from *another* word.

2. PRIMITIVE (*primus, first*), when it is *not* formed from any other word.

E. g. from the primitive *man* are formed the derivatives *manly, manliness, manhood, manfully, &c.*

3. COMPOUND (*compōno, to put together*), when it is formed by the *union* of two or more words.

4. **SIMPLE** (*simplex*), when it is *not* formed by the union of other words.

E. g. the two simple words *man* and *kind* unite to form the compound, *mankind*.

5. **VARIABLE** (*variabilis*, from *vario*, *to vary*), when it *varies* its form according to its several offices or connexions.

E. g. the noun *book* becomes *books*, when we speak of more than one ; and the verb *love* becomes *loves*, when it is connected with a subject in the third person singular.

6. **INVARIABLE** (*in-*, *not*), when it *never* varies its form.

§ 152. The variation of words is termed **INFLECTION** (*inflecto*, *to change*).

A word which is inflected has two parts ; the one constituting its *essence*, and receiving no change, except as euphony may require ; the other *circumstantial*, and varying according to its different offices and connexions. The former is called by a term borrowed from the vegetable kingdom, the **ROOT**, or the *radical part* (*radix*, *root*) ; the latter, from its producing the various *forms* which the word assumes, is termed the *formative part* (*formo*, *to form*).

In the words, *books*, *greater*, *exerteth*, *exerting*, *exerted*, the radical parts are, *book*, *great*, *exert* ; and the formative, *s*, *er*, *eth*, *ing*, *ed*.

The terms *radical* and *formative* are likewise applied to syllables and letters belonging to the two parts.

The root, as the essential part of the word, is sometimes spoken of as possessing properties, which, in strict accuracy, should rather be ascribed to the whole word.

§ 153. Formative syllables or letters *preceding* the root, constitute the **PREFIX** (*præfixus*, *placed before*) ; *following* it, the **TERMINATION** (*terminatio*, *ending*).

Terminations are of two kinds; *open terminations*, those which begin with a vowel, and *close terminations*, those which begin with a consonant.

In the words, *greater, exerteth, exerting, exerted*, the terminations are open; *er, eth, ing, ed*. In the words, *books, canst, will*, the terminations are close; *s, st, t*.

§ 154. The inflection of a word depends very much for its *character* upon the last letter, or sometimes the last letters, of the root. This letter, or these letters, are therefore called the **CHARACTERISTIC** of the word (*χαρακτηριστικός*, from *χαρακτήρ*, *character*).

Words and roots receive special designations, according to the characteristic. If this is a vowel, they are termed *pure*; if a consonant, *impure*. And, more particularly, they are termed *mute, liquid, labial, palatal, &c.*, when the characteristic is a *mute, liquid, labial, palatal, &c.*

If a word has a vowel for its characteristic, its open terminations are pure; but, if it has a consonant, they are impure (§ 99). Hence the word itself, and even its root (§ 152), are termed pure or impure.

If the characteristic consists of two consonants or a double consonant, the word and root may be termed *double consonant*.

Words, whose characteristic is a mute, liquid, &c., are sometimes called simply *mutes, liquids, &c.*, if there is no danger of mistake from the use of these terms.

§ 155. Of the different forms which an inflected word assumes, one is selected as a representative of the word in all its forms, and is so given in lexicons and grammars. This form is called the *theme* of the word (*θεμα*, *that which is put down*).

In words which are declined, the *nominative* is selected as the theme; in words which are compared, the *positive*; in words which are conjugated, usually, either the *first person singular* of the *present indicative*, or the *present infinitive*.

Instead of saying, "nouns whose themes end in *αs*," "verbs whose themes end in *ω*," &c., it is usual to employ the elliptical expressions, *nouns in αs*, *verbs in ω*, &c.

Examples of inflection given in grammars, are called *paradigms* (*παράδειγμα*, *example*).

Those inflections which can be reduced to *rule*, are termed *regular* (*regula, rule*); those which cannot be reduced to rule, *irregular*.

§ 156. Inflection is of three kinds, which are termed **DECLENSION, COMPARISON, and CONJUGATION**. A word is said to be

I. *Declined* (*declino, to bend downwards*), when it is varied to denote *sex, number, or relation*.

II. *Compared* (*comparo, to compare*), when it is varied to express *degree*.

III. *Conjugated* (*conjugo, to yoke together*), when it is varied to denote the *subject or properties* of an action.

Words which are neither declined nor conjugated, are called *particles* (*particula, a small part, sc. of speech*). This name is especially given to short words, belonging to the classes of **Adverbs and Conjunctions**.

Languages differ greatly in the use which they make of inflection. Some languages have no inflection at all; the English has very little; and, in general, the modern languages have much less than the ancient. Among those languages which have been most admired for the variety, fulness, and euphony of their inflections, the Greek has held, if not absolutely the highest, yet certainly the most conspicuous, place.

§ 157. Inflection has nothing arbitrary in its character, but is the result of certain *natural laws* of the human constitution (§ 40). These laws are chiefly, 1. laws of *instinctive expression*; 2. laws of *association*; 3. laws of *euphony*; 4. laws of *imitation*; and, 5. laws of *habit*. The action of these laws is, at one time, harmonious, at another time, discordant; and, in the conflicts which occur among them, sometimes one law gains the ascendancy, and sometimes another. So that, from its very origin, inflection must exhibit variety and irregularity; and we should regard its greatest deviations from rule as having resulted, not from a wanton disregard of law, but from the warring action of different laws.

§ 158. We proceed to treat of Greek Inflection, in its three divisions of **Declension, Comparison, and Conjugation**, prefixing, as a guide to direct us in our work, the following table.

NOTE. Only four of the seven classes into which words have been divided (§ 148), appear in the table. The rest are invariable.

GENERAL TABLE OF GREEK INFLECTION.

Classes.	are	to distinguish their	as
I. SUBSTANTIVES III. ADJECTIVES	} DECLINED,	}	Gender, { 1. Masculine. 2. Feminine. 3. Neuter.
			Number, { 1. Singular. 2. Plural. 3. Dual.
			Case, { 1. Nominative. 2. Genitive. 3. Dative. 4. Accusative. 5. Vocative.
III. ADJECTIVES IV. ADVERBS	} COMPARED,	Degree,	{ 1. Positive, 2. Comparative. 3. Superlative.
H. VERBS	} CONJUGATED,	}	Voice, { 1. Active. 2. Middle. 3. Passive.
			Tense, { 1. Present. 2. Imperfect. 3. Future. 4. Aorist. 5. Perfect. 6. Pluperfect.
			Mode, { 1. Indicative. 2. Subjunctive. 3. Optative. 4. Imperative. 5. Infinitive. 6. Participle.
			Number, { 1. Singular. 2. Plural. 3. Dual.
			Person, { First. Second. Third.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RULES OF DECLENSION.

§ 159. The classes of substantives and adjectives are declined, in Greek, to mark three distinctions, GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE. Of these distinctions, the first refers to *sex*, the second, to *number*, and the third, to *relation*.

Adjectives receive these distinctions, merely for the sake of conforming to the substantives to which they belong.

A. GENDER.

§ 160. The Greek, like the English, has three genders (genus, *kind*, *sex*); the MASCULINE, the FEMININE, and the NEUTER. The *masculine* gender (masculus, *male*,) belongs to words which denote *males*; the *feminine* (femininus, *female*), to words which denote *females*; and the *neuter* (neuter, *neither*), to words which denote *neither* males nor females.

Nouns which are both masculine and feminine, are said to be of the *common* gender.

To mark the genders of Greek nouns, we employ the different forms of the article; in the singular, for the masculine, ὁ; for the feminine, ἡ; for the common, ὁ, ἡ; and, for the neuter, τό: in the plural, for the masculine, οἱ; for the feminine, αἱ; for the common, οἱ, αἱ; and, for the neuter, τὰ; as, ὁ ταμίης, *steward*, ἡ ἄρσος, *nurse*, τὰ εὔνοα, *fig*.

In like manner, the different cases and numbers, according to their gender, are marked by the different forms of the article (§ 183); as the genitive singular masculine by τοῦ, &c. See τοῦ, τοῦ ἀγρίου (§ 175).

§ 161. According to the theory of gender, only the names of persons and animals can be masculine or feminine. But the imagination refuses to be governed by grammatical theory. She delights to represent inanimate things as though they were persons, and to fill the universe with her own life.

“All live and move to the poetic eye.”

It is the office of language to present things, not as they really are, but as they are conceived of by the mind. Hence, the names of inanimate things may become masculine or feminine, through the conception of those things by the mind, as male or female persons.

“The sun is darkened at *his* going forth,
And the moon shall not cause *her* light to shine,
And the earth shall be shaken out of *her* place.”

§ 162. In English, this mode of speaking is figurative, but, in Greek, the names of most things without life belong regularly to the masculine and feminine genders, either from the real or fancied possession of masculine and feminine qualities, or from a similarity in their formation to other nouns of these genders.

Thus, from the power and violence of *winds* and *rivers*, their names are, for the most part, masculine; while the names of *trees*, *countries*, *islands*, and *cities*, which contribute, like the mother, to the support and protection of life, are usually feminine; as, ὁ ἄνεμος, *wind*, ὁ Βορρῆας, *Boreas*, ὁ ποταμός, *river*, ὁ Νεῖλος, *the Nile*; ἡ ἄπιος, *pear-tree*, ἡ χώρα, *country*, ἡ Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt*, ἡ νῆσος, *island*, ἡ Σάμος, *Samos*, ἡ πόλις, *city*, ἡ Λακεδαιμόν, *Lacedæmon*.

The names of the *months* may be added, as masculine; thus, ἡ μῆς, *month*, ἡ Ἑκατομβαιών, *June - July*.

In the case of most animals, it is seldom important to distinguish the gender. Hence in Greek, for the most part, the names of animals, instead of being common, have but a single gender, which is used indifferently for both sexes. Such nouns are termed *epicene* (*ἑπίκαινα*, *promiscuous*). Thus, ἡ λύκος, *wolf*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, whether the male or the female is spoken of.

Some nouns, denoting persons, but implying inferiority, are neuter; as, τὸ παιδίον, *small child*, τὸ ἀνδράποδον, *slave*.

B. NUMBER.

§ 163. The Greek has three numbers; the SINGULAR (*singulāris*, from *singulus*, *single*), denoting *one*; the PLURAL (*plurālis*, from *plus*, *more*), denoting *more than one*; and the DUAL (*duālis*, from *duo*, *two*), which is merely a variety of the plural, sometimes employed when only *two* are spoken of.

Thus, the singular ἄνθρωπος signifies *man*, the plural ἄνθρωποι, *men* (whether two or more), and the dual ἀνθρώποι, *two men*.

Many nouns, from their signification, want the plural; as, ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, *the air*, ἡ γῆ, *the earth*, τὸ ἔλαιον, *oil*, ἡ ταχυτής, *swiftness*.

Proper and abstract nouns are seldom found in the plural, except when employed as common nouns (§ 125).

The names of festivals, some names of cities, and a few other words, want the singular; as, τὰ Διονύσια, *the feast of Bacchus*, αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*, οἱ ἔτησιαί, *the trade winds*.

C. CASE.

§ 164. The Greek has five cases;

1. The **NOMINATIVE** (*nomino, to name*), which is employed in *naming* the *subject* of a sentence (§ 122).

2. The **GENITIVE** (*gigno, to produce*), which is employed in denoting *origin* (that from which any thing is *produced*), *possession*, &c.; or, in general, in denoting those relations which are expressed in English by the prepositions *of* and *from*.

3. The **DATIVE** (*do, to give*), which is employed in denoting an *object, indirectly* affected (§ 130), as, for example, the person to whom any thing is *given*; or, in general, in denoting those relations, which are expressed in English by the prepositions *to, for, and with*.

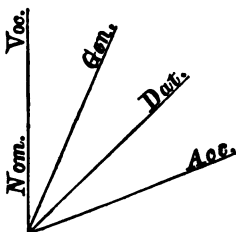
4. The **ACCUSATIVE** (*accūso, to accuse*), which is employed in denoting an *object, directly* affected (§ 130).

The direct object of an action may be compared to the *defendant* in an action at law; and hence has perhaps arisen the name of this case.

5. The **VOCATIVE** (*voco, to call*), which is employed in *calling* or *addressing* a person.

§ 165. From the general character of the relations which they denote, we may term the nominative, accusative, and vocative, the *direct*, and the genitive and dative, the *indirect* cases.

The nominative and vocative, as not depending, or *leaning*, upon any other word in the sentence, were represented by the ancient grammarians, under the emblem of an *upright* line. The dependent or *leaning* cases, they represented as *oblique* lines, *falling off*, more or less, from the perpendicular.



From this fancied *falling off*, came the word *case* (*casus*, from *cado*, to *fall*), which was at length applied, as a general term, to all the five variations. The nominative and vocative were now distinguished as the *casus recti*, the upright cases, and the other three as the *casus obliqui*, the oblique cases. The formation of the cases was termed *declinatio*, declension, from *declino*, to bend downwards.

D. TERMINATIONS.

§ 166. Words are declined, in Greek, by affixing to the root certain terminations, which mark the distinctions of gender, number, and case (§§ 152, 153). There are three sets of these terminations; and hence arise three distinct methods of declining words, called the **FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DECLENSIONS**.

The first of these methods applies only to words of the masculine and feminine genders; the second and third apply to words of all the genders. In some of the cases, however, the terminations vary, in the same declension, according to the gender; so that, to know how a word is declined, it is necessary to ascertain three things; 1. its *root*, 2. the *declension* to which it belongs, and 3. its *gender*.

The mode in which the gender is marked has been already stated (§ 160). From the theme (§ 165) and the gender, we can often determine at once the root and the declension. If it is necessary to mark these explicitly, it is com-

mously done by adding to the theme the ending of the genitive singular. If this case ends in *ας* or *ης*, or in *ου* from a theme in *ας* or *ης*, the word is of the first declension; if it ends in *ου* from a theme in *ος* or *ου*, the word is of the second declension; if it ends in *ος*, the word is of the third declension. The root is obtained, by throwing off the termination of the genitive; or it may be obtained by throwing off any open termination (§ 153).

The nouns, *ὁ ταμίης*, *steward*, *ἡ οἰκία*, *house*, *ἡ γλῶσσα*, *tongue*, *ὁ δῆμος*, *people*, and *ὁ Ἄραβ*, *Arab*, make in the genitive, *ταμίου*, *οἰκίας*, *γλώσσης*, *δήμου*, and *Ἄραβος*. From these genitives, we ascertain that *ταμίης*, *οἰκία*, and *γλῶσσα* belong to the first declension, *δῆμος* to the second, and *Ἄραβ* to the third. By throwing off the terminations *ου*, *ας*, *ης*, and *ος*, we obtain the roots *ταμι-*, *οικι-*, *γλωσσ-*, *δημ-*, and *Ἄραβ-*. The words are declined by annexing to these roots the terminations in the table (§ 171).

§ 167. In the declension of words, the following GENERAL RULES are observed.

I. The masculine and feminine terminations are the same, except in the *nominative* and *genitive singular* of the *first* declension. The neuter terminations are the same with the masculine and feminine, except in the *direct* cases, *singular* and *plural*.

II. In *neuters*, the three *direct* cases have the same termination, and in the plural this termination is always *ᾶ*.

III. The dual has but two forms; the one, for the *direct*, and the other for the *indirect* cases.

IV. In the *feminine singular* of the *first* declension, and in the *plural* of all words, the *vocative* is the same with the *nominative*.

Even when the vocative may have a distinct form, the form of the *nominative* is often employed in its stead.

§ 168. An inspection of the table (§ 171) will likewise show, that, in regular declension,

1. The *nominative singular* masculine, and (except in the first declension) feminine, always ends in *ς*.

2. The *genitive singular* either ends in *ου* or in *ς*.

3. The dative singular always ends in *s*, either written in the line or subscribed.

4. The accusative singular (except in neuters of the third declension) always ends in *ν*, or the corresponding vowel, *α* (§ 64).

5. The termination of the genitive plural is always *ων*.

6. The accusative plural masculine and feminine always ends in *ς*; and may be regarded as formed by adding *ς* to the accusative singular. See § 83.

7. In the dual, the direct cases always end in a vowel; the indirect cases always end in *ν* preceded by a diphthong.

8. In the first and second declensions, the terminations are all open (§ 153), and all constitute a distinct syllable. In the third declension, three of the terminations, *ε*, *ν*, and *αι*, are close, and of these the two first, having no vowel, must unite with the last syllable of the root.

9. In the singular of the third declension, the direct cases neuter, and the vocative masculine and feminine, affix no terminations.

It follows, from nos. 8 and 9, that words of the first and second declensions are *parisyllabic* (par, equal), that is, have the same number of syllables in all their cases; but words of the third declension are *imparisyllabic* (impar, unequal), that is, have more syllables in some of their cases than in others.

E. EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 169. I. AFFECTING VOWELS. When the *open* terminations are affixed to *pure* roots (§§ 152, 153), hiatus is produced, which is often removed by *contraction*, according to the rules in §§ 66 – 70.

If the characteristic is *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, contraction more commonly takes place; if the characteristic is any other vowel, it is comparatively rare.

The syncope of a consonant sometimes brings two vowels together, which are then contracted. See *νίπαι* (§ 174) and *μειζων* (§ 179).

In a few common words, a short vowel is syncopeated before a liquid characteristic. See *παράγ*, &c. (§ 175).

II. AFFECTING CONSONANTS. When the *close* terminations are affixed to *impure* roots, changes of consonants are often required, by the rules in §§ 62, 80 – 84, and 88.

When *no* terminations are affixed to *impure* roots, euphonic changes are often required, by the rule in § 88.

F. ACCENT.

§ 170. In declension, the accent remains, for the most part, upon the same syllable as in the theme, except when a change is required by the general rules in §§ 107 and 108.

EXCEPTION. In the third declension, most dissyllabic genitives throw the accent upon the termination.

Formative vowels which are long and accented, always receive the *acute* accent in the *direct*, and the *circumflex* in the *indirect* cases.

CHAPTER II.

TABLES OF DECLENSION.

§ 171. In the following tables, except the first, the *vocative singular* is omitted, when it has the same form with the nominative, and the following cases are omitted throughout ;

1. The *vocative plural*, because it is always the same with the nominative (§ 167).

2 The *dative dual*, because it is always the same with the genitive.

3. The *accusative* and *vocative dual*, because they are always the same with the nominative.

4. The *neuter accusative* and *vocative*, in all the numbers, because they are always the same with the nominative.

Two columns are sometimes united in one, to show that they have the same form. Thus, in the first declension (see Table I.), after the nominative and genitive singular, the masculine and feminine have the same terminations. So *ἄδινον* and *ἄδινον* (§ 179) are masculine, feminine, and neuter.

A star (*) is placed in the tables, to denote that a termination or a case is wanting.

I. TERMINATIONS OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS.

Singular,	Declension I.		Declension II.		Declension III.	
	Masc.	Fem.	M.	F. Neut.	M.	F. Neut.
Nominative,	ᾱς, ης	α, η	ος	ον	ς	*
Genitive,	ου	ᾱς, ης	ου		ος	
Dative,	ι, η		ω		ι	
Accusative,	αν, ην,		ον		ᾱ, γ	*
Vocative,	α, η		ε	ον	*	*
<i>Plural,</i>						
Nominative,	αι		οι	ᾱ	ες	ᾱ
Genitive,	ῶν		ων		ων	
Dative,	αις		οις		σι	
Accusative,	ᾱς		ους	ᾱ	ᾱς	ᾱ
Vocative,	αι		οι	ᾱ	ες	ᾱ
<i>Dual,</i>						
Nominative,	ᾱ		ω		ε	
Genitive,	αιν		οιν		οιν	
Dative,	αιν		οιν		οιν	
Accusative,	ᾱ		ω		ε	
Vocative,	α		ω		ε	

II. PARADIGMS OF NOUNS.

§ 172. NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

A. Masculine.

	ὁ, steward.	ὁ, prophet.	ὁ, son of Atreus.	ὁ, north wind.
S. N.	ταμίας	προφήτης	² Ατρείδης	βορέας, βορρῆας
G.	ταμιου	προφήτου	² Ατρείδου	βορέου, βορρῆα
D.	ταμιά	προφήτη	² Ατρείδη	βορέα, βορρῆα
A.	ταμιᾶν	προφήτην	² Ατρείδην	βορέαν, βορρῆαν
V.	ταμιᾶ	προφήτᾶ	² Ατρείδη	βορέα, βορρῆα
P. N.	ταμίαι	προφήται	² Ατρείδαι	
G.	ταμιῶν	προφήτῶν	² Ατρείδῶν	
D.	ταμίαις	προφήταις	² Ατρείδαις	
A.	ταμίαις	προφήτας	² Ατρείδας	
D. N.	ταμία	προφήτα	² Ατρείδα	
G.	ταμιῶν	προφήταιν	² Ατρείδων	

B. Feminine.

	ἡ, house.	ἡ, door.	ἡ, tongue.	ἡ, honor.	ἡ, mina.
S. N.	οἰκία	θύρα	γλῶσσᾶ	τιμή	μνάα, μνά
G.	οἰκίας	θύρας	γλώσσης	τιμῆς	μνάας, μνάς
D.	οἰκίᾳ	θύρᾳ	γλώσση	τιμῇ	μνάᾳ, μνά
A.	οἰκίαν	θύραν	γλώσσαν	τιμῆν	μνάαν, μνά
P. N.	οἰκίαι	θύραι	γλῶσσαι	τιμαί	μνάαι, μνάι
G.	οἰκιῶν	θυρῶν	γλωσσῶν	τιμῶν	μνάων, μνάων
D.	οἰκίαις	θύραις	γλώσσαις	τιμαῖς	μνάαις, μνάις
A.	οἰκίας	θύρας	γλώσσας	τιμάς	μνάας, μνάς
D. N.	οἰκία	θύρα	γλώσσα	τιμά	μνάα, μνά
G.	οἰκίαιν	θύραιν	γλώσσαιν	τιμαῖν	μνάαιν, μνάιν

§ 173. NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

A. Masculine and Feminine.

	ὁ, people.	ὁ, word.	ἡ, way.	ὁ, mind.	ὁ, temple.
S. N.	δῆμος	λόγος	ὁδός	νόος, νοῦς	ναός, νεώς
G.	δήμου	λόγου	ὁδοῦ	νόου, νοῦ	ναοῦ, νεώ
D.	δήμῳ	λόγῳ	ὁδῷ	νόῳ, νοῖ	ναῷ, νεῷ
A.	δήμον	λόγον	ὁδόν	νόον, νοῦν	ναόν, νεών, νεώ
V.	δήμῃ	λόγῃ	ὁδῇ	νόῃ, νοῖ	
P. N.	δήμοι	λόγοι	ὁδοί	νόοι, νοῖ	ναοί, νεώ
G.	δήμων	λόγων	ὁδῶν	νόων, νοῶν	ναῶν, νεῶν
D.	δήμοις	λόγοις	ὁδοῖς	νόοις, νοῖς	ναοῖς, νεῶς
A.	δήμους	λόγους	ὁδοὺς	νόους, νοῦς	ναοὺς, νεῶς
D. N.	δήμῳ	λόγῳ	ὁδῷ	νόῳ, νοῖ	ναῷ, νεώ
G.	δήμοις	λόγοις	ὁδοῖς	νόοις, νοῖς	ναοῖς, νεῶς

B. Neuter.

	τὸ, fig.	τὸ, garment.	τὸ, bone.	τὸ, hall.
S. N.	σῦκον	ἱμάτιον	ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν	ἀνώγειον
G.	σύκου	ἱματίου	ὀστέου, ὀστοῦ	ἀνώγειω
D.	σύκῳ	ἱματίῳ	ὀστέῳ, ὀστῷ	ἀνώγειω
P. N.	σῦκα	ἱμάτια	ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ	ἀνώγειω
G.	σύκων	ἱματίων	ὀστέων, ὀστώων	ἀνώγειων
D.	σύκοις	ἱματίοις	ὀστέοις, ὀστοῖς	ἀνώγειως
D. N.	σύκῳ	ἱματίῳ	ὀστέῳ, ὀστώ	ἀνώγειω
G.	σύκοις	ἱματίοις	ὀστέοις, ὀστοῖς	ἀνώγειων

§ 174. NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

A. Mute.

1. LABIAL.

ὄ, vulture. ὄ, Arab.		ὄ, raven. ὄ, ἦ, goat. ἦ, hair. ἦ, woman.				
S. N.	γύψ	Ἄραψ	κόραξ	αἶξ	θρίξ	γυνή
G.	γυπός	Ἄραβος	κόρακος	αἰγός	τριχός	γυναικός
D.	γυπί	Ἄραβι	κόρακι	αἰγί	τριχί	γυναικί
A.	γῦπα	Ἄραβα	κόρακα	αἶγα	τριχα	γυναικα
V.						γύναι
P. N.	γῦπες	Ἄραβες	κόρακες	αἶγες	τριχες	γυναικες
G.	γυπῶν	Ἀράβων	κοράκων	αἰγῶν	τριχῶν	γυναικῶν
D.	γυπί	Ἄραβι	κόραξι	αἶξι	θρίξι	γυναιξι
A.	γῦπας	Ἄραβας	κόρακας	αἶγας	τριχας	γυναικας
D. N.	γῦπε	Ἄραβε	κόρακε	αἶγε	τρίχε	γυναικε
G.	γυποῖν	Ἀράβοιν	κοράκοιν	αἰγοῖν	τριχοῖν	γυναικοῖν

2. PALATAL.

3. LINGUAL.

α. Masculine and Feminine.

ὄ, ἦ, child.		ὄ, foot.	ἦ, key.	ὄ, ἦ, bird.
S. N.	παῖς	πούς	κλείς	ὄρνις
G.	παιδός	ποδός	κλειδός	ὄρνιθός
D.	παιδί	ποδί	κλειδί	ὄρνιθι
A.	παῖδα	πόδα	κλειδα, κλεῖν	ὄρνιθα, ὄρνιν
V.	παῖ			
P. N.	παῖδες	πόδες	κλειδες, κλεῖς	ὄρνιθες, ὄρνεις
G.	παιδῶν	ποδῶν	κλειδῶν	ὄρνιθῶν, ὄρνεων
D.	παισί	ποσί	κλεισί	ὄρνισι
A.	παῖδας	πόδας	κλειδας, κλεῖς	ὄρνιθας, ὄρνεις, ὄρνις
D. N.	παῖδε	πόδε	κλειδε	ὄρνιθε
G.	παιδοῖν	ποδοῖν	κλειδοῖν	ὄρνιθοῖν

β. Neuter.

τό, body.		τό, light.	τό, liver.	τό, horn.
S. N.	σῶμα	φῶς	ἦπαρ	κέρας
G.	σώματος	φωτός	ἦπατος	κεράτος, κέρατος, κέρως
D.	σώματι	φωτί	ἦπατι	κέρατι, κέραϊ, κέρα
P. N.	σώματα	φῶτα	ἦπατα	κέρατα, κέραα, κέρα
G.	σώμάτων	φῶτων	ἦπάτων	κεράτων, κέραων, κερῶν
D.	σώμασι	φωσί	ἦπασι	κέρασι
D. N.	σώματε	φῶτε	ἦπατε	κέρατε, κέραα, κέρα
G.	σώματιν	φῶτιν	ἦπάτιν	κεράτιν, κέραοιν, κερῶν

§ 175. B. Liquid.

	ὁ, deity.	ὁ, shepherd.	ἡ, nose.	ὁ, beast.	ὁ, orator.	ἡ, hand.
S. N.	δαίμων	ποιμήν	ῥίς	θήρ	ρήτωρ	χείρ
G.	δαίμονος	ποιμένος	ῥινός	θηρός	ρήτορος	χειρός
D.	δαίμονι	ποιμένι	ῥινί	θηρί	ρήτορι	χειρί
A.	δαίμονα	ποιμένα	ῥίνα	θηρα	ρήτορα	χείρα
V.	δαῖμον		ῥίν		ρήτορ	
P. N.	δαίμονες	ποιμένες	ῥίνες	θηρες	ρήτορες	χεῖρες
G.	δαιμόνων	ποιμένων	ῥινῶν	θηρῶν	ρήτόρων	χειρῶν
D.	δαίμοσι	ποιμέσι	ῥισί	θηροσί	ρήτορσι	χειροσί
A.	δαίμονας	ποιμένας	ῥίνας	θηρας	ρήτορας	χεῖρας
D. N.	δαίμονε	ποιμένα	ῥίνα	θηρα	ρήτορα	χεῖρα
G.	δαιμόνοι	ποιμένοι	ῥινοῖν	θηροῖν	ρήτοροῖν	χειροῖν

Syncopeated.

	ὁ, father.	ὁ, man.	ὁ, ἡ, dog.	τοῦ, τῆς, lamb's.
S. N.	πατήρ	ἀνὴρ	κύων	*
G.	πατέρος, πατρός	ἀνέρος, ἀνδρός	κυνός	ἄρνός
D.	πατέρι, πατρι	ἀνέρι, ἀνδρί	κυνί	ἄρνι
A.	πατέρα	ἀνέρα, ἄνδρα	κύνα	ἄρνα
V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ	κύον	
P. N.	πατέρες	ἀνέρες, ἄνδρες	κύνες	ἄρνες
G.	πατέρων	ἀνέρων, ἀνδρῶν	κυνῶν	ἄρνων
D.	πατέρασι	ἀνδράσι	κυσί	ἄρνάσι
A.	πατέρας	ἀνέρας, ἄνδρας	κύνας	ἄρνας
D. N.	πατέρε	ἀνέρε, ἄνδρε	κύνε	ἄρνε
G.	πατέροι	ἀνέροι, ἀνδροῖν	κυνοῖν	ἄρνοῖν

§ 176. C. Double Consonant.

	ὁ, lion.	ὁ, tooth.	ὁ, giant.	ἡ, phalanx.	ὁ, sovereign.	ἡ, pnyx.
S. N.	λέων	ὄδους	γίγας	φάλαγξ	ἄναξ	πυξίς
G.	λέοντος	ὄδοντος	γίγαντος	φάλαγγος	ἄνακτος	πυκνός
D.	λέοντι	ὄδόντι	γίγαντι	φάλαγγι	ἄνακτι	πυκνί
A.	λέοντα	ὄδόντα	γίγαντα	φάλαγγα	ἄνακτα	πύκνα
V.	λέον		γίγαν		ἄνα	
P. N.	λέοντες	ὄδόντες	γίγαντες	φάλαγγες	ἄνακτες	
G.	λεόντων	ὄδόντων	γιγάντων	φαλαγγων	ἀνάκτων	
D.	λέουσι	ὄδοῦσι	γίγασι	φάλαγξι	ἄναξι	
A.	λέοντας	ὄδόντας	γίγαντας	φάλαγγας	ἄνακτας	
D. N.	λέοντε	ὄδόντε	γίγαντε	φάλαγγε	ἄνακτε	
G.	λέοντοι	ὄδόντοι	γιγάντοι	φαλάγγοι	ἀνάκτοι	

§ 177. D. Pure.

a. Masculine and Feminine.

	ὄ, jackal.	ὄ, hero.	ὄ, woodworm.	ὄ, ἦ, sheep.	ὄ, fish.
S. N.	θῶς	ἦρωσ	κίς	οἷς	ἰχθύς
G.	θῶος	ἦρωος	κίος	οἰός	ἰχθύος
D.	θῶϊ	ἦρωϊ	κίι	οἰί	ἰχθύϊ
A.	θῶα	ἦρωα, ἦρω	κίιν	οἰν	ἰχθύιν
V.					ἰχθύ
P. N.	θῶες	ἦρωες	κίεις	οἶες, οἰς	ἰχθύες, ἰχθύς
G.	θῶων	ἦρώων	κίων	οἰῶν	ἰχθύων
D.	θῶσι	ἦρωσι	κίσι	οἰσί	ἰχθύσι
A.	θῶας	ἦρωας, ἦρωσ	κίας	οἰας, οἰς	ἰχθύας, ἰχθύς
D. N.	θῶε	ἦρωε	κίε	οἶε	ἰχθύε
G.	θῶοιν	ἦρώοιν	κίοιν	οἰοῖν	ἰχθύοιν
	ὄ, cubit.	ὄ, knight.	ἦ, city.		
S. N.	πήχυς	ἰππέυς	πόλις		
G.	πήχεωσ	ἰππέωσ	πόλεωσ		
D.	πήχεϊ, πήχει	ἰππέϊ, ἰππεῖ	πόλεϊ, πόλι		
A.	πήχυν	ἰππέᾱ	πόλιν		
V.	πήχυν	ἰππεῦ	πόλι		
P. N.	πήχεις, πήχεις	ἰππέες, ἰππεῖς	πόλεες, πόλεις		
G.	πήχεων	ἰππέων	πόλεων		
D.	πήχεσι	ἰππεῦσι	πόλεσι		
A.	πήχεας, πήχεις	ἰππέᾱς, ἰππεῖς	πόλεας, πόλεις		
D. N.	πήχεε	ἰππέε	πόλεε		
G.	πήχέοιν	ἰππέοιν	πολέοιν		
	ἦ, trireme.	ὄ, ἦ, ox.	ἦ, old woman.	ἦ, ship.	
S. N.	τριήρης	βούς	γραῦς	ναῦς	
G.	τριήρεωσ	βούωσ	γραός	νεώσ	
D.	τριήρεϊ, τριήρει	βούϊ	γραῖ	νηῖ	
A.	τριήρεα	βούιν	γραῦν	ναῦν	
V.	τριήρεω	βού	γραῦ	ναῦ	
P. N.	τριήρεις, τριήρεις	βόες	γραῖες	νηῖες	
G.	τριήρεων	βούων	γραῶν	νεῶν	
D.	τριήρεσι	βουσί	γραυσί	ναυσί	
A.	τριήρεας, τριήρεις	βόας, βούς	γραῖας, γραῦς	ναῦς	
D. N.	τριήρεε	βόε	γραῖε	νηῖε	
G.	τριήρεοῖν	βουοῖν	γραοῖν	νεοῖν	

	ἦ, <i>shams.</i>	ἦ, <i>echo.</i>	ὁ, <i>Piræeus</i>
S. N.	αἰδώς	ἦχώ	Πειραιεύς
G.	αἰδέος, αἰδοῦς	ἦχός, ἦχοῦς	Πειραιέως, Πειραιῶς
D.	αἰδοῖ, αἰδοῖ	ἦχοῖ, ἦχοῖ	Πειραιεῖ, Πειραιεῖ
A.	αἰδέα, αἰδῶ	ἦχόα, ἦχώ	Πειραιέα, Πειραιᾶ
V.	αἰδοῖ	ἦχοῖ	Πειραιεῦ

	ὁ, <i>Socrates.</i>	ὁ, <i>Hercules.</i>
S. N.	Σωκράτης	Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλῆς
G.	Σωκράτεος, Σωκράτους	Ἡρακλέος, Ἡρακλέους
D.	Σωκράτεϊ, Σωκράτει	Ἡρακλεῖ, Ἡρακλεῖ, Ἡρακλεῖ
A.	Σωκράτεια, Σωκράτη, Σωκράτην	Ἡρακλέα, Ἡρακλέα, Ἡρακλεῖ
V.	Σώκρατες	Ἡράκλειες, Ἡράκλειες

β. Neuter.

	τὸ, <i>wall.</i>	τὸ, <i>town.</i>	τὸ, <i>honor.</i>
S. N.	τεῖχος	ἄστν	γέρας
G.	τειχέος, τειχούς	ἄστεος, ἄστεως	γέραος, γέρωος
D.	τειχεῖ, τειχει	ἄστεϊ ἄστει	γέραϊ, γέρα
P. N.	τειχεα, τειχη	ἄστεα, ἄστη	γέραα, γέρα
G.	τειχέων, τειχῶν	ἄστεων	γεράων, γερῶν
D.	τειχεσι	ἄστεσι	γέρασι
D. N.	τειχεε, τειχη	ἄστεε	γέραε, γέρα
G.	τειχέοιν, τειχοῖν	ἄστεοιν	γεράοιν, γερῶν

§ 178. MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

	ὁ, <i>son.</i>	ὁ, <i>Œdipus.</i>	ὁ, <i>Jupiter.</i>	ὁ, <i>Glus.</i>
S. N.	υἱός	Οἰδίπους	Ζεὺς	Γλοῦς
G.	υἱοῦ, υἱέος	Οἰδίποδος, Οἰδίπου	Διός, Ζηνός	Γλοῦ
D.	υἱῶ, υἱεῖ	Οἰδίποδι	Διῖ, Ζηνί	Γλοῦ
A.	υἱόν	Οἰδίποδα, Οἰδίπουν	Δια, Ζῆνα	Γλοῦν
V.	υἱέ	Οἰδίπου	Ζεῦ	Γλοῦ
P. N.	υἱοί, υἱεῖς			
G.	υἱῶν, υἱέων	τὸ, <i>knee.</i>	τὸ, <i>water.</i>	τὸ, <i>honey.</i>
D.	υἱοῖς, υἱεῖσι	S. N. γόνν	ὔδωρ	μέλι
A.	υἱούς, υἱεῖς	G. γόνατος	ὔδατος	γάλα
D. N.	υἱῶ, υἱεῖ	D. γόνατι	ὔδατι	γάλακτος
G.	υἱοῖν, υἱέοιν	P. N. γόνατα	ὔδατα	γάλακτι
		&c.	&c.	

III. PARADIGMS OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 179. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

A. Of the Second Declension.

	ὁ, ἡ (<i>unjust</i>) τὸ	ὁ, ἡ (<i>unfading</i>) τὸ	
S. N.	ἄδικος ἄδικον	ἀγήραος, ἀγήρω	ἀγήραον, ἀγήρω
G.	ἀδικου	ἀγηράου, ἀγήρω	
D.	ἀδικῶ	ἀγηράῳ, ἀγήρῳ	
A.	ἄδικον	ἀγήραον, ἀγήρων, ἀγήρω	
V.	ἄδικε		
P. N.	ἄδικοι ἄδικα	ἀγήραοι, ἀγήρω	ἀγήραα, ἀγήρω
G.	ἀδικῶν	ἀγηράων, ἀγήρων	
D.	ἀδικοῖς	ἀγηράοις, ἀγήρω	
A.	ἀδικούς	ἀγηράους, ἀγήρους	
D. N.	ἀδικῶ	ἀγηράῳ, ἀγήρῳ	
G.	ἀδικοῖν	ἀγηράοιιν, ἀγήρω	

B. Of the Third Declension.

	ὁ, ἡ (<i>male</i>) τὸ	ὁ, ἡ (<i>pleasing</i>) τὸ	ὁ, ἡ (<i>two-footed</i>) τὸ
S. N.	ἄρρην ἄρρην	εὐχαρις εὐχαρι	δίπους δίπων
G.	ἄρρηνος	εὐχαρίτος	δίποδος
D.	ἄρρηνι	εὐχαρίτι	δίποδι
A.	ἄρρηνα	εὐχάρिता, εὐχαριν	δίποδα, δίπων
V.	ἄρρην	εὐχαρι	δίπου
P. N.	ἄρρηνες ἄρρηνα	εὐχαρίτες εὐχάρिता	δίποδες δίποδα
G.	ἄρρηνων	εὐχαρίτων	δίπόδων
D.	ἄρρῃσι	εὐχαρίσι	δίποσι
A.	ἄρρηνας	εὐχάριτας	δίποδας
D. N.	ἄρρηνε	εὐχάριτε	δίποδε
G.	ἄρρῃνοι	εὐχαρίτοι	δίπόδοι

	ὁ, ἡ (<i>evident</i>) τὸ	ὁ, ἡ (<i>greater</i>) τὸ
S. N.	σαφής σαφές	μεῖζων μεῖζον
G.	σαφέος, σαφοῦς	μεζονος
D.	σαφεῖ, σαφεῖ	μεζονι
A.	σαφέα, σαφή	μεζονα, μεζω
V.	σαφές	μεῖζον
P. N.	σαφέες, σαφεῖς σαφέα, σαφή	μεζονες, μεζονος μεζονα, μεζω
G.	σαφέων, σαφῶν	μεζόνων
D.	σαφέσι	μεζοσι
A.	σαφέας, σαφεῖς	μεζονας, μεζους
D. N.	σαφέε, σαφή	μεζονε
G.	σαφέοιιν, σαφοῖιν	μεζόνοιιν

§ 180. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

A. Of the Second and First Declensions.

	ὁ (<i>friendly</i>) τὸ	ἡ	ὁ (<i>wise</i>) τὸ	ἡ
S. N.	φίλιος φίλιον	φίλια	σοφός σοφόν	σοφή
G.	φιλίου	φίλιας	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς
D.	φιλίῳ	φίλιᾳ	σοφῶ	σοφῇ
A.	φίλιον	φίλιαν	σοφόν	σοφήν
V.	φίλιε		σοφέ	
P. N.	φίλιοι φίλια	φίλιαι	σοφοί σοφά	σοφαί
G.	φιλίων	φιλίων	σοφῶν	σοφῶν
D.	φίλοις	φίλαις	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς
A.	φίλους	φίλιας	σοφούς	σοφάς
D. N.	φιλίῳ	φίλια	σοφῷ	σοφά
G.	φίλοιον	φίλαιον	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν

Contracted.

	ὁ (<i>golden</i>)	τὸ	ἡ
S. N.	χρῦσεος, χρῦσοῦς	χρῦσεον, χρυσοῦν	χρυσέα, χρυσῆ
G.	χρυσέου, χρυσοῦ		χρυσέας, χρυσῆς
D.	χρυσέῳ, χρυσῶ		χρυσέα, χρυσῇ
A.	χρῦσεον, χρυσοῦν		χρυσεάν, χρυσῆν
P. N.	χρῦσοι, χρυσοῖ	χρῦσεα, χρυσᾶ	χρῦσαι, χρυσαῖ
G.	χρυσέων, χρυσῶν		χρυσέων, χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσείοις, χρυσοῖς		χρυσεαῖς, χρυσαῖς
A.	χρυσέους, χρυσοῦς		χρυσεάς, χρυσᾶς
D. N.	χρυσέῳ, χρυσῷ		χρυσέα, χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσέοιν, χρυσοῖν		χρυσεαῖν, χρυσαῖν

	ὁ (<i>double</i>)	τὸ	ἡ
S. N.	διπλόος, διπλοῦς	διπλόον, διπλοῦν	διπλόη, διπλῆ
G.	διπλόου, διπλοῦ		διπλόης, διπλῆς
D.	διπλόῳ, διπλῶ		διπλόη, διπλῇ
A.	διπλόον, διπλοῦν		διπλόην, διπλῆν
P. N.	διπλόοι, διπλοῖ	διπλόα, διπλᾶ	διπλόαι, διπλαῖ
G.	διπλόων, διπλῶν		διπλόων, διπλῶν
D.	διπλόοις, διπλοῖς		διπλόαις, διπλαῖς
A.	διπλόους, διπλοῦς		διπλόας, διπλᾶς
D. N.	διπλόῳ, διπλῷ		διπλόα, διπλᾶ
G.	διπλόοιν, διπλοῖν		διπλόαιν, διπλαῖν

§ 181. B. Of the Third and First Declensions.

	ὁ (<i>all</i>) τὸ	ἡ	ὁ (<i>agreeable</i>) τὸ	ἡ
S. N.	πᾶς πᾶν	πᾶσα	χαριεῖς χαριεν	χαριέσσα
G.	παντός	πάσης	χαριέντος	χαριέσσης
D.	παντί	πάσῃ	χαριέντι	χαριέσση
A.	πάντα	πᾶσαν	χαριέντα	χαριέσσαν
V.			χαριεν	
P. N.	πάντες πάντα	πᾶσαι	χαριέντες χαριέντα	χαριέσσαι
G.	πάντων	πασῶν	χαριέντων	χαριέσων
D.	πᾶσι	πάσαις	χαριέσι	χαριέσαις
A.	πάντας	πάσας	χαριέντας	χαριέσσας
D. N.	πάντε	πάσα	χαριέντε	χαριέσσα
G.	πάντοι	πάσαι	χαριέντοι	χαριέσαι

	ὁ (<i>black</i>) τὸ	ἡ	ὁ (<i>pleasant</i>) τὸ	ἡ
S. N.	μεῶς μέλαν	μέλαινα	ἡδύς ἡδύ	ἡδεῖα
G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	ἡδέος	ἡδείας
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	ἡδέϊ, ἡδέϊ	ἡδείᾳ
A.	μέλανα	μελαινᾶν	ἡδύν	ἡδείαν
V.			ἡδύ	
P. N.	μέλανες μέλανα	μελαιναι	ἡδέες, ἡδεῖς ἡδέα	ἡδεῖαι
G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων
D.	μέλασι	μελαίναις	ἡδέσι	ἡδείαις
A.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	ἡδέας, ἡδεῖς	ἡδείας
D. N.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	ἡδέε	ἡδεία
G.	μελάνοι	μελαίνοι	ἡδέοι	ἡδείοι

C. Of the Three Declensions.

	ὁ (<i>great</i>) τὸ	ἡ	ὁ (<i>much</i>) τὸ	ἡ
S. N.	μέγας μέγα	μεγάλη	πολύς πολύ	πολλή
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	πολύν	πολλήν
V.	μεγάλε		(<i>many</i>)	
P. N.	μεγάλοι μεγάλα	μεγάλαι	πολλοὶ πολλά	πολλαί
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	πολλούς	πολλάς
D. N.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλα		
G.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλοι		

§ 182. IV. PARADIGMS OF PARTICIPLES.

1. Present Active.				2. Present Active Contracted.			
		ὁ (<i>leading</i>) τὸ	ἡ			ὁ (<i>grieving</i>) τὸ	ἡ
S.	N.	ἄγων	ἄγον	ἄγουσα	λυπῶν	λυποῦν	λυπούσα
	G.	ἄγοντος	ἄγουσης		λυπούντος		λυπούσης
	D.	ἄγοντι	ἄγουσῃ		λυποῦντι		λυπούσῃ
	A.	ἄγοντα	ἄγουσαν		λυποῦντα		λυπούσαν
P.	N.	ἄγοντες	ἄγοντα	ἄγουσαι	λυποῦντες	λυποῦντα	λυπούσαι
	G.	ἄγόντων	ἄγουσῶν		λυπούντων		λυπουσῶν
	D.	ἄγουσι	ἄγούσαις		λυποῦσι		λυπούσαις
	A.	ἄγοντας	ἄγούσας		λυποῦντας		λυπούσας
D.	N.	ἄγοντε	ἄγούσα		λυποῦντε		λυπούσα
	G.	ἄγόντων	ἄγούσαιν		λυποῦντων		λυπούσαιν
3. Aorist Active.				4. Aorist Passive.			
		ὁ (<i>having raised</i>) τὸ	ἡ			ὁ (<i>having appeared</i>) τὸ	ἡ
S.	N.	ἄρας	ἄραν	ἄρασα	φανείς	φανέν	φανείσα
	G.	ἄραντος	ἄράσης		φανέντος		φανείσης
	D.	ἄραντι	ἄράσῃ		φανέντι		φανείσῃ
	A.	ἄραντα	ἄρασαν		φανέντα		φανείσαν
P.	N.	ἄραντες	ἄραντα	ἄρασαι	φανέντες	φανέντα	φανείσαι
	G.	ἄράντων	ἄρασῶν		φανέντων		φανεισῶν
	D.	ἄρασι	ἄράσαις		φανέισι		φανείσαις
	A.	ἄραντας	ἄράσας		φανέντας		φανείσας
D.	N.	ἄραντε	ἄράσα		φανέντε		φανείσα
	G.	ἄράντων	ἄράσαιν		φανέντων		φανείσαιν
5. Perfect Active.				6. From Verbs in μ.			
		ὁ (<i>knowing</i>) τὸ	ἡ			ὁ (<i>giving</i>) τὸ	ἡ
S.	N.	εἰδώς	εἰδός	εἰδυῖα	διδούς	διδόν	διδούσα
	G.	εἰδότος	εἰδυίας		διδόντος		διδούσης
	D.	εἰδοῖτι	εἰδυίᾳ		διδόντι		διδούσῃ
	A.	εἰδότα	εἰδυίαν		διδόντα		διδούσαν
P.	N.	εἰδότες	εἰδότα	εἰδυῖαι	διδόντες	διδόντα	διδούσαι
	G.	εἰδόντων	εἰδυῶν		διδόντων		διδουσῶν
	D.	εἰδοῖσι	εἰδυίαις		διδούσι		διδούσαις
	A.	εἰδότας	εἰδυίας		διδόντας		διδούσας
D.	N.	εἰδοῖτε	εἰδυῖα		διδόντε		διδούσα
	G.	εἰδόντων	εἰδυῖαιν		διδόντων		διδούσαιν

§ 183. V. NUMERALS.

	M. (<i>one</i>) N.	F.	M. (<i>no one</i>) N.	F.	M., <i>none</i> .
S. N.	εἷς ἕν	μία	οὐδεὶς οὐδέν	οὐδεμία	P. N. οὐδένης
G.	ἑνός	μιάς	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιάς	G. οὐδένων
D.	ἐνί	μῆ	οὐδενί	οὐδεμῆ	D. οὐδέσι
A.	ἕνα	μίαν	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	A. οὐδένας

M. F. N., *two*.M. F. N., *both*.

D. N. δύο, δύω

ἄμφω

G. δυοῖν, δυεῖν

ἄμφοῖν

	M. F. (<i>three</i>) N.	M. F. (<i>four</i>)	N.
P. N.	τρεις τρία	τέσσαρες, τέτταρες	τέσσαρα, τέτταρα
G.	τριῶν	τεσσαρῶν, τετάρων	
D.	τρισί	τέσσαρσι, τέτταρσι	
A.	τρεῖς	τέσσαρας, τέτταρας	

VI. THE ARTICLE AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

	M. (<i>the</i>) N.	F.	M. (<i>this</i>) N.	F.	M. (<i>this</i>) N.	F.
S. N.	ὁ τό	ἡ	ὁδε τόδε	ἡδε	οὗτος τοῦτο	αὕτη
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τουῦδε τῆσδε	τούτου	ταύτης	
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷδε τῆδε	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	
A.	τόν	τήν	τόνδε τήνδε	τούτον	ταύτην	
P. N.	οἱ τά	αἱ	οἶδε τάδε	αἶδε	οὗτοι ταῦτα	αὗται
G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶνδε τῶνδε	τούτων	τούτων	
D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖσδε ταῖσδε	τούτοις	ταύταις	
A.	τούς	τάς	τούσδε τάσδε	τούτους	ταύτας	
D. N.	τό	τά	τῷδε τάδε	τούτῳ	ταῦτα	
G.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖνδε ταῖνδε	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	

§ 184. VII. PRONOUNS.

	Personal.			Emphatic.		
	1st P. I.	2d P. <i>thou</i> .	3d P. <i>his, &c.</i>	ἰ (<i>very, same, self</i>) τῷ	ἡ	
S. N.	ἐγώ	σύ	*	αὐτός	αὐτό	αὐτή
G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	οὔ	αὐτοῦ		αὐτῆς
D.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἷ	αὐτῷ		αὐτῇ
A.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἑ (<i>νῆν</i>)	αὐτόν		αὐτήν
P. N.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς	αὐτοί	αὐτά	αὐταί
G.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν	αὐτῶν		αὐτῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφίσι, σφίν	αὐτοῖς		αὐταῖς
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς (σφέ)	αὐτούς		αὐτάς
D. N.	ἐγῷ, ἐγώ	σφῷ, σφώ	σφωέ	αὐτῷ		αὐτά
G.	ἐγῶν, ἐγῶν	σφῶν, σφῶν	σφῶν	αὐτοῖν		αὐταῖν

Reflexive.

		M. (of myself) F.		M. (of thyself)		F.	
S.	G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτοῦ, σαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς, σαυτῆς	σεαυτῆς, σαυτῆς	σεαυτῆς, σαυτῆς
	D.	ἐμαυτῶ	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῶ, σαυτῶ	σεαυτῇ, σαυτῇ	σεαυτῇ, σαυτῇ	σεαυτῇ, σαυτῇ
	A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτόν, σαυτόν	σεαυτήν, σαυτήν	σεαυτήν, σαυτήν	σεαυτήν, σαυτήν
P.	G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν		ὑμῶν αὐτῶν			
	D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς
	A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς

		M., of himself.		N., of itself.		F., of herself.	
S.	G.	ἑαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ		ἑαυτῆς, αὐτῆς		ἑαυτῆς, αὐτῆς	
	D.	ἑαυτῶ, αὐτῶ		ἑαυτῇ, αὐτῇ		ἑαυτῇ, αὐτῇ	
	A.	ἑαυτόν, αὐτόν	ἑαυτό, αὐτό	ἑαυτήν, αὐτήν		ἑαυτήν, αὐτήν	
P.	G.	ἑαυτῶν, αὐτῶν		ἑαυτῶν, αὐτῶν		ἑαυτῶν, αὐτῶν	
	D.	ἑαυτοῖς, αὐτοῖς		ἑαυταῖς, αὐταῖς		ἑαυταῖς, αὐταῖς	
	A.	ἑαυτούς, αὐτούς	ἑαυτά, αὐτά	ἑαυτάς, αὐτάς		ἑαυτάς, αὐτάς	

		Reciprocal.		Definite.		Interrogative.	
		M. (of one another) N. F.		ὁ, ἡ, τοῦ, such a one.		M. F. (who?) N.	
P.	G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	S. N. δεῖνα	τίς	τί	
	D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	G. δεῖνος	τινος, τοῦ		
	A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλληλα	D. δεῖνι	τινι, τῶ		
			ἀλλήλας	A. δεῖνα	τίνα		
D.	A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα	P. N. δεῖνες	τινες	τίνα	
	G.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	G. δεῖνων	τινων		
				D. *	τίσι		
				A. δεῖνας	τίνας		

		Relative.		Relative Indefinite.		Indefinite.	
		M. (who) N. F.		M. (whoever) N. F.		M. F. (any, some) N.	
S.	N.	ὅς ὃ	ὃς ὅτι	ὅστις ὅτι	ἤτις	τίς	τί
	G.	οὗ ἧς	οὗτινος, ὅτου	οὗτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	τινός, τοῦ	
	D.	οῦ ἧ	οῦτινι, ὅτω	οῦτινι, ὅτω	ἧτινι	τινί, τῶ	
	A.	ὄν ἧν	ὄντινα	ὄντινα	ἧντινα	τινά	
P.	N.	οἷ ἃ	οἷτινες ἅτινα, ἅττα	οἷτινες ἅτινα, ἅττα	αἷτινες	τινές	τινά, ἅττα
	G.	ῶν ῶν	ῶντινων, ὅτων	ῶντινων, ὅτων	ῶντινων	τινῶν	
	D.	οῖς αἷς	οῖσισι, ὅτοισι	οῖσισι, ὅτοισι	αἷσισι	τισί	
	A.	οῦς ἄς	οὔστινας	οὔστινας	ἄστινας	τινάς	
D.	N.	ὃ ἃ	ὃτινε	ἃτινε	ἃτινε	τινί	
	G.	οῖν αἷν	οῖντινοι	αἷντινοι	αἷντινοι	τινοῖν	

CHAPTER III.

THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

I. THE FIRST DECLENSION.

For the paradigms, see § 172.

§ 185. There seems no reason to doubt, that *α* originally belonged to all the terminations of the first declension. These terminations, in an ancient, though probably not the very earliest form, are exhibited in the following table.

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.	
	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nominative,	ᾱς	α	αι		ᾱ	
Genitive,	ᾱο	ᾱς	ᾱων		αιν	
Dative,		α	αις	οι	αισι	αιν
Accusative,		αν	ᾱς		ᾱ	
Vocative,		α	αι		ᾱ	

§ 186. In the progress of the language, the following euphonic changes took place.

I. In the terminations of the singular, except *ᾱο* (§ 187), *α*, for the most part, became *η* (§§ 29, 53).

The original *α* remained,

1. In all the cases, if preceded by *ε*, *ι*, *ρ*, or *ρο*; as in *ἰδέα*, *ἰδέα*, *ταμίας*, *οἰκία*, *θύρα* (§ 172), *χρόα*, *color*.

So also, in *πία*, *σοά*, *γία*, *οικία*, *ἐλάα*, *ἐλαλά*, *ἐπίβδα*, *σκανδάλα*, *γυνάδας*. and in some proper names, as *Ἀνδρομίδα*, *Λήδα*, *Φιλομήλα*, *Λιωνίδας*, *Ἰλας*.

ΕΚΧΡΕΤΙΟΝ. In the following nouns, which have *ρ* for their characteristic, *α* became *η*; *ἄφαρη*, *δίρη*, *κίρη*, *κάρρη*. some proper names, as *Τήρης*. and compounds of *μέτριον*, *to measure*, as *γεωμέτρης*, *geometer*.

2. In the direct cases of feminines, whose characteristic was *σ*, a double consonant, or *λλ*; as in *γλώσσα* (§ 172), *δίψα*, *thirst*, *δόξα*, *opinion*, *ρίζα*, *root*, *ἄμιλλα*, *contest*.

So also, in the direct cases of some feminines whose characteristic was *η*, particularly female appellatives; as *ἰχθίνα*, *fisher*, *μέριμνα*, *care*; *ἄσκησις*, *mistress*, *λίαινα*, *lioness*. Add *ἄκανθα*, *thorn*.

Hence, these words have, in the direct cases, the terminations *α* and *αν*, while, in the indirect, they have *ης* and *η*; as, *δίψα*, *δίψης* · *ἑμίλλα*, *ἑμίλλης* · *ἄσκησις*, *ἄσκησις*. For feminine adjectives, see §§ 237, 239.

3. In the *vocative* of nouns in *της*, of gentiles in *ης*, and of nouns in the formation of which *ης* was annexed to the last consonant of a verb; as *προφήτης* (§ 172), *Σκύθης*, *Scythian*, *μυροπόλης* (from *μύρον*, *perfume*, and *πωλείω*, *to sell*), *perfumer*; Voc. *προφήτα*, *Σκύθα*, *μυροπόλα*.

REMARK. In some words, the usage of the Attic and common dialect fluctuated between *η* and *α*. In general, the Ionic dialect preferred *η*, and the Doric, *α*.

§ 187. II. The genitive terminations, *ᾶο* and *ᾶων*, were contracted as follows.

1. In the *Ionic* dialect, they were regularly contracted into *ω* and *ων* (§ 67), and then *σ* was inserted, as in contract noun of the second declension (§ 192); as *Ἄτρείδαο* (*Ἄτρείδω*), *Ἄτρείδω*, *Ἄτρείδᾶων* (*Ἄτρείδῶν*), *Ἄτρείδῶν*.

2. In the *Doric*, *ᾶ* absorbed the following vowel, and the terminations became *ᾶ* and *ᾶν*; as *Ἄτρείδαο* *Ἄτρείδα*, *Ἄτρείδᾶων* *Ἄτρείδᾶν*.

3. In the *Attic*, *ᾶο* and *ᾶων* were contracted into *ου* (by precession from *ω*, § 53) and *ῶν*; as *Ἄτρείδαο* (*Ἄτρείδω*), *Ἄτρείδου*, *Ἄτρείδᾶων* *Ἄτρείδῶν*.

§ 188. Antique, Ionic, and Doric forms are sometimes found in Attic writers; particularly,

1. The *Doric* genitive in *α*, from some nouns in *ας*, mostly proper names; as *ἰερινδοθήρας*, *fowler*, *Γωβρύας*, *Καλλίας* · Gen. *ἰερινδοθήρα*, *Γωβρύα*, *Καλλία*.

2. The *Ionic* genitive in *ω*, from a few proper names in *ης*; as *Θαλῆς*, *Τήρης* · Gen. *Θάλω*, *Τήρω*.

3. The old dative plural in *αισι*; thus *τίχναισι*, *ἡμέραισι*, for *τίχνας*, *ἡμέρας*.

§ 189. CONTRACTS. A few nouns of this declension, whose characteristic is *α* or *σ*, are contracted in the theme, according to the rules (§§ 67-69). The contract form is

then declined like other words of the same ending. Thus, *Ἑρμίας*, *Mercury*, *Ἑρμῆς*, G. *Ἑρμοῦ*, D. *Ἑρμῆ*, &c.

If the contract theme has *α* in its termination, the *α* remains in all the cases of the singular, even in the genitive masculine, which has then the form of the Doric genitive. See *βορέας* and *μῆνα* (§ 172).

In the contract forms of *βορέας*, the *ρ* is doubled.

For the contraction of feminine adjectives in *ων*, see § 67, Exc. 2.

§ 190. QUANTITY. The terminations of this declension are all long, except *α* and *ων* in the direct cases singular of the following words ;

1. All words in which *η* takes the place of *α* in some of the cases ; hence *προφήτῆ*, *γλῶσσῆ*, *γλῶσσῆν*, because we find *προφήτης*, *γλώσσης* (§ 172).

2. All proparoxytones and properispomena (§ 119) ; as *ἑλλάθεια*, *truth*, *μάχαιρα*, *sword*, *μοῖρα*, *fate*, *σφαῖρα*, *sphere*.

Add the proper names *Κίββα*, *Πύββα*, and likewise the numeral *μῆνα*, *one*.

ACCENT. The termination *ων* of the genitive plural, as contracted from *άων* (§§ 111, 187), is circumflexed in all nouns ;

Except *ἡ χρήσις*, *usurer*, *ἡ ἄφύη*, *anchovy*, and *οἱ ἰσηεῖαι*, *trade-winds* ; Gen. pl. *χρήστων*, *ἀφύων*, *ἰσηεῖων*. For adjectives in *ων*, see § 237.

The words which are contracted in this declension are all paroxytones ; hence their contract forms are all circumflexed upon the ultima (§ 111) ; as *Ἑρμίας*, *Ἑρμῆς*, *μῆνα*, *μῆνα*.

For the accent of the Ionic genitives, *Θάλια*, *Τήρια*, &c., see § 107.

Δισπότης, *master*, has, in the vocative, *δισποτα*. See § 200.

II. THE SECOND DECLENSION.

For the paradigms, see § 173.

§ 191. In some words, from regard to euphony, the vocative in *ε* is not formed ; as, Nom. and Voc. *θεός*, *god*. And, in other words, the form of the nominative is sometimes used in its stead (§ 167) ; as, *ὦ φίλος*, *my friend*, for *ὦ φίλε*.

The old dative plural in *οισι* is sometimes found in Attic writers ; as *οἰκοισι* for *οἴκοις*.

§ 192. CONTRACTS. If the characteristic is *α*, *ε*, or *ο* (§ 169), it may be contracted with the termination, according

to the rules (§§ 67–69). See ἀγήραος (§ 179), ὀστίον, νόος (§ 173).

The nominative plural neuter contracts *αα* into *α*, in conformity to the other cases; as, ἀγήραα, ἀγήρα.

If the characteristic is long *α*, *ε* is inserted after the contraction; thus, νᾶός (νᾶς,) νᾶός (§ 173), ναοῦ (νᾶ,) νᾶί, νᾶῶ (νᾶ,) νᾶῶ, νᾶόν (νᾶν,) νᾶών. Plur. ναοί (νᾶ,) νᾶῶ, νᾶῶν (νᾶν,) νᾶῶν, ναοῖς (νᾶς,) νᾶῶς, ναοῖς (νᾶς,) νᾶῶς. Dual, νᾶί (νᾶ,) νᾶῶ, ναοῖν (νᾶν,) νᾶῶν. Compare §§ 187, 215, 218.

The contract declension in *ως* and *ων* is termed by grammarians the *Attic Declension*.

The number of words which are thus declined is small, and, in some of them, it is doubtful what was the original form. In a few, the characteristic was perhaps *αι* or *ει*; as ἀνώγαιον ἀνώγαϊον (§ 173). But it is not certain that there has been actual contraction in every word which is declined after this form.

In the accusative singular of the Attic declension, the final *ν* is often dropped, especially in proper names; as, ἡ ἔως, δαων, Θως, Κῶς, Τέως. Acc. ἔω, Ἄθω, Κῶ, Τέω.

§ 193. ACCENT. Some contract forms of this declension, are accented, as though made, without contraction, from a shorter theme.

Thus, in the dual, νᾶ, ὀστώ (§ 111), as if from νᾶς, ὀστών. and, in the genitive, περισπλου (the contract form for περισπλόου, from περισπλοος, circumnavigation), as if from περισπλος.

Except in the direct cases dual, all simple contracts in *ους* and *ων* are circumflexed upon the ultima; as, χεῦσις χευσῶς (§ 181), κᾶνιον κᾶνωϊν, basket.

The accentuation of the Attic genitive in oxytones can be accounted for, only by supposing it to be formed from the old genitive in *οο* (corresponding to the old genitive in *αι*, of the first declension), with apocope, as well as contraction. Thus, νᾶίς, old Gen. νᾶοο, by apocope, νᾶί, by contraction, νᾶί, and, *ε* inserted, νᾶί. By simply contracting the termination, the old form νᾶοο becomes the regular genitive νᾶοῦ.

For the accentuation of ἀνώγαϊον, see § 107.

III. THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 194. In this declension, the nominative, though regarded as the theme of the word (§ 155), seldom exhibits the root in its simple, distinct form. This form must therefore be obtained from the genitive, or from some case which has an open termination (§ 166).

The root of a word is commonly shown, by annexing to its theme the geni-

tive, or the ending of the genitive (§ 166). Thus, *φῶς, φωνῆς, εἶμα, αἰσι*, to show that the roots are *φωτ-* and *σικματ-*.

§ 195. Special attention must be given to the formation of those cases, in which either *close* terminations are affixed to the root, or *no* terminations; that is, of the *nominative* and *vocative singular*, the *dative plural*, and, in some words, the *accusative singular*. The peculiarities in the formation of these cases, which are not explained by the general laws of euphony, arise, for the most part, from the following law of Greek declension.

The short vowels, *ε* and *ο*, can *never remain* in the *root*, either before the *termination s* (§ 171), or at the *end* of a word.

Hence arise the following changes.

§ 196. 1. Before the final *s*, in the *theme* of *masculines* and *feminines*, *ε* becomes *η, ι, υ*, or *ευ*; and *ο* becomes *ω* or *ου*.

Thus, *τριήρης, πόλις, πῆχυς, ἱππεύς, αἰδώς, βοῦς* (§ 177), *πούς* (§ 174), from the roots *τριηρε-, πολε-, πηχε-, ἱππε-, αἰδο-, βο-, ποδ-* (*δ* dropped, § 80).

In *γραῦς* and *ναῦς* (§ 177), there is a similar change of *α* to *αυ*.

In a few *feminines*, whose characteristic is *α*, the final *s* of the theme becomes *ι* (§ 64), and is then absorbed by the characteristic (§ 66). Thus, from the root *ἤχω-* (§ 177), is formed the theme (*ἤχος, ἤχοι*) *ἤχώ*. So *πειθῶ, ἴσις, persuasion, Λητώ, ἴσις, Latona, &c.*

§ 197. 2. In the *theme* of *neuters*, *ε* *characteristic* either assumes *ς*, or becomes *υ*; and, in nouns, when it assumes *ς*, it is changed into *ο*.

Thus, *σαφής* (§ 180), *τεῖχος, ἄστυ* (§ 177), from the roots *σαφε-, τειχε-, ἄστε-*.

In the theme of a few foreign words, *ι* becomes *ι*; as *πίπρις, ἰσις, pepper*.

§ 198. 3. In the *vocative singular* of *masculines* and *feminines*, *ε* and *ο* *characteristic* are, for the most part, changed as in theme.

Thus, *Voc. πόλι, πῆχυ, ἱππεῦ, βοῦ* (§ 177), *Οιδίπου* (§ 178).

EXCEPTIONS. 1. If *s* characteristic becomes η in the theme, it assumes ς in the vocative; as, Voc. *τρίηρες, Σώκρατες* (§ 177).

2. If *o* characteristic becomes ω in the theme, it becomes \omicron in the vocative; as, Voc. *αἰδοῖ, ἦχοι* (§ 177).

§ 199. **ACCUSATIVE.** There is reason for believing, that this case in the third, as well as in the first and second declensions, originally ended in ν . But a consonant preceding required a change of this ν to α (§ 88), and the α secured such a place in the declension, that it often took the place of the ν , even after a vowel.

When no special remark is made upon the accusative singular of masculines and feminines, it will be understood that it ends in α .

In accusatives in ν , the root receives the same changes as in the theme.

Thus, *κλεῖν, ὄρνιν* (§ 174), *πῆχυν, πόλιν, βοῦν, γραῦν, ναῦν, Σωκράτην* (§ 177), *Οιδίπουν* (§ 178).

§ 200. **VOCATIVE.** Few nouns, except proper names and personal appellatives, are sufficiently employed in address to require a separate form for the vocative. The formation of this case is particularly neglected in the third declension, because it can take place in mutes and double consonants only with a loss of the whole or a part of the characteristic (§ 88). Even in many words, in which the vocative is readily formed, the theme is, either always or usually, employed in its stead (§ 167).

The natural tone of frequent address has led, in a few vocatives, to the *throwing back of the accent*. Thus, *γυνή* (§ 174), *πατήρ, ἀνήρ* (§ 175), *Σωκράτης* (§ 177), *δαίρ, brother-in-law, θυγάτηρ, daughter, Δημήτηρ, Ceres*; Voc. *γύναι, πάτερ, ἄνερ, Σώκρατις, δαίρ, θύγατερ, Δήμητρι*. Compare *δίσσοτα* (§ 190).

In these three, a long vowel is likewise *shortened* in the root; 'Απόλλων, *ἄπες, Apollo, Ποσειδών, ἄπες, Neptune, ἰ σωτήρ, ἦρες, preserver*; Voc. 'Απολλων, *Πόσειδον, εῶτερ*.

§ 201. **DATIVE PLURAL.** In *pures*, in which the characteristic is changed to a *diphthong* before σ in the theme (§ 196), the same change is made before $\sigmaι$ in the dative plural; as *ἱππεῦσι, βοσσί, γραυσί, ναυσί* (§ 177).

A. MUTES.

For the paradigms, see §§ 174, 178.

§ 202. LABIALS AND PALATALS. These are all either masculine or feminine. For the ψ and ξ , in the theme and in the dative plural, see § 62.

In $\theta\rho\epsilon\iota\xi$, the root is $\theta\rho\epsilon\chi$ -. In those cases in which χ remains, θ becomes τ , according to § 87.

$\Gamma\omicron\eta$ is irregular in its theme, having adopted the form of a feminine of the first declension. For the vocative $\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu\alpha\iota$, see § 88. In no other labial or palatal is the vocative formed (§ 200).

In η $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\eta\xi$, $\iota\alpha\sigma$, *fox*, the last vowel of the root is lengthened in the theme.

§ 203. MASCULINE AND FEMININE LINGUALS. For the loss of the characteristic, in the theme and in the dative plural, see § 80. For the vocative, see §§ 88, 200.

Barytones in $\iota\varsigma$ and $\upsilon\varsigma$ form their accusative singular both in α and in ν , the latter being the more common termination; as, $\theta\rho\eta\iota\varsigma$ (§ 174), η $\xi\rho\iota\varsigma$, *strife*, η $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\upsilon\varsigma$, *helmet*; Acc. $\theta\rho\eta\iota\theta\alpha$ and $\theta\rho\eta\iota\nu$, $\xi\rho\iota\theta\alpha$ and $\xi\rho\iota\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\upsilon\theta\alpha$ and $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\rho\upsilon\nu$.

So also, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (§ 174), δ $\gamma\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega\varsigma$, *laughter*, and the compounds of $\pi\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, *foot*; thus, Acc. $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$ and $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega\tau\alpha$ and $\gamma\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega\nu$, Οἰδίποδα and Οἰδίποιν (§ 178), $\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\delta\alpha$ and $\delta\acute{\iota}\omega\iota\nu$ (§ 179).

For $\theta\rho\eta\iota\varsigma$, $\theta\rho\eta\iota\omega\nu$ (§ 174), see § 223, *u*.

§ 204. NEUTER LINGUALS. In these, the characteristic is always τ , which is dropped, in the theme, if $\mu\alpha$ or ι precede, but otherwise becomes ς or ρ (§ 88); as $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$ (§ 178), $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, $\phi\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, η $\pi\alpha\rho$ (§ 174), $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ (§ 182), from the roots $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau$ -, $\sigma\omega\mu\alpha\tau$ -, $\phi\omega\iota\tau$ -, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau$ -, η $\pi\alpha\tau$ -, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\tau$ -.

In $\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu\upsilon$, $\gamma\acute{\omicron}\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (§ 178), and $\delta\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\rho\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, τ is dropped in the theme, and α changed into υ . Compare $\delta\sigma\tau\upsilon$ (§ 197). In $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$, $\upsilon\delta\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (§ 178), and $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$, $\sigma\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *fill*, τ is changed into ρ , and α into ω .

§ 205. CONTRACT LINGUALS. A few linguals drop their characteristic, before some or all of the open terminations, and are then contracted. Thus, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ ($\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\varsigma$), $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (§ 174), $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\varsigma$ ($\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$), $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (§ 70), $\theta\rho\eta\iota\theta\alpha\varsigma$ ($\theta\rho\eta\iota\alpha\varsigma$), $\theta\rho\eta\iota\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ($\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\sigma\omicron\varsigma$), $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\varsigma$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\alpha$ ($\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\alpha$), $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\tau\omega\nu$ ($\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\omega\nu$), $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\nu$, from $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, *prodigy*; $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\iota$ ($\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\acute{\iota}$), $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}$, $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha$ ($\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\alpha$), $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}$, from $\acute{\omicron}$ $\iota\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *sweat*; $\chi\rho\omega\tau\acute{\iota}$ ($\chi\rho\omega\acute{\iota}$), $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}$ (in the phrase $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}$), from $\acute{\omicron}$ $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *skin*.

In the following words, the contraction is confined to the root ;

τὸ οὖς, ὠτός, *ear*, contracted from the old οὐας, οὔατος (§ 67), and thus declined ; οὖς, ὠτός, ὠτί· ὠτα, ὠτων, ὠσί· ὠτε, ὠτιον.

τὸ δέλεαρ, *bait*, Gen. δελέατος, δέλητος.

τὸ στέαρ, contr. στήρ, *tallow*, Gen. στεῦατος, σιητός.

τὸ φρέαρ, *well*, Gen. φρέατος, φρητός.

B. LIQUIDS.

For the paradigms, see § 175.

§ 206. MASCULINE AND FEMININE LIQUIDS. In these, except ἄλς, *salt, sea*, the characteristic is always either ν or ρ . For the changes in the theme and in the dative plural, see §§ 82-84. When the characteristic is ν , it depends upon the preceding vowel, whether the ν or the ς is changed ; as follows.

1. If an *E* or *O* vowel precede, the ς is changed ; as in ποιμήν, ἐνος, δαίμων, ονος (§ 175) ; ὁ μῆν, μηνός, month, ὁ χειμών, ὦνος, storm, winter.

Except ἰ κτιίς, κτινός, comb, and the numeral ἕς, ἑός, one (§ 189).

2. If *a* precede, in nouns the ς is changed, but in adjectives the ν ; thus, ὁ Πάν, Πανός, Pan, ὁ παιάν, ἄνος, pæan ; but μέλας, ανος (§ 181), τάλας, ανος, wretched.

3. If *i* or *u* precede, the ν is changed ; as in ῥίς, ῥινός (§ 175), ὁ δελφίς, ἴνος, dolphin, ὁ Φόρκυς, ὕνος, Phorcys.

The ν remains in μίσυν, υνος, wooden tower ; and most words in *is* and *us* have a second, but less classic form, in *iv* and *uv* ; as ῥίς and ῥίν, δελφίς and δελφίν, Φόρκυς and Φόρκυν.

In the pronoun εἷς (§ 184), the ν of the root τιν- is simply dropped in the theme.

REMARKS. The root of χιίς (§ 175) is shortened in the dative plural, and in the genitive and dative dual ; thus, χιρσί, χιρσῶν.

In μάρτυς, υρος, witness (§ 82), a second form of the accusative, and likewise the dative plural are made after the analogy of the theme, as if the root were μαρτυ- ; Acc. μάρτυρα, μάρτυν· Dat. pl. μάρτυσι. In the later writers, the regularly formed nominative μάρτυς appears.

§ 207. SYNCOPATED LIQUIDS. 1. In a few liquids of familiar use, a short vowel preceding the characteristic is syncopated in some or most of the cases ; as follows.

In these three, the syncope takes place before *all* the open terminations ;

ἄνθρω, *man* (§ 175). For the insertion of the *δ*, see § 94.

κύων, *dog* (§ 175), which has, for its root, *κυν-*, by syncope, *κυν-*. In this word, the syncope extends to the dative plural.

ἄρνος, *lamb's* (§ 175), which has, for its root, *ἄρν-*, by syncope, *ἄρν-*. The nominative singular is not used, and its place is supplied by the word *ἄμνος*, which has the same signification.

These five are syncopated in the *genitive* and *dative singular* ;

πατήρ, *father* (§ 175).

μήτηρ, *mother* ; Gen. *μητέρος μητρός*, Dat. *μητέρι μητρί*.

θυγάτηρ, *daughter* ; Gen. *θυγατέρος θυγατρός*, Dat. *θυγατέρι θυγατρί*.

ἡ γαστήρ, *stomach* ; Gen. *γαστέρος γαστρός*, Dat. *γαστέρι γαστρί*.

Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, Gen. *Δημήτερος Δήμητρος*, Dat. *Δημήτερι Δήμητρι* and also, in the accusative, *Δημήτερα Δήμητρα*.

In these words, the poets sometimes neglect the syncope, and sometimes employ it in other cases than those which are specified.

In the dative plural of syncopated liquids, *ε* is transposed, and then becomes *α* (§ 94) ; as, *πατέροι* (*πατρέσει*) *πατράσι*.

So also, *ἡ ἄστὴρ*, *stars*, Dat. pl. *ἀστράσι*.

2. In the accusative of *Ἀπόλλων*, *Apollo*, and *Ποσειδῶν*, *Neptune*, there is often a syncope of the characteristic, followed by contraction ; thus, *Ἀπόλλωνα* (*Ἀπόλλωα*), *Ἀπόλλω* · *Ποσειδῶνα* (*Ποσειδῶα*), *Ποσειδῶ*. Compare *μείζων* (§ 179).

So also, *ἡ κικιῶν*, *mixed drink* ; Acc. *κικιῶνα*, and, poetic, *κικιῶ* · *ἡ γλάχων*, *snail*, *shell* ; Acc. *γλάχωνα*, *γλάχω*.

§ 208. NEUTER LIQUIDS. A few nouns, in which *ρ* is the characteristic, are neuter. They are, for the most part, confined to the singular, and require, in their declension, no euphonic changes of letters.

In *ἱαρ*, *spring*, the genitive and dative are commonly contracted ; thus, *ἱαρος ἱεος*, *ἱαρι ἱερι*. The contract nominative *ἱε* is poetic.

C. DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

For the paradigms, see § 176.

§ 209. In double consonants, the final letter of the root is either a lingual or a palatal.

The only exception is *ανῆξ*, in which the root is *ανεν-*. From the difficulty in appending *ς* to the root, transposition took place, at first confined to the theme, but afterwards extended, from the influence of analogy, through the oblique cases. Hence, the nominative *ανῆξ*, and the less classic forms of the other cases, *ανῆς*, *ανῆι*, *ανῆα*.

Double consonants, if the root ends in a palatal, are declined precisely like simple palatals (compare *φάλαγξ*, § 176, with *αἶξ*, § 174). But if the root ends in a lingual, the dropping of this letter before *ς*, or at the end of a word, brings the preceding letter into contact with *ς*, or renders it final, so that an additional change is commonly required.

Thus, from the roots *ἀνακτ-*, *λιοντ-*, *γίγαντ-* (§ 176), *νυκτ-*, *δαμαρτ-*, *γαλακτ-* (§ 178), are formed the themes, (*ἀνακτες*, *ἀνακεις*), *ἄναξ*, (*λίοντες*, *λίονεις*), *λίον*, (*γίγαντες*, *γίγανεις*), *γίγας*, (*νύκτες*, *νύκεις*), *ἡ νύξ*, *night*, (*δάμαρες*, *δάμαρεις*), *ἡ δάμαρ*, *wife*, (*γάλακτες*, *γάλακεις*), *τὸ γάλα* and the datives plural, *ἄναξι*, *λίονσι*, *γίγασσι*, *νύξι*. See §§ 62, 80, 82-84, 88.

In like manner, from the root *ἀνακτ-*, is formed the vocative (*ἀνακτε*, *ἀνακ*), *ἀνα*, which, however, is employed only in addressing a god.

Γάλα is the only double consonant noun that is neuter.

§ 210. When *ν* is brought before *ς* in the theme, by the dropping of *τ*, it depends upon the preceding vowel whether the *ν* or the *ς* is changed, according to the following rule.

If an *O* vowel precede, the *s* is changed; otherwise, the *ν*.

Thus, *λίων*, *οντος* (§ 176), *ὁ δράκων*, *οντος*, *dragon*, *Ξενοφῶν*, *ωντος*, *Xenophon*; but *γίγῆς*, *αντος* (§ 176), *ὁ ἱμάς*, *άντος*, *thong*, *ὁ Σιμόεις*, *εντος*, *the Simoïs*, *Ουάλης*, *εντος*, the Greek form of the Roman name *Valens*, *δεικνύς*, *ύντος*, *showing*.

Except *ἰδούς*, *οντος*, *tooth* (§ 176), and participles from verbs in *ωμι*; as, *διδούς*, *οντος* (§ 182), from *δίδομι*, *to give*.

REMARKS. 1. A few proper names in *ες*, *ωντος*, form the vocative after the analogy of the nominative; that is, *ν* becomes *α*, and is then contracted (§ 83); thus, *Ἄτλας*, *ωντος*, Voc. (*Ἄτλαντε*, *Ἄτλαν*, *Ἄτλασα*), *Ἄτλας*.

2. Nouns and adjectives in *ις*, *ιντος*, preceded by *ο* or *η*, are usually contracted; as, *ὁ πλακίσις* *πλακίσις*, *cake*, Gen. *πλακίσιοντος* *πλακίσιοντος* · *τιμήσις* *ι* *

τιμῆς, honored, Fem. τιμήσσα τιμῆσσα, Neut. τιμῆν τιμῆν, Gen. τιμήντος τιμῆντος, &c.

D. PURES.

For the paradigms, see § 177.

§ 211. In the declension of pures, there are three classes of EUPHONIC CHANGES; viz.

I. Changes in the CHARACTERISTIC.

For the general laws of these changes, see §§ 195–201. The following rules may be added, for the particular changes which ε and ο characteristic receive in the theme.

1. In the theme of *masculine nouns*, ε becomes εν in *simple*, and η in *compound* words (§ 151); as in the simples, ὁ ἱππεύς, εἰως (§ 177), ὁ βασιλεύς, εἰως, *king*, ὁ ἱερεύς, εἰως, *priest*, ὁ Θησεύς, εἰως, *Theseus*, ὁ Μεγαρεύς, εἰως, *Megarian*; and in the compounds, ὁ Σωκράτης, εἰως (§ 177), ὁ Ἀριστοτέλης, εἰως, *Aristotle*, ὁ Δημοσθένης, εἰως.

Except the simples, ὁ πῆχυς, εἰως, *cubit* (§ 177), ὁ ἀίλικος, εἰως, *axe*; ὁ σίς, σίεις, *moth*, ὁ Ἄρης, εἰως, *Mars*; ὁ ἕφις, εἰως, *serpent*, ὁ Ἴχθυς, εἰως, *fish*, and the less frequent κόρις, ἔρχις, κύρβις, and μάρις.

2. In the theme of *feminine* and *common nouns*, ε becomes ι; as in ἡ πόλις, εἰως (§ 177), ἡ δύναμις, εἰως, *power*; ὁ, ἡ πρόμαντις, εἰως, *prophet*, *prophetess*.

§ 212. 3. In the theme of *neuter nouns*, ε assumes ς, becoming itself ο; as in τὸ τεῖχος, εἰως (§ 177), τὸ ἔθνος, εἰως, *nation*, τὸ ὄρος, εἰως, *mountain*.

Except τὸ ἄστυ, εἰως, *town* (§ 177), and a few foreign names of natural productions, as τὸ κρίσιον, εἰως, *pepper*.

REMARK. In the theme of neuters, α characteristic likewise assumes ς; as in τὸ γέρας, αἰως (§ 177), τὸ γῆρας, *old age*.

4. In the theme of *adjectives*, ε becomes υ in *simple*, and η in *compound* words; as in the simples, ἡδύς, εἰως (§ 181), γλυκύς, εἰως, *sweet*, ὀξύς, εἰως, *sharp*; and in the compounds, ἀληθής, εἰως, *true*, εὐτελής, εἰως, *cheap*, σφηκώδης, εἰως, *wasp-like*, τριήρης, εἰως, *having three banks of oars*, or, as a substantive (γαῦς, *vessel*, being understood), *trireme* (§ 177).

Except a few simple adjectives, in which ε becomes η; as εμψής, εἰως (§ 179), πλήρης, εἰως, *full*, ψευδής, εἰως, *false*.

5. In the theme of *monosyllables*, *o* becomes *ou*; otherwise, *ω*; thus, *βοῦς*, *βοός* (§ 177), *ὄ*, *ἡ ῥοῦς*, *ῥοός*, *sumach*, *ὄ χοῦς*, *χοός*, *heap of earth*; but *αἰδώς*, *ῥός* (§ 177).

This rule applies also to *linguals* in which *s* precedes the characteristic; thus, *σούς*, *σῶός* (§ 174), and its compounds, *Οἰδίπους*, *ἄδης* (§ 178), *δίπυς*, *ἄδης* (§ 179); but *αἰδώς*, *ῥός* (§ 182).

§ 213. **REMARK.** These changes in the theme may be referred, chiefly, to the lengthening of a short vowel before *s* (§ 99), and to the precession of the open vowels (§ 29). The simple protraction of *i* and *e* produces *η* and *ω*. In the words of most common use, as simple words and monosyllables, precession takes place, by which these vowels become *eu* and *ou*. In like manner, *a* becomes *au*, in *γραῦς* and *καῦς*. But in many words, in which the characteristic is *s*, precession takes place without a previous lengthening of the vowel, and *s* is reduced to the closer *v*, or the yet closer *i*. That this precession does not take place in all the cases, is owing to contraction, or to changes in the termination equivalent to contraction (§ 215). Compare *καῦς* (§ 218). In the Ionic dialect, in which contraction is little employed, the precession commonly extends through all the cases. Hence the Ionic declension, *πόλις*, *πόλιος*, &c. According to the notation adopted (§ 58), the precession which takes place in the theme of the third declension, may be represented numerically, as follows. The vowel *a* = 8 is reduced to *au* = 6; *η* = 6, to *eu* = 5; *ω* = 6, to *ou* = 5; *i* = 3, to *v* = 2; *e* = 3, to *i* = 1. Compare the precession in the singular of the first declension (§ 186).

§ 214. II. Changes in the TERMINATION.

1. In the *theme of feminine pures*, in which the characteristic is *o*, the final *ς* is changed to *ε*, and then absorbed (§ 196); as in *ἡχώ*, *ῥός* (§ 177).

Except *ἡ αἰδώς*, *ῥός*, *shame* (§ 177), which, in every other respect, is declined like *ἡχώ*.

REMARK. These words have no plural or dual, except by metaplasm (§ 223).

2. In the *genitive of masculine and feminine nouns* in *ις*, *υς*, and *εως*, and sometimes of *neuter nouns* in *ι* and *υ*, the termination is *lengthened* after *ς*; thus, *πόλις*, *εως*, *πῆχυς*, *εως*, *ἱππεύς*, *ῥως*, *ἄστυ*, *εως* and *εως* (§ 177), *τὸ πέπερι*, *εως*, *pepper*.

The form of the genitive in *εως* is termed, by grammarians, the *Attic genitive*. For its accentuation, see § 107.

3. In the *accusative singular*, the formative *ν* becomes *α*, except when the theme ends in *ας*, *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, or *ους*; thus, *θώς*, *ἥρως*, *ἱππεύς*, *τριήρης*, *αἰδώς*, *ἡχώ* (§ 177), *σαφής* (§ 179); **Acc.** *θῶα*, *ἥρωα*, *ἱππέα*, *τριήρεα*, *αἰδόα*, *ἡχόα*, *σαφέα*; but *ὁ λάς*, *stone*, *κίς*, *οἰς* (contracted from *οῖς*), *πόλις*, *ἰχθύς*, *πῆχυς*, *γραῦς*, *καῦς*, *βοῦς* (§ 177), *ἡδύς* (§ 181); **Acc.** *λάα*, *κία*, *οῖα*, *πόλια*, *ἰχθύα*, *πῆχυα*, *γραῦα*, *καῦα*, *βοῦα*, *ἡδύα*.

For the changes of the characteristic in accusatives in *ν*, see § 199.

Proper names in *ης, ιος*, for the most part, admit both forms of the accusative; as, *Σωκράτης* (§ 177), Acc. *Σωκράτη* (Plat.), *Σωκράτην* (Xenoph.); and *Ἄρης*, *Mars*, which is thus declined; N. *Ἄρης*, G. *Ἄριστος*, *Ἀριστός*, D. *Ἄρει* *Ἄρει*, A. *Ἄριον* *Ἀρην*, *Ἄρην*, V. *Ἄρει*.

§ 215. 4. In the *accusative singular and plural* of nouns in *ευς*, the termination is *lengthened* after *ς*; thus, *ἱππέυς* (§ 177), Acc. sing. *ἱππέῃ*, pl. *ἱππέῦς*.

The lengthening of the terminations *ος, ᾶ*, and *ᾷς*, after *ς*, seems to be, in effect, only another mode of contraction. The *ς* ceases to constitute a distinct syllable (§ 107), and becomes a semivowel of the same class with *γ* and *ω* in English. The remaining vowel, therefore, as in other cases of contraction, becomes long (§ 96). In the Ionic genitives in *ιω* and *ων* (§ 187), and in the Attic second declension (§ 192), the *ς* is likewise to be regarded as a semivowel, and was doubtless inserted to soften the sound, as, in English, the sound of *γ* is often inserted in pronouncing such words as *card*, *regard*, *sky*. See, also, *νιός, νιῶν* (§ 218).

In nouns in *ευς pure*, the *ς* is often absorbed by the terminations *ως, α,* and *ας* (§§ 68, 69); as *Πειραιῶς, Πειραιῶ* (§ 177), *χοῶς* (§ 70).

§ 216. III. CONTRACTION OF THE CHARACTERISTIC WITH THE TERMINATION.

For the general laws of this contraction, see §§ 66–70, 169. For the illustration of these laws, see the paradigms (§ 177). The following remarks may be added.

1. Pures in *ης, ος*, and *ω* are contracted in *all* the cases which have *open* terminations. See *τριήρης, Σωκράτης, Ἡρακλής, τεῖχος, ἡχώ, αἰδώς* (§ 177), *σαφής* (§ 179). For *αἰδώς*, see § 213.

Add a few neuters in *ας*; as, *τὸ γίρας* (§ 177), *τὸ κρίας, μεῖα*.

In proper names in *κλής*, contracted *κῆς* (from *κλῖος, renoun*), the *dative* and sometimes the *accusative singular* are *doubly* contracted. See *Ἡρακλῆς* (§ 177).

§ 217. 2. In other pures, contraction is, for the most part, confined to three cases; the *nominative* and *accusative plural*, and the *dative singular*.

The contractions, which are usual or frequent in these words, are exhibited in the tables. Contraction sometimes occurs in cases, in which it is not given in the tables, and is sometimes omitted in cases in which it is given. These deviations from common usage are chiefly found in the poets.

3. In the contraction of some words, there is a difference between *earlier* and *later usage*.

For example, the earliest contraction of *ιάς*, in the accusative plural of nouns in *ιας*, was into *ἰῶς* (§§ 69, 70); afterwards, in the most flourishing period of Attic literature, the form in *ιάς* was preferred (§ 215); later still, the contraction into *ἰῶς* prevailed. Thus the original *ἰπυῖάς* became, first *ἰπυῖῶς*, then *ἰπυῖας*, and lastly *ἰπυῖς*.

4. The accusative plural of *γαῦς* and *ναῦς* would be regularly contracted into *γαῦς* and *ναῦς* (§ 67). But these, by precession, become *γαῦς* and *ναῦς*. Compare § 213. The peculiar contraction of the accusative plural in other words may be referred to a similar precession. The resemblance between the contracted nominative and accusative plural (§ 70) is, doubtless, merely incidental.

§ 218. 5. The declension of *ναῦς* (§ 177), with all its apparent irregularities, is yet perfectly analogical.

The root is *να-*, which becomes *ναυ-* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and in the dative plural (§§ 196, 199-201). Its regular declension would therefore be as given below. By contraction, the genitives *ναός*, *ναών*, *ναῶν*, become *ναός*, *ναῶν*, *νηῶν*, or, *ς* inserted (§ 215), *ναός*, *ναῶν*, *νηῶν*. The accusative plural *ναῶς* is likewise contracted into *ναῦς* (§ 217). In all those cases in which *α* now remains, precession takes place, by which *α* becomes *η* (§ 29). Compare §§ 186, 213. The form of the dual, *ναῶν*, which occurs in Thucydides, may be explained either by supposing precession, or formation from the genitive plural, after the analogy of *πόλιων*, *πολίων*.

	Regular Declension.	By Contraction.	By Precession.		Regular Declension.	By Contraction.	By Precession.
S. N.	<i>ναῦς</i>			P. N.	<i>ναῖς</i>		<i>νηῖς</i>
G.	<i>ναός</i>	<i>ναός</i>		G.	<i>ναῶν</i>	<i>ναῶν</i>	
D.	<i>ναί</i>		<i>νηί</i>	D.	<i>ναυσί</i>		
A.	<i>ναῶν</i>			A.	<i>ναῶς</i>	<i>ναῦς</i>	
V.	<i>ναῦ</i>			D. N.	<i>ναῖ</i>		<i>νηῖ</i>
				G.	<i>ναῶν</i>	<i>νηῶν</i>	<i>ναῶν</i>

E. QUANTITY AND ACCENT.

§ 219. QUANTITY. I. The doubtful vowels are *long* in the *last syllable* of the *root*,

1. If the characteristic is *ν*; as, *παιάν*, *παιᾶνος* · *δελφίς*, *δελφῆνος* · *Φόρυς*, *Φόρυνος*.

Except in the adjectives *μίλας*, *μίλλανος*, *τάλας*, *ταλλᾶνος*, and in the pronoun *εἶς*, *εἶνος*.

2. In most *palatals*, if a long syllable precede; as, *θώραξ*, *θώρακος* · *μάστιξ*, *μάστιγος* · *πέριξ*, *πέρικος* · *κήρυξ*, *κήρυκος*.

3. In words in *ις*, *ιθος*, and in some *oxytones* in *ις*, *ιδος*; as, *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος* · *κνημίς*, *κνημίδος* · *σφραγίς*, *σφραγίδος*.

4. In a few other words ; as, κέρασ, κέρατος · ψάρ, ψάρός · γρούψ, γροσπός.

None of these words are *pure*s, except γραῦς, γραῖς, and ναῦς, ναῖς. None of them are *labials*, except a few monosyllables, in which *π* is the characteristic ; as, βίψ, βίπεις · γύψ, γροσπείς. None of them are neuters in *a*, *ατος*.

II. Monosyllabic themes are long ; as, κίς, κῖός · μῦς, μῦός · πῦρ, πῦρός.

Except the pronoun τίς.

For the quantity of the terminations, see the table (§ 171), and § 215.

§ 220. ACCENT. I. In nouns of this declension, *dissyllabic genitives and datives* throw the accent upon the termination (§ 170) ; thus, γυπός, αἰγί, τριχῶν, ποσί, κλειδοῖν (§ 174), δίνός, θηρί, πατρός, ἀνδρῶν, κυσί, ἀρνί (§ 175).

Except those which become dissyllabic by *contraction*, and the *genitive plural* and *dual* of these ten words, δάς, δμῶς, θῶς, κέρα, οὔς, παῖς, σῆς, Τρώς, φῆς, φῶς, *light* ; thus, πάλι πάλι (§ 177), ἴαρος ἴρος, παιδων, φῶτων (§ 174), θῶων (§ 177), κρᾶτων (§ 225). Yet αἰός (§§ 177, 214), στητός, φρητός (§ 205). See § 111.

Observe the accentuation of γυνή (§ 174), κῶς (§ 181), οὐδαίς (§ 183), τίς, τίς (§ 184), μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, Δημήτηρ (§ 207).

II. In the vocative, *ευ* and *οι* final are always circumflexed ; as ἱππεῦ, αἰδοῖ, ἡχοῖ (§ 177).

For the throwing back of the accent in some vocatives, see § 200.

III. All themes in *ευς*, and *ω*, all masculine themes in *ηρ*, and all feminine themes in *ας*, are *oxytone* ; as, ἱππεύς, ἡχώ · ὁ πατήρ · ἡ λαμπάς, *torch*.

For the accusative ἡχώ, and the genitive plural τριήρων (§ 177), see § 111. For the genitives σήχαις, πόλιων, &c. (§ 177), see § 107.

IV. IRREGULAR NOUNS.

§ 221. Irregularities in the declension of nouns, which have not been already noticed, may be chiefly referred to two heads ; *variety of declension*, and *defect of declension*.

Upon the general subject of irregularities in inflection, see § 157.

A. VARIETY OF DECLENSION.

§ 222. A noun may vary, 1. in its *root*; 2. in its *method* of declension; and 3. in its *gender* (§ 166).

Variety of declension is termed by grammarians *anomaly* (*ἀνωμαλία*, *want of uniformity*); and nouns which exhibit it, *anomalous* (*ἀνώματος*). And, more particularly, variety in the root is termed *metaplasm* (*μεταπλασμός*, *transformation*); and nouns which exhibit it, *metaplasta*. Nouns which vary in their method of declension are termed *heteroclite* (*ετερόκλητος*, *of different declensions*); and those which vary in their gender, *heterogeneous* (*ετερογενής*, *of different genders*).

Nouns which have distinct double forms, either throughout or in part, are termed *redundant* (*redundans*, *overflowing*). Those, on the other hand, that want some of the usual forms, are termed *defective* (*deficio*, *to fail*).

The lists which follow are designed both to exemplify the different kinds of anomaly, and likewise to present, in a classified arrangement, the principal anomalous nouns. It will be observed, that some of the words might have been arranged with equal propriety under other heads, from their exhibiting more than one species of anomaly.

1. *Metaplasta*.

§ 223. In most of these words, the variation consists merely in the *omission*, *addition*, or *precession* of a characteristic letter.

α. With a Double Root, in *σ-* and in *σ-*.

ἡ ἀηδών, *nightingale*, G. ἀηδόνας, &c.; from the root ἀηδο-, G. ἀηδοῦς, V. ἀηδοῖ.

ἡ Γοργώ, οὔς, and Γοργών, όνος, *Gorgon*.

ἡ εἰκών, *image*, G. εἰκόνας, &c.; from the root εἰκο-, G. εἰκοῦς, A. εἰκώ· from the root εἰκ-, by the second declension, Pl. A. εἰκούς.

ἡ χελιδών, *swallow*, G. χελιδόνος, &c.; from the root χελιδο-, V. χελιδοῖ.

β. With a Double Root, in *μ-* and in *μ-*.

ἡ μῆνις, *resentment*, G. μῆνιδος and μῆμιος.

ἡ τρόπις, *keel*, G. τρόπιδος and τρόπιος.

γ. With a Double Root, in *ι-* and in *ι-*.

ὁ πόσις, *husband*, G. πόσιος, D. πόσει.

ὁ, ἡ, τίγρις, *tiger*, G. τίγριος, A. τίγριν· Pl. N. τίγρεις, G. τίγρειων. In later writers, G. τίγριδος.

δ. With a Double Root, in *α-* and in *ι-*.

τὸ βρέτας, *wooden image*, G. βρέτεος, D. βρέτει· Pl. N. βρέτη, G. βρετέων.

τὸ κνέφας, *darkness*, G. κνέφους, D. κνέφα. In later writers, G. κνέφατος.

ι. Miscellaneous Examples.

ὁ, ἡ ἔγγελος, *eel*, G. ἐγγέλου· Pl. N. ἐγγέλει, G. ἐγγέλων.

ἡ Θέμις, *Themis*, G. Θέμιδος and Θέμιτος.

ἡ Θίμις, *justice, right*, has, in Attic and common Greek, only Θίμιδος. In certain forms of expression, Θίμις is used, without declension, as an adjective or a neuter noun; thus, Θίμις ἰστί, *it is lawful*; φασὶ Θίμις εἶναι, *they say that it is lawful*; τὸ μὴ Θίμις, *that which is not lawful*.

ὁ θεράπων, *attendant*, G. θεράποντος, &c.; poetic, A. θέραπα, Pl. N. θέραπες.

ὁ λαγός, *hare* (from the root λαγα-, by the Attic second declension), G. λαγώ, A. λαγών, λαγώ, &c.; from the root λαγ-, Pl. N. λαγοί.

ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, *bird*, G. ὄρνιθος, &c.; from the root ὄρνε-, Pl. N. ὄρνεις, G. ὄρνεων, A. ὄρνεις.

ὁ σής, *moth*, G. σεός, and, later, σητός.

ὁ χοῦς, the name of a measure, G. χοός, &c.; from the root χοε- (of which the theme χοεύς is used by the Ionics), G. χοῶς, A. χοῶ, Pl. A. χοῶς (§§ 70, 215).

τὸ χρέος, *debt*, G. χρέους· Pl. N. χρεῶ (§ 69); from the root χραε-, N. (χράος, χρωῶς,) χρέως, G. (χράεος, χράους, χρωῶς,) χρέως. See § 215.

ὁ χρώς, *skin, surface*, G. χρωτός and χροός, D. χρωτί (χρωῶ, § 205) and χροῖ, A. χρωῖτα and χροά.

For νίς, Οἰδίπους, and Ζίς, see §§ 177, 178.

§ 224. 2. Heteroclite Nouns.

α. Of the First and Third Declensions.

ὁ Θαλῆς, *Thales*, G. Θάλεω (§ 188) and Θάλητος.

ὁ λάσ, contracted λάς, *stone*, G. λάος and λάου, D. λάϊ, A. λάαν, λάν· Pl. N. λάες, &c.

ὁ μύκης, *mushroom*, G. μύκου and μύκητος.

β. Of the Second and Third Declensions.

τὸ δάκρυον, *tear*, G. δακρύου, &c. ; Dec. III. Dat. pl. δάκρυσι.

τὸ δένδρον, *tree*, G. δένδρου, &c. ; Dec. III. D. δένδρει, Pl. N. δένδρη, D. δένδρῃσι.

ὁ κλάδος, *twig*, G. κλάδου, &c. ; Dec. III. D. κλαδί, pl. κλάδεσι.

ὁ κοινωνός, *sharer*, G. κοινωνοῦ, &c. ; Dec. III. Pl. N. κοινῶνες, A. κοινῶνας.

τὸ κρίνον, *lily*, G. κρίνου, &c. ; Dec. III. Dat. pl. κρίνεσι.

ἡ πρόχοος, contracted πρόχουος, *ewer*, G. πρόχου, &c. ; Dec. III. Dat. pl. πρόχουσι.

τὸ πῦρ, *fire*, G. πυρός, D. πυρί · Dec. II. Pl. N. πυρά, *watch-fires*, D. πυροῖς.

For *νῆς* and *Οἰδίππος*, see § 178.

γ. Of the Attic Second and the Third Declensions.

ἡ ἄλωος, *threshing-floor*, G. ἄλω and ἄλωνος.

ὁ μήτρως, *maternal uncle*, G. μήτρω and μήτρως.

ὁ Μίνως, *Minos*, G. Μίνω and Μίνως.

ὁ πάτρως, *paternal uncle*, G. πάτρω and πάτρως.

ὁ ταῶς, *peacock*, G. ταώ and ταῶνος.

ὁ τυφῶς, *whirlwind*, G. τυφώ and τυφῶνος.

§ 225. 3. *Heterogeneous Nouns.*

α. Of the Second Declension.

ὁ δεσμός, *band*, Pl. τὰ δεσμά and οἱ δεσμοί.

ὁ ζυγός and τὸ ζυγόν, *yoke*, Pl. τὰ ζυγά.

ὁ θεσμός, *institute*, Pl. οἱ θεσμοί and τὰ θεσμά.

ὁ λύχνος, *lamp*, Pl. οἱ λύχνοι and τὰ λύχνα.

τὸ νῶτον and ὁ νῶτος, *back*, Pl. τὰ νῶτα.

ὁ σῖτος, *corn*, Pl. τὰ σῖτα.

ὁ σταθμός, *station, balance*, Pl. οἱ σταθμοί and τὰ σταθμά, *stations, balances*.

ὁ Τάρταρος, *Tartarus*, Pl. τὰ Τάρταρα.

β. Of the Third Declension.

τὸ κάρᾱ, *head*, G. κρατός, D. κρατί and κάρᾱ, A. τὸ κάρᾱ, τὸ κρᾱτα, and τὸν κρᾱτα · Pl. A. τοὺς κρᾱτας.

B. DEFECT OF DECLENSION.

§ 226. 1. Some words receive *no declension*, as the names of the letters, some foreign proper names, and a few other foreign words. Thus, τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ ἄλφα · ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τὸν Ἀβραάμ · τὸ, τοῦ, τῷ πάσχα, *passover*.

A word of this kind is termed *indeclinable*, or an *aptote* (ἄπτωτος, *without cases*).

2. A few diminutives and foreign proper names, whose root ends with a vowel, receive *ς* in the nominative, *ν* in the accusative, and, if the vowel admits it, an *iota subscript* in the dative, but have no further declension ; as

ὁ Διονῦς (dim. from Διόνυσος, *Bacchus*), G. Διονῦ, D. Ἰδιονῦ, A. Διονῦν, V. Διονῦ.

ὁ Μηνᾶς (dim. from Μηνόδωρος), G. Μηνᾶ, D. Μηνᾶ, A. Μηνᾶν, V. Μηνᾶ.

ὁ Μασκᾶς, G. Μασκᾶ, D. Μασκᾶ, A. Μασκᾶν, V. Μασκᾶ.

ὁ Ἰαννῆς, G. Ἰαννῆ, D. Ἰαννῆ, A. Ἰαννῆν, V. Ἰαννῆ.

ὁ Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus*, G. Ἰησοῦ, D. Ἰησοῦ, A. Ἰησοῦν, V. Ἰησοῦ.

See, also, ἰ Γλαῦς (§ 178).

§ 227. 3. Some nouns are employed only in particular cases, and these, it may be, occurring only in certain forms of expression. Of this kind are the following ;

δέμας, *body, form*, N. and A. neut.

λίπα, *with oil*, Dat. neut.

μάλης, *arm-pit*, only in the phrase, ὑπὸ μάλης, *under the arm, secretly*.

μέλε, a vocative used only in familiar address ; ὦ μέλε, *my good friend*.

ὄναρ, *sleep, dream*, N. and A. neut.

ὄσος, *eyes*, Du. N. and A. neut. ; Pl. G. ὄσων, D. ὄσοις.

ὄφελος, *advantage*, N. neut.

τάν, used only in the form of address, ὦ τάν, *good sir, sirrah*.

ῦπαρ, *waking, reality*, N. and A. neut.

A word which is only employed in a *single case*, is termed a *monoptote* (μόνος, *single*, πτῶσις, *case*) ; in *two cases*, a *diptote* ; in *three*, a *triptote* ; in *four*, a *tetraptole*.

V. RULES OF GENDER.

§ 228. The gender of many words is determined by their signification (§§ 160–162). That of other words may be ascertained, for the most part, from their declension, according to the following rules.

NOTE. These rules are little more than the repetition in another form of what has been already stated; and much is still left to be learned from observation.

I. In the FIRST DECLENSION, all words in *ας* and *ης* are *masculine*; all in *α* and *η*, *feminine*.

E. g. ὁ ταμίας, ὁ προφήτης· ἡ οἰκία, ἡ τιμή.

II. In the SECOND DECLENSION, most words in *ος* and *ως* are *masculine*, but some are *feminine* or *common*; all in *ον* and *ων* are *neuter*.

E. g. ὁ λόγος, ὁ νεώς· ἡ ὁδός, ἡ ἔως, *dawn*; ὁ, ἡ θεός, *god*, ὁ, ἡ ἄρκτος, *bear*; τὸ σῦκον, τὸ ἀνώγειον.

§ 229. III. In the THIRD DECLENSION,

1. All words in *εις* are *masculine*; all in *ω* and *αυς*, *feminine*; and all in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, and *ος*, *neuter*; as, ὁ ἵππεύς, ὁ ἀμφορεύς, *amphora*; ἡ ἡχώ, ἡ ναῦς· τὸ σῶμα, τὸ μέλι, τὸ ἄστυ, τὸ τεῖχος.

2. All *abstracts* in *της* and *ις*, and most other words in *ις*, are *feminine*; as, ἡ γλυκύτης, *sweetness*; ἡ δύναμις, *power*, ἡ ποίησις, *poesy*; ἡ ῥίς, ἡ πόλις.

3. All *labials* and *palatals*, all *liquid nouns* (except a few in which *ρ* is the characteristic), and all *double consonant nouns* (except *γάλα*) are either *masculine* or *feminine*.

4. Nouns in which the root ends in

(1.) *ωτ*, *εν*, or *ντ*, are *masculine*; as, ὁ γέλως, *ωτος*, *laughter*; ὁ ποιμήν, ὁ λιμήν, *ένος*, *harbour*; ὁ λέων, ὁ ὀδούς, ὁ γίγας, ὁ ἰμάς, *άγτος*, *thong*.

Except τὰ οὖς, *άτεις*, *ear*, τὰ φῶς, *φωτός*, *light*, ἡ φεάν, *φεινός*, *mind*, and a few names of cities (§ 162); as, ἡ Ῥαμνοῦς, *έντος*, *Rhamnus*.

(2.) *δ* or *θ*, are *feminine*; as, ἡ λαμπάς, *άδος*, *torch*, ἡ ἔρις, *ίδος*, *strife*, ἡ χλαμύς, *ύδος*, *cloak*; ἡ κόρυς, *υθος*, *helmet*.

Except ἡ καίς, *ααίδος*, *child*, ἡ πούς, *ποδός*, *foot*, ἡ ἔρnis, *ιθος*, *bird*.

(3.) *ατ* or *ἄ*, are *neuter*; as, τὸ ἦπαρ, *ατος*, τὸ κέρας, *άτος*, τὸ γέρας, *ἄος*.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

§ 230. Adjectives vary their gender according to the gender of the substantives with which they are connected (§ 159).

This variation may take place to a certain extent without any change of form. In the second and third declensions, the feminine throughout, and the neuter in the indirect cases and in the dual, are declined like the masculine.

Variation of form to denote variation of gender, is termed by grammarians *motion* (κίνησις, *moving*, sc. from one gender to another). Adjectives which have no motion, are called *adjectives of one termination*. Their declension differs in no respect from that of nouns, and therefore requires no paradigms. They are confined, in the language of prose, to the masculine and feminine genders, and some of them are employed in a single gender only. E. g.

1. Masculine. Dec. I. ἡ γενναῖος, *eu, noble*, ἡ μόνιος, *eu, solitary*, ἡ ἰσχυρῆς, *eu, voluntary*; Dec. III. ἡ γέρων, *ontos, old*, ἡ πίνης, *ntos, poor*.

2. Feminine. Dec. III. ἡ μαινάς, *άδος, frantic*, ἡ πατρῆς, *ίδος, native*, ἡ Τρωάς, *άδος, Trojan*, ἡ Δωρῆς, *ίδος, Dorian*.

3. Masculine and Feminine. Dec. III. ἡ ἄγνος, *ῶτος, unkind*, ἡ ἄπαις, *αιδος, childless*, ἡ ἡλικίᾳ, *ικος, of the same age*, ἡ ἡμιθνής, *ῆτος, half-dead*, ἡ ἡφυγία, *άδος, fugitive*.

The indirect cases of adjectives of one termination and of the third declension, are sometimes employed by the poets as neuter. E. g.

Γνώμη τι μεγάλην ἐν πίνητι σώματι.

Eur. El. 375.

§ 231. In adjectives, the masculine is regarded as the primary gender, and the root, theme, and declension of the masculine, as the general root, theme, and declension of the word.

Thus we say, that the adjectives πᾶς, χαρίεις, μίλας (§ 181) belong to the third declension, that their roots are παντ-, χαριεντ-, μελαν-, and that their themes are πᾶς, χαρίεις, μίλας.

In the inflection of adjectives of more than one termination, special regard must be had, 1. to the formation of the neuter, and 2. to the formation of the feminine, when it is distinct from the masculine.

Of these formations, the first is indispensable to the completeness of the adjective, since the neuter cannot have throughout the same form with the masculine. But the second, though found in most adjectives, is not essential, since (except in the first declension) the same form may be both masculine and feminine. See the table (§ 171).

Adjectives, in which the neuter is formed, but in which the feminine is the same with the masculine, are called *adjectives of two terminations*. Those which have a distinct form for each gender, are called *adjectives of three terminations*.

The declension of an adjective is marked, by subjoining to the theme the other forms of the nominative singular, or their endings; and, if necessary, the ending of the genitive singular. Thus, ἄδικος, εν· σαφής, ἐς· φίλιος, α, εν· ἰ, ἡ δίπυος, ὄδης, τὸ δίπυον.

A. FORMATION OF THE NEUTER.

§ 232. Adjectives which form the neuter must be either of the second or of the third declension (§ 166), and, if of the third declension, cannot have either a labial or a palatal characteristic (§ 202).

The distinct neuter forms are only two; one, for the direct cases singular, and the other for the direct cases plural. And of these, the former, in the second declension, is the same with the accusative masculine, and, in the third declension, for the most part, the same with the vocative masculine. The latter, in the third declension, is the same with the accusative singular in α. See the table (§ 171), and the paradigms (§§ 179 - 182).

For the euphonic changes in the formation of the neuter singular of the third declension, see §§ 195, 197, 212.

§ 233. REMARKS. 1. In δίπυος (§ 179), and in similar compounds of πούς, *foot*, the neuter singular, on account of the difficulty of forming it from the root, is formed from the theme, after the analogy of contracts of the second declension (§ 180); thus, ἰ, ἡ δίπυος, τὸ δίπυον· ἰ, ἡ τρίπυος, ὄδης, *three-footed*, τὸ τρίπυον.

2. A neuter plural is sometimes given, though rarely, to adjectives which do not form the neuter singular. E. g.

Ἦν τίσιμ πατρὸς ἀπάτορα.

Eur. Herc. F. 114.

3. To adjectives which cannot form the neuter, this gender is sometimes supplied from a kindred or a derived root; as, ἰ, ἡ ἄρραξ, αἴγος, *capacious*, τὸ ἀρρακτινόν.

B. FORMATION OF THE FEMININE.

§ 234. It is only in the first declension, that the feminine gender has a distinct form from the masculine. The three genders, therefore, are distinguished in adjectives, by adding to the masculine and neuter terminations of the second or third declension, the feminine terminations of the first.

§ 235. Of those words which belong to the general class of ADJECTIVES (§§ 136–139), the following have three terminations ;

1. All participles ; as *ἄγων, ἄρας, εἰδώς* (§ 182).
2. All comparatives and superlatives in *ος* ; as, *σοφώτερος, α, ον, wiscr ; σοφώτατος, η, ον, wisest*.
3. All numerals, except cardinal numbers from 2 to 100 inclusive ; as, *διακόσιοι, αι, α, two hundred, τρίτος, η, ον, third*.
4. The article and adjective pronouns, except *τίς* (*τίς*). See §§ 183, 184.
5. Simple adjectives in *ος, εις, and υς*, with a few other adjectives ; as *φίλιος, σοφός, χρύσεος* (§ 180) ; *χαριείς, ἡδύς, πᾶς, μέλις* (§ 181) ; *ἐκών, οὔσα, όν, G. όντος, willing ; τάλας, αινα, αν, G. ανος, wretched ; τέτην, εινα, εν, G. ενος, tender*.

§ 236. REMARKS. 1. For the number of terminations in adjectives in *ος*, only general rules can be given. For the most part, simples have three terminations, and compounds, but two. Yet some compounds have three, and many simples, particularly derivatives in *ιος, ιος, and ιμος*, have but two. Derivatives from compound verbs, as being themselves uncompounded, especially derivatives in *κος*, have more commonly three terminations. In many words, usage is variable.

2. Adjectives in *ος*, of the Attic second declension, have but two terminations ; as *ἄγῆρος* (§ 179), *ἰ, ἡ ἔθγως, τὸ ἔθγων, fertile*. For *κλίος, see* § 241.

3. Adjectives in *ης, εις*, of the third declension, have sometimes a distinct form for the feminine ; as *θισπιπῆς, ἰς, oracular, ἡ θισπιπεια*.

4. In words in which the feminine has commonly a distinct form, the form of the masculine is sometimes employed in its stead. And, on the other hand, a distinct form is sometimes given to the feminine, in words in which it is commonly the same with the masculine.

§ 237. The FEMININE, when distinct from the masculine, is formed according to the following rules.

I. If the theme belongs to the *second declension*, the feminine terminations of the first are simply affixed to the root.

If the root ends in ϵ , ι , ρ , or $\rho\sigma$, the feminine is declined like *οἰκία* · otherwise, like *τιμή* (§§ 172, 186).

Thus, *φιλία, φιλίας* · *σοφή, σοφῆς* · *χερσία, διπλῆ* (§ 180); *μακρός, ἄ, ὄν, long, ἄθρόος, α, ον, dense*; *καλός, ἄ, ὄν, beautiful, μέσος, η, ον, middle, γυγραμῖνας, η, ον, written*.

ACCENT. The feminine is accented, as far as the general rules of accent permit (§§ 107, 108), upon the same syllable with the masculine. Hence, in the plural, *φίλιαι, φιλίων* (§ 180), while, from the noun ἡ *φιλία, friendship*, these forms would be accented, *φιλίαι, φιλίων* (§ 190).

§ 238. II. If the theme belongs to the *third declension*, σ is added to the root, and the feminine terminations of the first declension are then affixed.

Thus, from the roots *παντ-, χαριντ-* (§ 181), *ἀγιντ-, ἄραντ-, φανιστ-* (§ 182), are formed the feminines, (*πάντσα, τάνσα,*) *τᾶσα, (χαρίντσα, χαρίνισσα,*) *ἄγιντσα, (ἄραντσα,) ἄρῆσα, (φανίτσα,) φανίτσα* (§§ 80, 82, 83).

The following SPECIAL RULES are observed in the formation of the feminine, when the theme belongs to the third declension.

1. After ϵ or $ο$, the σ which is added to the root, becomes ϵ (§ 64), which is then contracted, with ϵ , into $\epsilon\iota$, and, with $ο$, into $\upsilon\iota$.

Thus from the roots *ἡδσ-* (§ 181) and *ιδῶσ-* (§ 182), are formed the feminines, (*ἡδίσσα, ἡδίσα,*) *ἡδίσα, (ιδῶτσα, ιδῶσα, ιδῶία,) ιδῶία*.

The diphthong *ου* never stands before the terminations of the first declension. The concurrence of open vowels, which would be thus produced, seems to have displeased the Greek ear. Hence the contraction, in this case, of *ου* into the closer diphthong *υ*.

In the contracted perfect participles, which have a long vowel in the last syllable of the root, the σ remains; thus from the root *ἰστωσ-* (contracted from *ἰσταςσ-*, from the verb *ἰστημι, to stand*), is formed the feminine (*ἰστωτσα,*) *ἰστώσα*.

§ 239. 2. If the characteristic is a liquid, the σ which is added becomes ϵ , which is then transposed, and contracted with the preceding vowel into a diphthong.

Thus, from the roots *μιλαν-* (§ 181), *τιρεν-* (the root of *τίρεν*, *tender*), *παιε-* are formed the feminines, (*μίλανσα*, *μιλαινα*), *μίλαινα*, (*τίρεισα*, *τιρεινα*), *τίρεινα*, *πίειρα* (§ 240). Compare §§ 81, 82.

3. If the root, after the addition of σ , and the consequent changes, ends in ι or ρ , the feminine is declined like *οἰκία* but if it ends in σ or ν , like *γλώσσα* (§§ 172, 186).

Thus, *ἡδιᾶ*, *ἡδιᾶς* · *πᾶσα*, *πάσης* · *μίλαινα*, *μιλαινῆς* (§ 181) ; *πίειρα*, *πίειρας*.

ACCENT. The feminine retains the accent of the theme, subject, however, to the same changes as in nouns of the first declension; thus, *πᾶσα*, *πάσης*, *πασῶν* (§ 190) ; *μίλαινα*, *μιλαινῶν*. Except feminines in *ια*, belonging to adjectives in *ής*; as, *θισσιωνῆς*, *θισσιῶν* (§ 236).

§ 240. To some adjectives, feminine forms are supplied from a kindred or a derived root; as,

ὁ, *ἡ πῖων*, *τὸ πῖον*, *fat*; *ἡ πείρα*.

ὁ πρέσβυς, *venerable*; *ἡ πρέσβειρα*.

Particularly masculines of the first declension in *ης*, have corresponding feminines of the third declension in *ις*, *ιδος*; as,

ὁ εὐώπης, *ον*, *fair-eyed*; *ἡ εὐῶπις*, *ιδος*.

ὁ τριακοντούτης, *ον*, *of thirty years' duration*; *ἡ τριακοντούτις*, *ιδος*.

NOTE. The rules for the declension of adjectives and participles, except as affected by *motion* (§ 230), have been already given, in connexion with the rules for the declension of nouns.

C. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

§ 241. The principal irregular adjectives are the following.

μέγας, *great*, and *πολύς*, *much* (§ 181). In these adjectives, the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter, are formed from the roots *μεγα-* and *πολε-*, according to the third declension. The other cases are formed from the roots *μεγαλ-* and *πολλ-*, according to the second and first declensions.

Forms from the roots *παι-* and *παιλ-*, which are not given in the table (§ 181), occur in the poets; as, *εὐὰ πάλια, τῶν παλίων, εὐὰ* and *τὸν παλλόν*. From its signification, *παλός* has no dual.

ὁ *πλέως, ἡ πλέα, τὸ πλίων, full*. The masculine and neuter are formed from the root *πλα-*, according to the Attic second declension (§ 189); the feminine is formed from the root *πλε-*.

ὁ *πρᾶος, ἡ πραεῖα, τὸ πρᾶον, gentle*. In this adjective, the forms from *πρα-*, of the second declension, and from *πραε-*, of the third, are blended. The masculine (except the genitive plural), and the neuter singular are commonly formed from *πρα-*; the rest of the adjective, from *πραε-*.

ὁ, ἡ *σῶς, τὸ σῶν, safe*. In this adjective, contract forms from the root *σα-* are blended with forms from the root *σω-*, belonging partly to the second, and partly to the third declension. Thus,

	ὁ, ἡ	τὸ
S. N.	(σῶος) σῶς	(σῶον) σῶν
A.	(σῶον) σῶν	
P. N.	σῶοι and (σῶεις) σῶς	σῶα and (σῶα) σῶ
A.	σῶους and (σῶας) σῶς	

φροῦδος, η, ον, gone. This adjective, besides the nominative throughout, has only the genitive form *φροῦδου*.

Φροῦδου γὰρ ἤδη τοῦ κακοῦ μείων λόγος.

Soph. Aj. 264.

§ 242. Some compounds of *γέλως, laughter*, and *κέρας, horn*, may receive either the Attic second, or the third declension; as,

φιλόγελως, ον, G. ω and ωτος, laughter-loving.

χρυσόκερως, ον, G. ω and ωτος, golden-horned.

For the accent of these compounds, see § 107.

Some feminines are employed by the poets, which have no corresponding masculine or neuter; as,

ἡ πότνια, revered, τὴν πότνιαν, αἱ πότνιαι.

Some adjective forms are likewise employed by the poets, to which there is no corresponding nominative singular; as, *τὴν ὑψικέρατα, high-peaked, τοῦ δυσδάμαρτος, unhappily married.*

Ἄνιγ τε δυσδάμαρτος ἀνὶ ἀνδρὸς πέση.

Æschyl. Agam. 1320.

CHAPTER V.

NUMERALS.

I. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 243. 1. CARDINAL. For the declension of the first four cardinal numbers (§ 138), see § 183. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 100, inclusive, are indeclinable; as, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, τῶν, τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῦς, τὰς πέντε, *five*. Those above 100 are declined like the plural of φίλιος (§ 180).

REMARKS. 1. Ἐἷς, from its signification is used only in the singular; δύο is used only in the dual, and in the rare dative plural, δυοῖ. the cardinals above 2, from their very nature, can occur only in the plural.

2. Ἄμφω, both (§ 183), partakes of the nature of a numeral and of an emphatic pronoun.

3. In εἷς, there are two roots, ἐν- and μι-. The compounds εὐδαίς (εὐδὲ εἷς, *not one*), and μηδαίς (μηδὲ εἷς, *not one*), have the masculine plural; thus, εὐδαίνης, μηδαίνης. Observe the accentuation of εἷς and εὐδαίς (§ 183).

4. Δύο and ἄμφω are sometimes indeclinable.

5. For the double forms of τίσσαρις, see § 84.

6. In the compounds δικατηρίς, τισσαρισκαίδικα, and its equivalent δικατησσαρις, the components τηρίς and τίσσαρις are declined; thus, δικατηρίης, δικατηρία, δικατηρίων. τῆς τισσαρισκαίδικα.

§ 244. 2. ORDINAL. The ordinal numbers (§ 138) are all declined with three terminations. They all end in τος, except δεύτερος, ἑβδομος, and ὄγδοος. Those from 20, upwards, all end in οστός.

3. TEMPORAL. The temporal numbers (temporalis, *relating to time*), are so called, from their designating *time*. They reply to the interrogative, ποσῆταιος; *on what day?* or, *in what number of days?* and are formed from the ordinals, by changing the final ος into αῖος; thus, δεύτερος, δευτεράϊος. τρίτος, τριταῖος.

From πρῶτος, no temporal number is formed. Its place is supplied by ἀδόμητος, *or*.

4. MULTIPLE. The multiple numbers (multiplex, *having many folds, or parts*), show to what extent any thing is com-

plicated. They all end in πλόος, contracted πλοῦς, and are declined like διπλόος, διπλοῦς (§ 180).

5. PROPORTIONAL. The proportional numbers (proportionālis, *relating to proportion*;) show the proportion which one thing bears to another. They reply to the interrogative, ποσάπλάσιος; *how many fold?* or, *how many times as great?* and have double forms, in πλάσιος, α, ον, and πλασίων, ον, G. ονος. Thus the ratio of 2 to 1 is expressed by διπλάσιος, α, ον, or διπλασίων, ον, G. ονος; and that of 10 to 1, by δεκαπλάσιος or δεκαπλασίων.

The ratio of 1 to 1, or of equality, is expressed by ἴσος, η, ον.

NOTE. The other kinds of numeral adjectives, which are mostly compounds, must be left to observation.

II. NUMERAL ADVERBS.

§ 245. 1. The numeral adverbs, which reply to the interrogative ποσάκις; *how many times?* all end in άκις, except the three first; thus, δεκάκις, *ten times*.

These adverbs are employed in the formation of the higher cardinal and ordinal numbers; thus, διαχίλιοι, *two thousand*, πεντακισχίλιοστός, *five thousandth*.

As an example of a compound numeral adverb, the following may be cited from Plato's Republic; ἑντακκαιμυριακισττακοσιοπλασίάκις, *seven hundred and twenty-nine times*.

2. Other numeral adverbs relate to *division, order, place, manner, &c.*; as δίχα, *in two divisions*, τρίχα, *in three divisions*; δεύτερον, *secondly*, τρίτον, *thirdly*; τριχοῦ, *in three places*, πενταχοῦ, *in five places*; πενταχῶς, *in five ways*, ἑξαχῶς, *in six ways*.

III. NUMERAL SUBSTANTIVES.

§ 246. The numeral substantives, for the most part, end in άς, άδος, and are employed both as abstract and as collective nouns.

Thus ἡ μυριάς may signify, either the number 10,000, considered abstractly, or a collection of 10,000. These numerals often take the place of the cardinals, particularly in the expression of the higher numbers; as, δέκα μυριάδες, *ten myriads* = 100,000; ἑκατὸν μυριάδες, *a million*.

§ 247. The following table exhibits the most common numerals, with some of the interrogatives, indefinites, diminutives, &c., which correspond to them.

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§ 247. The following table exhibits the most common numerals, with some of the interrogatives, indefinites, diminutives, &c., which correspond to them.

TABLE OF NUMERALS.

I. ADJECTIVES.

	1. Cardinal.	2. Ordinal.
Interrog.	πόσοι; <i>how many?</i>	πίστος; <i>which in order? or,</i> <i>one of how many?</i>
Indef.	ποσοί, <i>a certain number.</i>	ἐπόστος, <i>whichever in order.</i>
Rel. Ind.	ὅποσοι, <i>how many soever.</i>	ὀλιγοστίς, <i>one of few.</i>
Dimin.	ὀλίγοι, <i>few.</i>	πολλοστίς, <i>one of many, or,</i> <i>one following many.</i>
Augment.	πολλοί, <i>many.</i>	
Demonst.	τόσοι, <i>so many.</i>	
Relat.	ὅσων, <i>as many.</i>	
1	α' εἷς, μία, ἓν, <i>one.</i>	πρῶτος, η, ον, <i>first.</i>
2	β' δύο, δύο, <i>two.</i>	δεύτερος, α, ον, <i>second.</i>
3	γ' τρεῖς, τρία, <i>three.</i>	τρίτος, η, ον, <i>third.</i>
4	δ' τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, <i>four.</i>	τέταρτος, <i>fourth.</i>
5	ε' πέντε, <i>five.</i>	πέμπτος, <i>fifth.</i>
6	ς' ἕξ, <i>six.</i>	ἕκτος, <i>sixth.</i>
7	ζ' ἑπτὰ, <i>seven.</i>	ἕβδομος, <i>seventh.</i>
8	η' ὀκτώ, <i>eight.</i>	ὀγδοος, <i>eighth.</i>
9	θ' ἑννέα, <i>nine.</i>	ἐνατος, ἑννατος, <i>ninth.</i>
10	ι' δέκα, <i>ten.</i>	δέκατος, <i>tenth.</i>
11	ια' ἑνδέκα, <i>eleven.</i>	ἐνδέκατος, <i>eleventh.</i>
12	ιβ' δωδέκα, <i>twelve.</i>	δωδέκατος, <i>twelfth.</i>
13	ιγ' τρισκαίδεκα, δεκατρεῖς	τρισκαίδεκατος
14	ιδ' τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαίδεκατος
15	ιε' πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαίδεκατος
16	ισ' ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαίδεκατος
17	ις' ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαίδεκατος
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαίδεκατος
19	ιθ' ἑννεακαίδεκα	ἑννεακαίδεκατος
20	κ' εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός
21	κα' εἴκοσιν εἷς, εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός πρῶτος
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριακιστός
40	μ' τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός
60	ξ' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός
90	Λ' ἑνενήκοντα	ἑνενηκοστός
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός
200	σ' διακόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός
300	τ' τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός

400	υ'	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός
500	φ'	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός
600	χ'	ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός
700	ψ'	ἑπτακόσιοι	ἑπτακοσιοστός
800	ω'	ὀκτακόσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός
900	Ϟ	ἐννακόσιοι	ἐννακοσιοστός
1,000	α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός
2,000	β	δισχίλιοι	δισχιλιοστός
10,000	ι	μύριοι, αι, α	μυριοστός
20,000	κ	δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός
100,000	ρ	δεκακισμύριοι	δεκακισμυριοστός

3. Temporal.

4. Multiple.

Inter. *ποσῆταις* ; on what day ?

1. (αὐθήμερος, on the same day.) ἀπλός, ἀπλοῦς, simple, single.
2. δευτεραίος, on the second day. διπλοῦς, double.
3. τριταῖος, on the third day. τριπλοῦς, triple.
4. τεταρταῖος, on the fourth day. τετραπλοῦς, quadruple.
5. πεμπταῖος, on the fifth day. πενταπλοῦς, quintuple.
6. ἑκταῖος, on the sixth day. ἑξαπλοῦς, sextuple.
7. ἑβδομαῖος, on the seventh day. ἑπταπλοῦς, septuple.
8. ὀγδοαῖος, on the eighth day. ὀκταπλοῦς, octuple.

5. Proportional.

II. ADVERBS.

III. SUBSTANTIVES.

Inter.	<i>ποσαπλάσιος</i> ; how many fold ?	<i>ποσάκις</i> ; how many times ?	<i>ποσότης</i> , quantity, number.
Dim.		<i>ὀλιγάκις</i> , few times.	<i>ὀλιγότης</i> , fewness.
Augm.	<i>πολλαπλάσιος</i> , many fold.	<i>πολλάκις</i> , many times.	

1. (ἴσος, equal.)	ἅπαξ, once.	μονάς, monad.
2. διπλάσιος, twofold.	δὶς, twice.	δυάς, duad.
3. τριπλάσιος, threefold.	τρὶς, thrice.	τριάς, triad.
4. τετραπλάσιος	τετράκις, four times.	τετράς, τετρακτύς
5. πενταπλάσιος	πεντάκις	πεντάς
6. ἑξαπλάσιος	ἑξάκις	ἑξάς
7. ἑπταπλάσιος	ἑπτάκις	ἑβδομάς
8. ὀκταπλάσιος	ὀκτάκις	ὀγδοάς
9. ἐννεαπλάσιος	ἐννεάκις, ἐννάκις	ἐννεάς
10. δεκαπλάσιος	δεκάκις	δεκάς
20. εἰκοσαπλάσιος	εἰκοσάκις	εἰκάς
100. ἑκατονταπλάσιος	ἑκατοντάκις	ἑκατοντάς
1,000. χιλιοπλάσιος	χιλιάκις	χιλιάς
10,000. μυριοπλάσιος	μυριάκις	μυριάς

CHAPTER VI.

PRONOUNS AND ARTICLE.

§ 248. The **SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS**, in Greek, are the following; the *personal pronouns* ἐγώ, σύ, οὗ · the *reflexives* ἑαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ · the *reciprocal* ἀλλήλων · and the *definite* δεῖνα. The remaining pronouns are **ADJECTIVE**. The name **ARTICLE** is commonly restricted, in Greek, to the *definite* ὁ, ἡ, τό, *the*.

The Greeks gave the name ἄρθρον, *joint*, to the two small words, ἰ, *the*, and ἕ, *who*, from their giving connexion to discourse, by marking the person or thing spoken of, as one which had been spoken of before, or which was about to be spoken of further, or which was familiar to the mind. The Greek name ἄρθρον became, in Latin, *articulus* (*small joint*, from artus, *joint*, a word of the same origin with ἄρθρον), from which has come the English name, *article*.

Of the two articles, ἰ usually *precedes* the name of the person or thing which is spoken of, and ἕ usually *follows* it; as, οὗτός ἐστιν ἰ ἀνὴρ ἕ ἵδεις, *this is THE man whom you saw*; τὸ ῥόδον ἕ ἀνθῖ, *THE rose WHICH blooms*. Hence the former is termed the *prepositive article* (præpositus, *placed before*), and the latter, the *postpositive* (postpositus, *placed after*). The postpositive article is now commonly termed the *relative pronoun*, and the prepositive, simply the *article*. In English, the word *an* or *a* contrasts with *the*, the former being *indefinite* in its signification (§ 142), and the latter *definite* (*definitus, limited*). These words have therefore been classed together, and termed, the former, the *indefinite*, and the latter, the *definite article* (§ 137).

§ 249. The substantive pronouns are all declined in the tables (§ 184). The article and the adjective pronouns, except τίς, are declined with three terminations, according to the second and first declensions.

The theme of the article, and the neuter singular of the article and of the pronouns ἄλλος, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, and ὅς, are formed in *o*, instead of the regular terminations *os* and *on* (§ 171); thus, ὁ, ἡ, τό (§ 183); ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *other*; αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ (§ 184); ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, *that*; ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, *who, which, what* (§ 184).

In crasis with the article (§ 72), and in composition with τῶς and τίνος (§ 250), the neuter αὐτί more frequently becomes αὐτόν · thus, καὶτόν and καίτι, for τὸ αὐτό · τοιοῦτον and τοιοῦτα, τοσοῦτον and τοσοῦτα.

§ 250. The pronouns and article are rendered *more expressive* in various ways.

I. The emphatic pronoun *αὐτός* is *compounded* with them, or joined with them as a *distinct word*.

(α.) By *composition*, *αὐτός* forms,

1. With the personal pronouns, the *reflexives* *ἐμμευτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, and *ἑαυτοῦ* (§ 184).

These pronouns, from the very nature of reflexives (§ 132), have only the *oblique* cases. The two first, as applying only to persons, or to things regarded as persons, have *no neuter*.

2. With the article *ὁ*, *the*, the *demonstrative* *οὗτος*, *this*, (§ 183).

3. With the adjective pronouns *τοῖος*, *such*, *τόσος*, *so much*, *τηλίκος*, *so old*, and *τίννος*, *so little*, the *more intensive* *τοιούτος*, *just such*, *τοσοῦτος*, *just so much*, *τηλικούτος*, *just so old*, and *τυννούτος*, *just so little*.

§ 251. In declining the compounds of *αὐτός* with the article and adjective pronouns, the following rule is observed.

If the termination of the article or adjective pronoun has an *O* vowel, it unites with the first syllable of *αὐτός*, to form *ου*; but is, otherwise, absorbed.

Thus, (*ὁ αὐτός*), *οὗτος*, (*ἡ αὐτή*), *αὕτη*, (*τὸ αὐτό*), *εὖτο* · G. (*τοῦ αὐτοῦ*), *τούτου*, (*ταῖς αὐταῖς*), *ταύτης* · Pl. (*οἱ αὐτοί*), *οὗτοι*, (*αἱ αὐταί*), *αὗται*, (*τὰ αὐτά*), *ταῦτα* · G. (*τῶν αὐτῶν*), *τούτων* (§ 183) · (*ταῖς αὐταῖς*), *τοιούτης*, (*τοῖα αὐτά*), *τοιούτης*, (*τῶν αὐτῶν*), *τοιούτου* and *τοιούτων* (§ 249) · G. *τοιούτου*, *τοιούτης* · Pl. *τοιούτοι*, *τοιούται*, *τοιούτα* · G. *τοιούτων*.

(β.) The combinations of *αὐτός* with the pronouns and article, *without composition*, belong rather to syntax than to etymology.

For examples of such combinations, see the plural of the reflexives *ἐμμευτοῦ* and *σεαυτοῦ* (§ 184). The plural of *ἑαυτοῦ* may be likewise formed in the same way; thus, *εφῶν ἑαυτῶν*, &c.

§ 252. II. The addition of the inseparable particle *δε* to *ὁ*, *τοῖος*, *τόσος*, and *τηλίκος*, produces the same effect as the composition of these words with *αὐτός*; thus, *ὅδε* and *οὗτος*, *this* (§ 183); so *τοιόσδε* = *τοιούτος*, *τοσοσδε* = *τοσοῦτος*, *τηλικόσδε* = *τηλικούτος*.

ACCENT. In these compounds with $\lambda\iota$, the syllable preceding this particle always takes the accent, which is acute or circumflex according to the rule (§ 170); thus *τασιόδι, τασήδι, τασῶδι, τασήδι, τασῶδι*.

Instead of the simple pronouns *ταῖς, τείσας, and ταλίνας*, the compounds in *ἄντας* and *ἰόντας* are more commonly employed, even when there is no special emphasis.

III. The enclitic $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ is affixed to the personal pronouns *ἐγώ* and *σύ*, and sometimes to other pronouns, for the sake of emphasis; thus, *ἔγωγε, I at least, σύγε, thou surely; τοῦτό γε, this certainly*.

ACCENT. In *ἐγώ, ἐμοί, and ἐμί*, the accent is thrown back, when $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ is affixed; thus, *ἔγωγε, ἐμοίγε, ἐμίγε*.

§ 253. IV. To demonstratives, for the sake of stronger expression, an ι is affixed, which is always long and acute, and before which a short vowel is dropped, and a long vowel or diphthong regarded as short; thus, *οὔτοι, αὐτί, τινί, this here; Pl. οὔτοι, αὐταί, τινί· ἐκεινοί, that there; from ὄδε, this, ὄδι, ἠδί, τοδί, ταδί*.

V. The indefinite pronoun *τις*, and the particles *δή, δήποτε, ὄν, and πέρ* are affixed to relatives, for the sake of *extending or strengthening* their signification; thus, *ὅς, who, which, what, ὅστις, whoever, whichever, whatever, ὁσισδή, whoever now*.

In *ἕστις*, both parts are declined; thus, *ἕστις, ἕτι* or *ἕτι* (§ 22). See § 184.

VI. The pronoun *ἄλλος, other*, is doubled to form the reciprocal *ἀλλήλων, of one another*, which, from its nature, has only the *oblique cases, plural and dual*. See § 184.

A. REMARKS UPON THE SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 254. 1. When the oblique cases singular of *ἐγώ* are enclitic (§ 116), the shorter forms *μοῦ, μοί, μί*, are employed; but otherwise, the longer forms *ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμί*.

2. The shortened dual forms *νώ, σφώ*, are also written with an iota subscript; thus, *νῶι, σφῶι*. The full forms *νωῖ, σφῶι, σφῶϊ, σφῶϊ*, are not used by the Attics.

3. The pronoun *σῶ* is used, both as a simple personal pronoun, and as a reflexive. In the Attic and common dialects, however, it is but little used in either sense; and its place is usually supplied, as a personal pronoun, by *αὐτός, ὁ, ἦς*, or one of the demonstratives, and, as a reflexive, by the compound *ἑαυτοῦ*. The dual *σφῶι* is never used by the Attics. The plural has a neuter form *σφῶα*, which also is not used by the Attics.

§ 255. 4. The accusatives *ίν* and *οφι* are poetic, and are employed without distinction of number or gender. The poetic dative plural *οφίς* (which, like *οφίσι*, is enclitic) is likewise used, though rarely, as singular.

5. For *ίμοῦ*, *σοῦ*, *οῦ*, the poets sometimes use the old genitives *ίμίδι*, *σίδι*, *ιδι*.

6. The poets sometimes shorten the ultima of the dative and accusative plural of *ίγώ* and *σύ*: thus, *ίμίν* (*i*) or *ίμιν*, *ίμάς* (*z*) or *ίμας*.

7. The pronoun *δῖνα* may be termed, with almost equal propriety, *definite* or *indefinite*. It is used to designate a particular person or thing, which the speaker either cannot, or does not care to name; or, in the language of Matthew, it "indefinitely expresses a definite person or thing." In the singular, this pronoun is of the three genders; in the plural, it is masculine only. It is sometimes indeclinable; as, *σοῦ δῖνα*.

B. REMARKS UPON THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS AND ARTICLE.

§ 256. 1. From the personal pronouns are formed the possessives *ίμός*, *my*, *ός*, *thy*, *ός*, *his*, *ής*, *her*, *ός*, *ής*, *his*, *ής*, *our*, *ός*, *ής*, *our*, *ός*, *ής*, *their*.

2. The interrogative *τίς*, *who?* *which?* *what?* and the indefinite *τις*, *any*, *some*, have, for the root of their regular forms, *τις*, which drops its *ς* in the nominative singular. The forms of the interrogative are *orthotone* (§ 118); those of the indefinite, except *ήτις*, are *enclitic* (§ 116). In lexicons and grammars, for the sake of distinction, the forms of the indefinite, *τις* and *τι*, are usually written with the *grave* accent, or *without* an accent.

3. The relative *ός* has, for its root, only the rough breathing. The root of the article is *α*-, except in the forms *ί*, *ή*, *οί*, and *αί*, in which the root is only the rough breathing.

§ 257. 4. Special care is required in distinguishing the forms of *ί*, *ός*, *οῦ*, *ός*, and *ός*. Forms which have the same letters may be often distinguished by the accentuation; as, *οί* (§ 115), *οί*, *οί*.

5. Special care is required in distinguishing the forms of *ός*, those of *αὐός*, the combined forms of *ί αὐός*, *the same*, and the contracted forms of *ίαυοῦ*.

6. A number of corresponding pronouns and adverbs are *interrogative* or *indefinite* when they begin with *π*, *demonstrative* when they begin with *τ*, *relative* when they begin with the rough breathing, and *relative indefinite* when they begin with *ίτ*. Thus, *πός*; *how much?* *πός*, *of a certain quantity*, *ός*, *ός*, and *ός* (§ 252), *so much*, *ός*, *as much*, *ίός*, *how much soever*; *ός*; *when?* *ός*, *at some time*, *ός*, *then*, *ός*, *when*, *ίός*, *whenever*. The corresponding interrogatives and indefinites are, for the most part, distinguished from each other by the accent.

CHAPTER VII.

COMPARISON.

§ 258. Adjectives and adverbs expressing properties which may be possessed in *different degrees*, have, in Greek, *three forms*. Of these, the first simply denotes the *possession* of the property; the second denotes its possession in a *higher degree*; and the third, its possession in the *highest degree*; as, σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, *wiser*, σοφώτατος, *wisest*. Of these forms, the first is termed the **POSITIVE DEGREE** (pono, *to place, to lay down*); the second, the **COMPARATIVE** (comparo, *to compare*); and the third, the **SUPERLATIVE** (superfero, *to raise above*).

I. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

In adjectives, the *comparative* is usually formed in τερος, *α, ον*, and the *superlative* in τατος, η, ον; but, sometimes, the *comparative* is formed in ἴων, ἴον, Gen. ἴονος, and the *superlative*, in ἰστος, η, ον.

A. COMPARISON IN τερος, τατος.

§ 259. In receiving the terminations τερος and τατος, the endings of the theme are changed as follows;

(1.) *ος*, preceded by a long syllable, becomes *ο-*; by a short syllable, *ω-* (§ 99); thus,

κοῦφος, <i>light</i> ,	κουφότερος,	κουφότατος.
σοφός, <i>wise</i> ,	σοφώτερος,	σοφώτατος.

A mute and liquid preceding *ος*, have commonly the same effect as a long syllable; thus,

σφοδρείς, <i>vehement</i> ,	σφοδρότερος,	σφοδρότατος.
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In a few words, *ος* is dropped; and, in a few, it becomes *αι-*, *εισ-*, or *ισ-*; as,

παλαιός, <i>ancient</i> ,	παλαιότερος,	παλαιάτος.
φίλος, <i>dear</i> ,	φίλτερος,	φίλιπτος.
<i>friendly</i> ,	φιλαίτερος,	φιλαίτατος.
ἤσυχος, <i>quiet</i> ,	ἤσυχαιτερος.	
ἐφφωμένος, <i>strong</i> ,	ἐφφωμενίστερος,	ἐφφωμενίστατος.
λάλος, <i>loquacious</i> ,	λαλλίστερος,	λαλλίστατος.

The change of *ος* into *ισ-* belongs particularly to contracts in *οος*. These contracts, and those in *ισος*, are likewise contracted in the comparative and superlative. Thus,

ἀπλῆς, <i>simple</i> ,	ἀπλοῖστερος,	ἀπλοῖστατος.
ἀπλοῦς,	ἀπλούστερος,	ἀπλούστατος.
περφυρῆς, <i>purple</i> ,	περφυρώτερος,	περφυρώτατος.
περφυροῦς,	περφυρώτερος,	περφυρώτατος.

§ 260. (2.) *εις* and *ης* become *εισ-*; thus,

χαρίεις, <i>agreeable</i> ,	χαριέστερος,	χαριστάτος.
σαφής, <i>evident</i> ,	σαφέστερος,	σαφίστατος.
πίνης, <i>poor</i> ,	πενέστερος,	πενίστατος.

In adjectives of the first declension, and in *ψευδής*, *ης* becomes *ισ-*; thus,

πλεονέκτης, <i>ου</i> , <i>covetous</i> ,	πλεονεκτίστατος.
ψευδής, <i>είος</i> , <i>false</i> ,	ψευδίστατος.

Except, for the sake of euphony,

ὑβριστής, <i>ᾠ</i> , <i>insolent</i> ,	ὑβριστότερος,	ὑβριστότατος.
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(3.) *υς* becomes *υ-*; thus,

πρᾶσβυς, <i>old</i> ,	πρᾶσβύτερος,	πρᾶσβύτατος.
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§ 261. (4.) In adjectives of other endings, *τερος* and *τατος* are either added to the simple root, or to the root increased by *εισ-*, *ισ-*, or *ω-*; thus,

τάλας, <i>ανος</i> , <i>wretched</i> ,	ταλάντερος,	ταλάντατος.
σώφρων, <i>ονος</i> , <i>discreet</i> ,	σωφρονέστερος,	σωφρονέστατος.
ἄρπαξ, <i>αγος</i> , <i>rapacious</i> ,		ἄρπαγίστατος.
βλάξ, βλάκός, <i>stupid</i> ,	βλακώτερος,	βλακώτατος.

Adjectives in *ων* are compared with the insertion of *ισ-*; as *σώφρων* above.

The adjectives *πίων, τῖπε, πῖων, fat,* and *ἐπιλήσμων, forgetful,* instead of the regular comparative and superlative, employ shorter forms; thus, *πιπαιτίρως, πιπαιτίρως, ἐπιλησμίτατος.*

B. COMPARISON IN *ῖων, ῖστος.*

§ 262. A few adjectives are compared by changing *us, as, os,* and even *ros,* final, into *ῖων* and *ῖστος.* In some of these, *ῖων* with the preceding consonant passes into *σσων* (*τιων, § 84,*) or *ζων.* Thus,

ἡδύς, <i>pleasant,</i>	ἡδίων,	ἡδίστος.
ταχύς, <i>swift,</i>	θάσσων, θάττων,	τάχιστος.
πολύς, <i>much,</i>	πλείων, πλέων,	πλείστος.
μέγας, <i>great,</i>	μείζων,	μέγιστος.
κακός, <i>bad,</i>	κακίων,	κάκιστος.
καλός, <i>beautiful,</i>	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
αἰσχρός, <i>base,</i>	αἰσχίων,	αἰσχιστος.
ἐχθρός, <i>hostile,</i>	ἐχθίων,	ἐχθιστος.

NOTES. 1. For the change of the original *θαχύς,* from which comes *θάσσων,* into *ταχύς,* see § 87.

2. The root of *πολύς* is *πολτ-*, by syncope *πλι-*. From this short root are formed the comparative and superlative. *Πλίων* is a yet shorter form for *πλείων.* The neuter *πλείον* sometimes becomes *πλείν,* but only in such phrases as *πλείν ἢ μύριοι, more than ten thousand.*

3. The comparative *μείζων* takes the place of the regular form *μέγιστος.* *Μίγας* is the only adjective in *ας* which is compared in *ῖων* and *ῖστος.*

4. In the comparative and superlative of *καλός,* *λ* is doubled, as in the noun *τὸ κάλλος, ῖος, beauty.*

5. In the adjectives in *ρος,* which are compared in *ῖων* and *ῖστος,* the comparative and superlative appear to have come either from a simpler form of the positive, or from a corresponding noun.

§ 263. REMARKS. 1. Some adjectives vary in their comparison; as, *φίλος* (§ 259), Comp. *φιλιτέρως, φιλαίτερος,* and *φιλωίτερος,* Sup. *φιλιτατος, φιλαίτατος,* and *φιλιστος*; *μακρός, long,* Comp. *μακρότερος* and *μάσσων,* Sup. *μακρότατος* and (*ᾶ* becoming *η,* as in the noun *τὸ μήκος, ῖος, length,* § 29,) *μήκιστος.*

2. Four superlatives are formed in *στος*; viz. *μέστος, mid-most,* from *μέσος*; *νείστος, last,* from *νείος*; *ἔσχατος,* and (*πρόστος,*) *πρώτος* (§ 265).

3. In a few instances, comparatives and superlatives are

formed from adjectives which are themselves in the comparative or superlative degree; thus, *πρῶτος*, *first*, *πρώτιστος*, *first of all*; *ἔσχατος*, *last*, *ἔσχατος*, *more extreme*, *ἔσχατῶτερος*, *more extreme*, *ἔσχατῶτατος*, *extremest*.

4. In the declension of comparatives in *ων*, the endings *ονα*, *ονες*, and *ονας* are more frequently contracted, with a syncope of the *ν*, into *ω* and *ους*; thus, *μείζονα* (*μείζονα*,) *μείζω*, *μείζονες* (*μείζονες*,) *μείζονους*, *μείζονας* (*μείζονας*,) *μείζονους*. See § 179, and compare § 207, 2.

5. ACCENT. Comparatives and superlatives, whether adjectives or adverbs, are accented as far back as the general rules of accent permit; thus, *ἡδύς*, *ἡδίων*, neut. *ἡδιον*, *ἡδιστος*.

C. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

§ 264. Some adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees, are formed from positives which are not in use, or from other parts of speech. Some of these are usually referred to positives in use, which have a similar signification; thus,

<i>ἀγαθός</i> , <i>good</i> ,	<i>ἀμείνων</i> ,	<i>ἄριστος</i> .
	<i>βελτίων</i> ,	<i>βέλτιστος</i> .
	<i>βέλτερος</i> ,	<i>βέλτατος</i> .
	<i>κρείσσων</i> , <i>κρείττων</i>	<i>κράτιστος</i> .
	<i>λαΐων</i> , <i>λάων</i> ,	<i>λαΐστος</i> , <i>λαῶστος</i> .
	<i>φίρτερος</i> ,	<i>φίριστος</i> .
<i>ἀλγινός</i> , <i>painful</i> ,	<i>ἀλγιών</i> ,	<i>ἄλγιστος</i> .
<i>κακός</i> , <i>bad</i> ,	<i>χείρων</i> ,	<i>χείριστος</i> .
	<i>ἥσσων</i> , <i>ἥτιων</i> ,	<i>ἥκιστος</i> .
<i>μικρός</i> , <i>small</i> ,	{ <i>ελάσσων</i> , <i>ελάττων</i> ,	<i>ελάχιστος</i> .
<i>ὀλιγός</i> , <i>little</i> , <i>few</i> ,		<i>μείων</i> ,
<i>ῥάδιός</i> , <i>easy</i> ,	<i>ῥάων</i> ,	<i>ῥᾶστος</i> .

NOTE. *Κακός* is likewise compared regularly in *των* and *ιστος* (§ 262), and *ἀλγινός* and *μικρός*, in *τιρος* and *ατος*.

§ 265. The following are examples of adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees, formed from other parts of speech.

ἑταῖρος, *friend*, *ἑταιρότατος*, *best friend*, *most friendly*.

κλέπτης, *thief*, *κλεπτίστατος*, *most adroit thief*.

αὐτός, *himself*, *αὐτότατος*, *his very self*.

ἄγχι, *near* (§ 267), ἄγχιστος, *nearest*.

ἤρεμα, *quietly*, ἤρεμιστερος, *more quiet*.

ἔξ, *out of*, ἔσχατος, *extreme*.

πρό, *before*, πρότερος, *former*, πρῶτος, *first* (§ 263, 2).

ὑπέρ, *above*, ὑπέρτερος, *superior*, ὑπέρτατος and ὑπατος, *supereme*.

II. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

§ 266. I. Adverbs derived from adjectives commonly take for their comparative and superlative, the *neuter singular comparative*, and the *neuter plural superlative*, of the adjectives from which they are derived ; thus,

σοφῶς (from σοφός, § 259), <i>wisely</i> ,	σοφώτερον, <i>more wisely</i> ,	σοφώτατα, <i>most wisely</i> .
σαφῶς (from σαφής, § 260), <i>clearly</i> ,	σαφέστερον, <i>more clearly</i> ,	σαφέστατα, <i>most clearly</i> .
ταχέως (from ταχύς, § 262),	θᾶσσον, θᾶπτον,	τάχιστα.
αἰσχροῦς (from αἰσχρός, § 262),	αἰσχῖον,	αἰσχιστα.

The adverbial termination *ως* is sometimes given to the comparative ; as, χαλεπωτέρως, *more severely*, ἐχθιδιόνως, *in a more hostile manner*.

So also, in the superlative, ξυνομωστάτως, *most concisely*, Soph. CEd. Col. 1579.

§ 267. II. Adverbs not derived from adjectives are, for the most part, compared in *τέρω* and *τάτω* ; as,

ἄνω, <i>up</i> ,	ἄνωτέρω,	ἄνωτάτω.
ἐκάς, <i>afar</i> ,	ἐκαστέρω,	ἐκασιάτω.

The following are compared after the analogy of adverbs derived from adjectives ;

ἄγχι, <i>near</i> ,	ἄσσον,	ἄγχιστα.
μάλα, <i>very</i> ,	μᾶλλον,	μάλιστα.

REMARK. Some adverbs vary in their comparison ; as,

ἔγγυς, <i>near</i> ,	ἔγγυτέρω,	ἔγγυτάτω.
	ἔγγύτερον,	ἔγγύτατα.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONJUGATION.

§ 268. Verbs are conjugated, in Greek, to mark five distinctions, VOICE, TENSE, MODE, NUMBER, and PERSON. Of these distinctions, the first shows, how the *action* of a verb is related to its *subject* (§ 122); the second, how it is related to *time*; and the third, how it is related to the *mind of the speaker*, or to *some other action*. The two remaining distinctions merely show the number and person of the subject.

Greek verbs are conjugated both by PREFIXES and by TERMINATIONS (§ 153). For the prefixes, see Chapter X.; for the terminations, see §§ 280 – 282, and Chapter XI.

Verbs which assist in the conjugation of other verbs are termed *auxiliary* (*auxiliāris, assisting*). For the use of auxiliary verbs in Greek, see Syntax.

The systematic inflection of a verb is called *conjugation* (*conjugatio, yoking together*), because it connects, in regular order, the various forms of that verb.

A. VOICE.

§ 269. The Greek has three voices (*vox, voice*, as though, in a special sense, the *expression* of the verb);

The ACTIVE (*ago, to do*), which represents the subject of the verb as the *doer* of the action, or its *agent*; thus, *λούω τινά, I wash some one*.

The PASSIVE (*patior, to suffer, to be affected*), which represents the subject of the verb as the *receiver* of the action, or its *object*; thus, *λουμαι υπό τινος, I am washed by some one*.

The MIDDLE, which is *intermediate* in sense be-

tween the Active and the Passive, and commonly represents the subject of the verb as, either more or less directly, both the *agent* and the *object* of the action; thus, ἐλουσάμην, *I washed myself, I bathed.*

§ 270. REMARKS. 1. The *middle* and *passive* voices have a common form, except in the *future* and *aorist*. In Etymology, this form is usually spoken of as *passive*.

2. The distinction in sense between the middle and passive voices, in the future and aorist, is not always preserved.

3. The reflexive sense of the middle voice often becomes so indistinct, that this voice does not differ from the active in its use. Hence, in many verbs, either wholly or in part, the middle voice takes the place of the active. This is particularly frequent in the *future tense*. When it occurs in the *theme* (§ 276), the verb is termed *deponent* (depōnens, *laying aside*, sc. the peculiar signification of the middle form). E. g.

(α.) Verbs, in which the *theme* has the *active*, and the *future* has the *middle* form; ἀκούω, *to hear*, ἀκούσομαι · βαίνω, *to go*, βήσομαι · γινώσκω, *to know*, γνώσομαι · εἰμί, *to be*, ἴσομαι (§ 305) · μανθάνω, *to learn*, μαθήσομαι.

(β.) Deponent Verbs; αἰσθάνομαι, *to perceive*, γίγνομαι, *to become*, δίδωμαι, *to receive*, δύναμαι, *to be able*.

A deponent verb is termed *deponent middle*, or *deponent passive*, according as its aorist has the middle or the passive form.

B. TENSE.

§ 271. The Greek has six tenses (*tempus, time*);

1. The PRESENT (*præsens*), which represents an action as *doing* at the *present time*; thus, γράφω, *I am writing, I write.*

2. The IMPERFECT (*imperfectus, unfinished*), which represents an action as *doing* at some *past time*; thus, ἔγραφον, *I was writing.*

3. The FUTURE (*futūrus, about to be*), which represents an action as one that *will be done* at *some future time*; thus, γράψω, *I shall write.*

4. The AORIST (*ἀόριστος, indefinite*), which represents an action simply as *done*; thus, *ἔγραψα, I wrote, I have written, I had written.*

5. The PERFECT (*perfectus, finished*), which represents an action as *complete* at the *present time*; thus, *γέγραφα, I have written.*

6. The PLUPERFECT (*plus, more, and perfectus, finished, more than finished*), which represents an action as *complete* at some *past time*; thus, *ἔγγράφειν, I had written.*

§ 272. Tenses may be classified in two ways; I. with respect to the *time* which is spoken of; II. with respect to the *relation* which the action bears to this time.

I. The time which is spoken of, is either, 1. *present*, 2. *future*, or 3. *past*.

The reference to time is most distinct in the indicative mode. In this mode, those tenses which refer to present or future time, are termed *primary* or *chief* tenses, and those which refer to past time, *secondary* or *historical* tenses.

II. The action is related to the time, either, 1. as *doing at* the time, 2. as *done in* the time, or 3. as *complete at* the time.

The tenses which denote the first of these relations may be termed *definite*; the second, *indefinite*; and the third, *complete*.

§ 273. TABLE OF THE GREEK TENSES.

Relations.	Time.	Primary.		Secondary.
		1. Present.	2. Future.	3. Past.
1. Definite.		PRESENT. <i>γράφω,</i> <i>I am writing.</i>	*	IMPERFECT. <i>ἔγραφον,</i> <i>I was writing.</i>
2. Indefinite.		*	FUTURE. <i>γράψω,</i> <i>I shall write.</i>	AORIST. <i>ἔγραψα,</i> <i>I wrote.</i>
3. Complete.		PERFECT. <i>γέγραφα,</i> <i>I have written.</i>	*	PLUPERFECT. <i>ἔγγράφειν,</i> <i>I had written.</i>

Some verbs, in the middle and passive voices, have a *complete future* tense, called the *third future*; but, otherwise, the three tenses which are wanting in the table, viz. the *indefinite present*, the *definite future*, and the *complete future*, are supplied by forms belonging to other tenses, or by participles combined with auxiliary verbs.

C. MODE.

§ 274. The Greek has six modes (*modus, manner*);

1. The INDICATIVE (*indico, to point out, to make known*), which is employed in direct *assertion* or *inquiry*; as, *γράφω, I am writing; γράφω; am I writing?*

2. The SUBJUNCTIVE (*subjungo, to subjoin*), which is *joined* with another verb in one of the *primary* tenses, to express some *associated idea*; as, *πάρεμι ἵνα ἴδω, I am present that I may see.*

3. The OPTATIVE (*opto, to wish, because often used in the expression of a wish*), which is joined with another verb in one of the *secondary* tenses, to express some *associated idea*; as, *παρῆν ἵνα ἴδοιμι, I was present that I might see.*

4. The IMPERATIVE (*impero, to command*), which is employed in direct *command*, or *entreaty*; as, *γράφε, write; τυπτέσθω, let him be beaten; δός μοι, grant me.*

5. The INFINITIVE, which partakes of the nature of an *abstract noun* (§ 133); as, *γράφειν, to write.*

6. The PARTICIPLE, which partakes of the nature of an *adjective* (§ 133); as, *γράφων, writing.*

§ 275. In the regular inflection of the Greek verb, the *present* and *aorist* have *all* the modes; but the *future* wants

the *subjunctive* and *imperative*; and the *perfect*, for the most part, wants the *subjunctive* and *optative*, and likewise, in the active voice, the *imperative*. The *imperfect* has the same form with the present, and the *pluperfect* the same form with the perfect, except in the *indicative*.

D. NUMBER AND PERSON.

§ 276. The numbers and persons of verbs correspond to those of nouns and pronouns (§§ 126, 163).

The *imperative*, from its signification, wants the *first person*; the *infinitive*, from its abstract nature, wants the distinctions of number and person altogether; and the *participle*, as partaking of the nature of an adjective, has the distinctions of *gender* and *case*, instead of person.

The *first person singular* of the *present indicative active*, or, in deponent verbs (§ 270), *middle*, is regarded as the **THEME** of the verb (§ 155).

NOTE. Fuller details respecting the use of the Greek verb in its several forms will be given in the Syntax.

CHAPTER IX.

TABLES OF CONJUGATION.

§ 277. The paradigms contained in this chapter are given with various degrees of fulness. But the *first person dual* is omitted throughout, as having the same form with the first person plural; and the *third person dual* is omitted, whenever it has the same form with the second person dual.

In the table (§ 283), the form of the verb must be adapted to the number and person of the pronoun; thus, *I am planning, thou art planning, he is planning, &c.* For the middle voice, change the forms of "*plan*" into the corresponding forms of "*deliberate*"; and, for the passive voice, into the corresponding forms of "*be planned*."

A star (*) in the tables denotes that a termination or a form is wanting.

§ 278. I. FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

PREFIXES.	TENSES.	TERMINATIONS.		
		Active.	Middle.	Passive.
	PRESENT,	ω, μι	ομαι, μαι	
Augm.	IMPERFECT,	ον, ν	ομην, μην	
	FUTURE,	σω	σομαι	θήσομαι
	2 FUTURE,			ήσομαι
Augm.	AORIST,	σα	σάμην	θήν
Augm.	2 AORIST,	ον, ν	όμην, μην	ήν
Redupl.	PERFECT,	κα	μαι	
Redupl.	2 PERFECT,	α		
Augm. Redupl.	PLUPERFECT,	κειν	μην	
Augm. Redupl.	2 PLUPERFECT,	ειν		
Redupl.	3 FUTURE,		σομαι	

§ 279. II. FLEXIBLE ENDINGS.

CLASS I. SUBJECTIVE.

Orders.	1. Prim.	2. Second.	3. Imp.	4. Inf.	5. Part.
S. 1	μι	ν, μι		ναι, ν, ι	N. ντις
2	ς	ς	θι		ντισα
3	σι	•	τω		ντι
P. 1	μεν	μεν			G. ντος
2	τε	τε	τε		ντισης
3	ναι	σαν, ν, εν	τωσαν, ντων		
D. 1	μεν	μεν			
2	τον	τον	τον		
3	τον	την	των		

CLASS II. OBJECTIVE.

Orders.	1. Prim.	2. Second.	3. Imp.	4. Inf.	5. Part.
S. 1	μαι	μην		σθαι	N. μενος
2	σαι, αι	σο, ο	σο, ο		μένη
3	ται	το	σθω		μενον
P. 1	μεθα, μεσθα	μεθα			G. μένου
2	σθε	σθε	σθε		μένης
3	νται	ντο	σθωσαν, σθων		
D. 1	μεθα, μεθον	μεθα			
2	σθον	σθον	σθον		
3	σθον	σθην	σθων		

§ 280. III. TERMINATIONS OF VERBS IN *μι*.

		ACTIVE		MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
Indicative,	S.	1	<i>μι</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>μαι</i>	<i>μην</i>
		2	<i>ς</i>	<i>ς</i>	<i>σαι, αι</i>	<i>σο, ο</i>
		3	<i>σι</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>ται</i>	<i>το</i>
	P.	1	<i>μεν</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>μεθα</i>	<i>μεθα</i>
		2	<i>τε</i>	<i>τε</i>	<i>σθε</i>	<i>σθε</i>
		3	<i>ναι, ασι</i>	<i>σαν</i>	<i>νται</i>	<i>ντο</i>
	D.	1	<i>μεν</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>μεθα</i>	<i>μεθα</i>
		2	<i>τον</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθον</i>
		3	<i>τον</i>	<i>την</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθην</i>
Subjunctive,	S.	1	<i>ω</i>		<i>ωμαι</i>	
		2	<i>ης</i>		<i>η</i>	
		3	<i>η</i>		<i>ηται</i>	
	P.	1	<i>ωμεν</i>		<i>ώμεθα</i>	
		2	<i>ητε</i>		<i>ησθε</i>	
		3	<i>ωσι</i>		<i>ωνται</i>	
	D.	1	<i>ωμεν</i>		<i>ώμεθα</i>	
		2	<i>ητον</i>		<i>ησθον</i>	
		3	<i>ητον</i>		<i>ησθον</i>	
Optative,	S.	1	<i>ιην</i>		<i>ιμην</i>	
		2	<i>ιης</i>		<i>ιο</i>	
		3	<i>ιη</i>		<i>ιτο</i>	
	P.	1	<i>ιημεν, ἴμεν</i>		<i>ιμεθα</i>	
		2	<i>ιητε, ἴτε</i>		<i>ισθε</i>	
		3	<i>ιησαν, ἴεν</i>		<i>ιντο</i>	
	D.	1	<i>ιημεν, ἴμεν</i>		<i>ιμεθα</i>	
		2	<i>ιητον, ἴτον</i>		<i>ισθον</i>	
		3	<i>ιήτην, ἴτην</i>		<i>ισθην</i>	
Imperative,	S.	2	<i>θι, ς, ε</i>		<i>σο, ο</i>	
		3	<i>τω</i>		<i>σθω</i>	
		3	<i>τωσαν, ντων</i>		<i>σθωσαν, σθων</i>	
	D.	2	<i>τον</i>		<i>σθον</i>	
		3	<i>των</i>		<i>σθων</i>	
		3	<i>των</i>		<i>σθων</i>	
Infinitive,		<i>ναι</i>		<i>σθαι</i>		
Participle,		<i>ντις, ντισα, ν</i>		<i>μενος, μένη, μενον</i>		

§ 281. IV. REGULAR TERMINATIONS

		Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	
Indicative,	S.	1	ω	ον	σω
		2	εις	εις	σεις
		3	ει	ει	σει
	P.	1	ομεν	ομεν	σομεν
		2	ετε	ετε	σετε
		3	ουσι	ουσι	σουσι
	D.	1	ομεν	ομεν	σομεν
		2	ετον	ετον	σετον
		3	ετον	ετην	σετον
Subjunctive,	S.	1	ω		
		2	ης		
		3	η		
	P.	1	ωμεν		
		2	ητε		
		3	ωσι		
	D.	1	ωμεν		
		2	ητον		
		3	ητον		
Optative,	S.	1	οιμι		σοιμι
		2	οις		σοις
		3	οι		σοι
	P.	1	οιμεν		σοιμεν
		2	οιτε		σοιτε
		3	οιεν		σοιεν
	D.	1	οιμεν		σοιμεν
		2	οιτον		σοιτον
		3	οιτην		σοιτην
Imperative,	S.	2	ε		
		3	ετω		
	P.	2	ετε		
		3	ετωσαν, οντων		
	D.	2	ετον		
3		ετων			
Infinitive,		ειν		σειν	
Participle,		ων, ουσα, ον		σων, σουσα, σον	
	Gen.	οντος, ούσης		σοντος, σούσης	

OF THE ACTIVE VOICE.

		Aorist,	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	
Indicative,	S.	1	σα	κα	κειν, κη
		2	σας	κας	κεις
		3	σε	κε	κει
	P.	1	σαμεν	καμεν	κειμεν
		2	σατε	κατε	κειτε
		3	σαν	κασι	κεισαν, κεσαν
	D.	1	σαμεν	καμεν	κειμεν
		2	σατον	κατον	κειτον
		3	σατην	κατον	κειτην
Subjunctive,	S.	1	σω		
		2	σης		
		3	ση		
	P.	1	σωμεν		
		2	σητε		
		3	σωσι		
	D.	1	σωμεν		
		2	σητον		
		3	σητον		
Optative,	S.	1	σαιμι		
		2	σαις, σαιας		
		3	σαι, σαιε		
	P.	1	σαιμεν		
		2	σαιτε		
		3	σαιεν, σαιαν		
	D.	1	σαιμεν		
		2	σαιτον		
		3	σαιτην		
Imperative,	S.	2	σον		
		3	σάτω		
	P.	2	σατε		
		3	σάτωσαν, σάντων		
	D.	2	σατον		
		3	σάτων		
Infinitive,		σαι	κέναι		
Participle,		σᾶς, σᾶσα, σᾶν	κός, κυῖα, κός		
	Gen.	σαντος, σάσης	κότος, κυῖας		

§ 282. V. REGULAR TERMINATIONS OF

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future Mid.	Aorist Mid.
Ind. S.	1 ομαι	όμεν	σομαι	σάμεν
	2 η, ει	ον	ση, σει	σα
	3 σται	στο	σται	σαστο
P.	1 όμεθα	όμεθα	σόμεθα	σάμεθα
	2 εσθε	εσθε	σεσθε	σασθε
	3 ονται	οντο	σονται	σωντο
D.	1 όμεθα	όμεθα	σόμεθα	σάμεθα
	2 εσθον	εσθον	σεσθον	σασθον
	3 εσθον	έσθην	σεσθον	σάσθην
Subj. S.	1 ωμαι			σωμαι
	2 η			ση
	3 ηται			σηται
P.	1 ώμεθα			σώμεθα
	2 ησθε			σησθε
	3 ωνται			σωνται
D.	1 ώμεθα			σώμεθα
	2 ησθον			σησθον
	3 ησθον			σησθον
Opt. S.	1 οίμην		σοίμην	σαιμην
	2 οιο		σοιο	σαιο
	3 οιοτο		σοιοτο	σαιοτο
P.	1 οίμεθα		σοίμεθα	σαιμεθα
	2 οισθε		σοισθε	σαισθε
	3 οιντο		σοιντο	σαιντο
D.	1 οίμεθα		σοίμεθα	σαιμεθα
	2 οισθον		σοισθον	σαισθον
	3 οισθην		σοισθην	σαισθην
Imp. S.	2 ου			σαι
	3 έσθω			σάσθω
	P. 2 εσθε			σασθε
3 έσθωσαν, έσθων			σάσθωσαν, σάσθων	
D.	2 εσθον			σασθον
	3 έσθων			σάσθων
Infm.	εσθαι		σεσθαι	σασθαι
Part.	όμενος, η, ον		σόμενος	σάμενος

VERB βουλευῶ (§ 284) TRANSLATED.

Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
<i>shall plan,</i> or <i>will plan.</i>	<i>planned,</i> <i>have planned,</i> <i>had planned,</i> or <i>plan.</i>	<i>have planned.</i>	<i>had planned.</i>

may plan,
may have planned,
can plan,
can have planned,
plan, or have planned.

<i>should plan,</i> or <i>would plan.</i>	<i>might plan,</i> <i>might have planned,</i> <i>should plan,</i> <i>should have planned,</i> <i>would plan,</i> <i>would have planned,</i> <i>could plan,</i> <i>could have planned,</i> <i>plan, or have planned</i>
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plan, or have planned.

<i>To be about</i> <i>to plan.</i>	<i>To plan, or</i> <i>To have planned.</i>	<i>To have planned.</i>
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<i>About to plan.</i>	{ <i>Having planned,</i> <i>or Planning.</i>	<i>Having planned.</i>
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§ 288. VI. THE ACTIVE VOICE OF TH

	Present.	Imperfect.
Ind. S. 1 <i>I</i>	} <i>am planning,</i> or <i>plan.</i>	} <i>was planning</i> or <i>planned.</i>
2 <i>Thou, You</i>		
3 <i>He, She, It</i>		
P. 1 <i>We</i>		
2 <i>Ye, You</i>		
3 <i>They</i>		
D. 1 <i>We two</i>		
2 <i>You two</i>		
3 <i>They two</i>		
Subj. S. 1 <i>I</i>	} <i>may plan,</i> <i>can plan,</i> or <i>plan.</i>	
2 <i>Thou, You</i>		
3 <i>He, She, It</i>		
P. 1 <i>We</i>		
2 <i>Ye, You</i>		
3 <i>They</i>		
D. 1 <i>We two</i>		
2 <i>You two</i>		
3 <i>They two</i>		
Opt. S. 1 <i>I</i>	} <i>might plan,</i> <i>should plan,</i> <i>would plan,</i> <i>could plan,</i> or <i>planned.</i>	
2 <i>Thou, You</i>		
3 <i>He, She, It</i>		
P. 1 <i>We</i>		
2 <i>Ye, You</i>		
3 <i>They</i>		
D. 1 <i>We two</i>		
2 <i>You two</i>		
3 <i>They two</i>		
Imp. S. 2 <i>Do thou</i>	} <i>be planning,</i> or <i>plan.</i>	
3 <i>Let him</i>		
P. 2 <i>Do you</i>		
3 <i>Let them</i>		
D. 2 <i>Do you two</i>		
3 <i>Let them two</i>		
Infinitive,	} <i>To be planning,</i> or <i>To plan.</i>	
Participle,		<i>Planning.</i>

SINGULAR VERB βουλεύω, to plan, to counsel.

Imperat.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
ευσα	βεβούλευκα	ἔβεβουλεύκει
ευσας	βεβούλευκας	ἔβεβουλεύκεις
ευσε	βεβούλευκε	ἔβεβουλεύκει
εὔσαμεν	βεβουλεύκαμεν	ἔβεβουλεύκειμεν
εὔσατε	βεβουλεύκατε	ἔβεβουλεύκειτε
ευσαν	βεβουλεύκασι	ἔβεβουλεύκεισαν, ἔβεβουλεύκεσαν
εὔσατον	βεβουλεύκατον	ἔβεβουλεύκειτον
ευσάτην		ἔβεβουλεύκειτήν
ἕσω		
ἕσῃς		
ἕσῃ		
ἕσωμεν		
ἕσητε		
ἕσωσι		
ἕσητον		
ἕσαιμι		
ἕσαις, βουλεύσειας		
ἕσαι, βουλεύσεις		
ἕσαιμεν		
ἕσαιτε		
ἕσαιεν, βουλεύσειαν		
ἕσαιτον		
ἕσαιτήν		
ἕσον		
ἕσάτω		
ἕσατε		
ἕσάτωσαν, ἕσαντων		
ἕσατον		
ἕσάτων		
ἕσαι	βεβουλευκέναι	
ἕσαις	βεβουλευκώς	

§ 284. VII. ACTIVE VOICE OF THE

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
Ind. S.	1 βουλευῶ 2 βουλευείς 3 βουλευεῖ	ἔβουλεον ἔβουλεως ἔβουλες	βουλεύσω βουλεύσεις βουλεύσει
P.	1 βουλευόμεν 2 βουλευέτε 3 βουλευούσι	ἔβουλευομεν ἔβουλευετε ἔβουλεον	βουλεύσομεν βουλεύετε βουλεύουσι
D.	2 βουλευέτον 3	ἔβουλεύετον ἔβουλεύετην	βουλεύσετον
Subj. S.	1 βουλεύω 2 βουλεύῃς 3 βουλεύῃ		
P.	1 βουλεύωμεν 2 βουλεύητε 3 βουλεύωσι		
D.	2 βουλεύητον		
Opt. S.	1 βουλεύοιμι 2 βουλεύοις 3 βουλεύοι		βουλεύσοιμι βουλεύσοις βουλεύσοι
P.	1 βουλεύοιμεν 2 βουλεύοιτε 3 βουλεύοιεν		βουλεύσοιμεν βουλεύσοιτε βουλεύσοιεν
D.	2 βουλεύοιτον 3 βουλευοίτην		βουλεύσοιτον βουλευσοίτην
Imp. S.	2 βούλεσθε 3 βουλευέτω		
P.	2 βουλευέτε 3 βουλευέτωσαν, βουλευόντων		
D.	2 βουλευέτον 3 βουλευέτων		
Infin.	βουλεύειν		βουλεύσειν
Part.	βουλευών		βουλεύσων

REGULAR VERB βουλεύω, to plan, to counsel.

berate, to resolve.)

Mid.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
ευσάμην	βεβούλευμαι	ἔβεβουλεύμην
εύσω	βεβούλευσαι	ἔβεβούλευσο
εύσατο	βεβούλεται	ἔβεβούλετο
ευσάμεθα	βεβουλεύμεθα	ἔβεβουλεύμεθα
εύσασθε	βεβούλευσθε	ἔβεβούλευσθε
εύσαντο	βεβούλενται	ἔβεβούλεντο
εύσασθον	βεβούλευσθον	ἔβεβούλευσθον
ευσάσθη		ἔβεβουλεύσθη
εύσωμαι		
εύση		
εύσηται		
ευσώμεθα		
εύσησθε		
εύσωνται		
εύσησθον		
ευσάμην		
εύσαιο		
εύσαιτο		
ευσάμεθα		
εύσαισθε		
εύσαιντο		
εύσαισθον		
ευσάσθη		
ευσαι	βεβούλευσο	
ευσάσθω	βεβουλεύσθω	
εύσασθε	βεβούλευσθε	
ευσάσθωσαν,	βεβουλεύσθωσαν,	
λευσάσθων	βεβουλεύσθων	
εύσασθον	βεβούλευσθον	
ευσάσθων	βεβουλεύσθων	
εύσασθαι	βεβουλεῖσθαι	
ευσάμενος	βεβουλευμένος	

§ 285. VIII. MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES OF

(In the Middle Voice,

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future Mid.
Ind. S.	1 βουλευομαι	εβουλευομην	βουλεύσομαι
	2 βουλευή,	εβουλεύου	βουλεύση,
	βουλεύει		βουλεύσει
	3 βουλεύεται	εβουλεύετο	βουλεύσεται
P.	1 βουλευόμεθα	εβουλευόμεθα	βουλευσόμεθα
	2 βουλεύεσθε	εβουλεύεσθε	βουλεύσεσθε
	3 βουλεύονται	εβουλεύοντο	βουλεύσονται
D.	2 βουλεύεσθον	εβουλεύεσθον	βουλεύσεσθον
	3	εβουλεύεσθην	
Subj. S.	1 βουλευώμαι		
	2 βουλευή		
	3 βουλεύηται		
P.	1 βουλευώμεθα		
	2 βουλεύησθε		
	3 βουλεύωνται		
D.	2 βουλεύησθον		
Opt. S.	1 βουλευοίμην		βουλευσοίμην
	2 βουλεύοιο		βουλεύσοιο
	3 βουλεύοιτο		βουλεύσοιτο
P.	1 βουλευοίμεθα		βουλευσοίμεθα
	2 βουλεύοισθε		βουλεύσοισθε
	3 βουλεύοιντο		βουλεύσοιντο
D.	2 βουλεύοισθον		βουλεύσοισθον
	3 βουλευοίσθην		βουλευσοίσθην
Imp. S.	2 βουλεύου		
	3 βουλεύεσθω		
P.	2 βουλεύεσθε		
	3 βουλεύεσθωσαν,		
	βουλεύεσθων		
D.	2 βουλεύεσθον		
	3 βουλεύεσθων		
Infin.	βουλεύεσθαι		βουλεύεσθαι
Part.	βουλευόμενος		βουλευόμενος

THE REGULAR VERB *βουλεύω*, to plan, to counsel.

(to deliberate, to resolve.)

Aorist Mid.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
ἔβουλευσάμην	βεβούλευμαι	ἔβεβουλήμην
ἔβουλεύσω	βεβούλευσαι	ἔβεβούλευσο
ἔβουλεύσατο	βεβούλενται	ἔβεβούλεντο
ἔβουλευσάμεθα	βεβουλέμεθα	ἔβεβουλέμεθα
ἔβουλεύσασθε	βεβούλευσθε	ἔβεβούλευσθε
ἔβουλεύσαντο	βεβούλουνται	ἔβεβούλουντο
ἔβουλεύσασθον	βεβούλευσθον	ἔβεβούλευσθον
ἔβουλευσάσθη		ἔβεβουλεύσθη
βουλεύσωμαι		
βουλεύσῃ		
βουλεύσῃται		
βουλευσώμεθα		
βουλεύσησθε		
βουλεύωνται		
βουλεύσησθον		
βουλευσαίμην		
βουλεύσαιο		
βουλεύσαιτο		
βουλευσαίμεθα		
βουλεύσαισθε		
βουλεύσαιντο		
βουλεύσαισθον		
βουλεύσαισθη		
βούλευσαι	βεβούλευσο	
βουλεσάσθω	βεβουλεύσθω	
βουλεύσασθε	βεβούλευσθε	
βουλεσάσθωσαν,	βεβουλεύσθωσαν,	
βουλευσάσθων	βεβουλεύσθων	
βουλεύσασθον	βεβούλευσθον	
βουλεσάσθων	βεβουλεύσθων	
βουλεύσασθαι	βεβουλεύσθαι	
βουλευσάμενος	βεβουλεμένος	

TABLE VIII. COMPLETED.

	Aorist Pass.		Future Pass.
Ind. S.	1 ἐβουλεύθη 2 ἐβουλεύθης 3 ἐβουλεύθη		βουλευθήσομαι βουλευθήσῃ, βουλευθήσει βουλευθήσεται
P.	1 ἐβουλεύθημεν 2 ἐβουλεύθητε 3 ἐβουλεύθησαν		βουλευθήσομεθα βουλευθήσεσθε βουλευθήσονται
D.	2 ἐβουλεύθητον 3 ἐβουλευθήτην		βουλευθήσεσθον
Subj. S.	1 βουλευθῶ 2 βουλευθῆς 3 βουλευθῆ		
P.	1 βουλευθῶμεν 2 βουλευθῆτε 3 βουλευθῶσι		
D.	2 βουλευθήτων		
Opt. S.	1 βουλευθείην 2 βουλευθείης 3 βουλευθείη		βουλευθήσοιμην βουλευθήσοιο βουλευθήσοιτο
P.	1 βουλευθείημεν, βουλευθείμεν 2 βουλευθείητε, βουλευθείτε 3 βουλευθείησαν, βουλευθείεν		βουλευθήσοιμεθα βουλευθήσοισθε βουλευθήσοιτο
D.	2 βουλευθείητον 3 βουλευθείήτην		βουλευθήσοισθον βουλευθήσοισθη
Imp. S.	2 βουλεύθητι 3 βουλευθήτω		
P.	2 βουλεύθητε 3 βουλευθήτωσαν, βουλευθέντων		
D.	2 βουλεύθητον 3 βουλευθήτων		
Infin.	βουλευθῆναι		βουλευθήσεσθαι
Part.	βουλευθείς		βουλευθήσόμενος

§ 286. IX. A. MUTE VERBS. I. LABIAL.

1. Γράφω, to write.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
Ind.	γράφω	γράψω	ἔγραψα	ἔγγραφα
Subj.	γράφω		γράψω	
Opt.	γράσοιμι	γράσοιμι	γράψαιμι	
Imp.	γράφε		γράψον	
Inf.	γράφειν	γράψειν	γράψαι	γεγραφέναι
Part.	γράφων	γράφων	γράψας	γεγραψώς
	Imperfect.			Pluperfect.
Ind.	ἔγραφον			ἔγεγράφαίν

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	Future Mid.	Aorist Mid.	3 Future.
Ind.	γράφομαι	γράσομαι	ἐγράψάμην	γεγράφομαι
Subj.	γράφωμαι		γράψωμαι	
Opt.	γρασοίμην	γρασοίμην	γραψαίμην	γεγρασοίμην
Imp.	γράφου		γράψαι	
Inf.	γράφεσθαι	γράψεσθαι	γράψασθαι	γεγράψεσθαι
Part.	γραφόμενος	γραφόμενος	γραψάμενος	γεγραψόμενος
	Imperfect.			
Ind.	ἐγραφόμην			
	1 Aor. Pass.	2 Aor. Pass.	1 Fut. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
Ind.	ἐγράψθην	ἐγράψην	γραφθήσομαι	γραφθήσομαι
Subj.	γραφθῶ	γραφῶ		
Opt.	γραφθείην	γραφείην	γραφθῆσοίμην	γραφθῆσοίμην
Imp.	γράφθητι	γράφητι		
Inf.	γραφθῆναι	γραφῆναι	γραφθήσεσθαι	γραφθήσεσθαι
Part.	γραφθείς	γραφείς	γραφθῆσόμενος	γραφθῆσόμενος
	PERFECT, Ind.	Imp.	Inf.	PLUPERFECT.
S. 1	ἔγγραμμαι		γεγράψθαι	ἔγεγράμμην
2	ἔγγραψαι	ἔγγραψο		ἔγέγραψο
3	ἔγγραπται	γεγράψθω		ἔγέγραπτο
P. 1	ἔγγραμμεθα		Part.	ἔγεγράμμεθα
2	ἔγγραψθε	ἔγγραψθε	γεγραμμένοι	ἔγέγραψθε
3	ἔγγραμμένοι	ἔγγραψάσθε,		ἔγέγραψθε
	[εἰσὶ	ἔγγραψάσθε,		[ῆσαν
	ἔγγραψάσθε]	ἔγγραψάσθε]		
D. 2	ἔγγραψθον	ἔγγραψθον		ἔγεγραψθον
3		ἔγγραψάσθε]		ἔγεγράψθη

§ 287. LABIAL. 2. *Λείπω, to leave.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	2 Perfect.	2 Pluperfect.
Ind.	λείπω	ἔλειπον	λείψω	λέλοιπα	ἔλελοιπεν
Subj.	λείπω				
Opt.	λείποιμι		λείψοιμι		
Imp.	λείπε				
Inf.	λείπειν		λείψειν	λέλοιπέναι	
Part.	λείπων		λείψων	λέλοιπώς	

AORIST II.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἔλιπον	λίπω	λίποιμι		λιπῆν
2	ἔλιπες	λίπῃς	λίποις	λίπε	
3	ἔλιπε	λίπῃ	λίποι	λιπέτω	Part.
P. 1	ἔλιπομεν	λίπομεν	λίποιμεν		λιπῶν
2	ἔλιπετε	λίπητε	λίποιτε	λίπετε	λιπούσα
3	ἔλιπον	λίπωσι	λίποιεν	λιπέτωσαν, λιπόντων	λιπόν
D. 2	ἔλιπετον	λίπητον	λίποιτον	λίπετον	λιπόντος
3	ἔλιπέτην		λιποίτην	λιπέτων	λιπούσης

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	Future Mid.	Perfect.	Aorist Pass.
Ind.	λείπομαι	λείψομαι	λέλειμμαί	ἔλειφθην
Subj.	λείπωμαι			λειφθῶ
Opt.	λειποίμην	λειψοίμην		λειφθείην
Imp.	λείπου		λέλειψο	λείφθητι
Inf.	λείπεσθαι	λείψεσθαι	λελεῖφθαι	λειφθῆναι
Part.	λειπόμενος	λειψόμενος	λελειμμένος	λειφθείς
	Imperfect.	3 Future.	Pluperfect.	Future Pass.
Ind.	ἐλειπόμην	λελείψομαι	ἐλελείμην	λειφθήσομαι

AORIST II. MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἐλιπόμην	λίπωμαι	λιποίμην		λιπέσθαι
2	ἐλίπου	λίπῃ	λίποι	λιπού	
3	ἐλίπετο	λίπηται	λίποιτο	λιπέσθω	Part.
P. 1	ἐλιπόμεθα	λιπόμεθα	λιποίμεθα		λιπόμενος
2	ἐλίπεσθε	λίπησθε	λίποισθε	λιπεσθε	
3	ἐλίποντο	λίπωνται	λίποιντο	λιπέσθωσαν, λιπέσθων	
D. 2	ἐλίπεσθον	λίπησθον	λίποισθον	λιπεσθον	
3	ἐλίπέσθην		λιποίσθην	λιπέσθων	

§ 288. II. PALATAL. *Πράσσω* or *πράττω*, to do.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	1 Perfect.	2 Perfect.
Ind.	πράσσω, πράττω	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα	πέπραγα
Subj.	πράσσω, πράττω		πράξω		
Opt.	πράσσοιμι, πράττοιμι	πράξοιμι	πράξαιμι		
Imp.	πράσσε, πράττε		πράξον	[γαι	[γαι
Inf.	πράσσειν, πράττειν	πράξειν	πράξαι	πεπραχέ-	πεπραγέ-
Part.	πράσσων, πράττων	πράξων	πράξας	πεπραχώς	πεπραγώς
	Imperfect.			1 Pluperfect.	2 Pluperfect.
	ἔπρασον, ἐπραττον			ἐπεπράχην	ἐπεπράγειν

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future Mid.
Ind.	πράσσομαι, πράττομαι	ἐπρασσοίμην, ἐπραττοίμην	πράξομαι
Subj.	πράσσωμαι, πράττωμαι		
Opt.	πρασσοίμην, πραττοίμην		πραξοίμην
Imp.	πράσσου, πράττου		
Inf.	πράσσεσθαι, πράττεσθαι		πράξεσθαι
Part.	πρασσοίμενος, πραττοίμενος		πραξόμενος
	Aorist Mid.	Aorist Pass.	Future Pass.
Ind.	ἐπραξάμην	ἐπράχθη	πραχθήσομαι
Subj.	πράξωμαι	πραχθῶ	
Opt.	πραξάιμην	πραχθείην	πραχθήσοιμην
Imp.	πράξαι	πράχθητι	
Inf.	πράξασθαι	πραχθῆναι	πραχθήσεσθαι
Part.	πραξάμενος	πραχθείς	πραχθόμενος

	PERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
	Ind.	Imp.	Inf.	
S. 1	πέπραγμα		πέπραχθαι	ἐπεπράγμην
2	πέπραξαι	πέπραξο		ἐπέπραξο
3	πέπραχται	πέπραχθω	Part.	ἐπέπρακτο
P. 1	πεπράγμεθα		πεπραγμένοι	ἐπεπράγμεθα
2	πέπραχθε	πέπραχθε		ἐπέπραχθε
3	πεπραγμένοι [εἶσθε]	πεπράχθωσαν, πεπράχθων		πεπραγμένοι [ῆσαν]
D. 2	πέπραχθον	πέπραχθον		ἐπέπραχθον
3		πεπράχθων		ἐπεπράχθην

§ 280. III. LINGUAL. 1. Πείθω, to persuade.

(2 Perfect, to trust; Middle and Passive, to believe, to obey.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Future.	1 Aorist.	2 Aorist.	1 Perfect.	2 Perfect.
Ind.	πείθω	πείσω	ἔπεισα	ἔπειθον	πέπεικα	πέποιθα
Subj.	πείθω		πείσω	πίθω		πεποίθω
Opt.	πείθοιμι	πείσοιμι	πείσαιμι	πίθοιμι		πεποιθήην
Imp.	πέθε		πέθου	πίθε		πέπεισθε
Inf.	πείθειν	πείσειν	πέσαι	πίθειν	πεπεικέναι	πεποιθήναι
Part.	πείθων	πείσων	πέσας	πίθων	πεπεικώς	πεποιθώς
	Imperfect.				1 Pluperfect.	2 Pluperfect.
	ἔπειθον				ἔπεπεικέν	ἔπεποιθήεν

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	Future Mid.	2 Aor. Mid.	Aorist Pass.	Future Pass.
Ind.	πείθομαι	πείσομαι	ἐπιθήμην	ἐπεισθήην	πεισθήσομαι
Subj.	πείθωμαι		πίθωμαι	πεισθῶ	
Opt.	πείθοίμην	πείσοίμην	πιθήμην	πεισθήην	πεισθήσοίμην
Imp.	πείθου		πιθού	πεισθητι	
Inf.	πειθήσθαι	πεισσοθαι	πιθήσθαι	πεισθήναι	πεισθήσεσθαι
Part.	πειθόμενος	πεισόμενος	πιθόμενος	πεισθείς	πεισθησόμενος
	Imperfect.				
	ἐπειθήμην				

	PERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
	Ind.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
S. 1	πέπεισμαι		πεπεισθαι	ἐπεπείσμεν
2	πέπεισαι	πέπεισο		ἐπέπεισο
3	πέπεισται	πεπεισθω		ἐπέπειστο
P. 1	πεπεισμεθα		πεπεισμένοι	ἐπεπείσμεθα
2	πέπεισθε	πέπεισθε		ἐπέπεισθε
3	πεπεισμένοι	πεπεισθωσαν,		πεπεισμένοι
	[είσι]	πεπεισθων		[ήσαν
D. 2	πέπεισθον	πέπεισθον		ἐπέπεισθον
3		πεπεισθων		ἐπεπείσθων

§ 290. 2. Κομίζω, to bring.

(Middle, to receive.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
Ind.	κομίζω	κομίσω	ἐκόμισα	κεκόμισα
Subj.	κομίζω		κομίσω	
Opt.	κομιζοίμι	κομισοίμι	κομίσοιμι	
Imp.	κόμιζε		κόμισον	
Inf.	κομίζειν	κομίσειν	κομίσαι	κεκομικέναι
Part.	κομίζων	κομίσων	κομίσας	κεκομικώς
	Imperfect.			Pluperfect.
	ἐκόμιζον			ἐκεκομικειν

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	Future Mid.	Aorist Mid.	Aorist Pass.
Ind.	κομιζομαι	κομίσομαι	ἐκομισάμην	ἐκομισθήν
Subj.	κομιζώμαι		κομισώμαι	κομισθῶ
Opt.	κομιζοίμην	κομισοίμην	κομισαίμην	κομισθείην
Imp.	κομίζου		κόμισαι	κομισθητι
Inf.	κομιζεσθαι	κομίσεσθαι	κομισασθαι	κομισθήναι
Part.	κομιζόμενος	κομισόμενος	κομισάμενος	κομισθείς
	Imperfect.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Future Pass.
Ind.	ἐκομιζόμην	κεκόμισμαι	ἐκεκομισμην	κομισθήσομαι
Opt.				κομισθησοίμην
Imp.		κεκόμισο		
Inf.		κεκομισθαι		κομισθήσεσθαι
Part.		κεκομισμένος		κομισθησόμενος

ATTIC FUTURE.

	ACTIVE.		MIDDLE.	
	Ind.	Inf.	Ind.	Inf.
S. 1	κομιῶ	κομιεῖν	κομιούμαι	κομιεῖσθαι
2	κομιεῖς		κομιεῖ	
3	κομιεῖ	Part.	κομιεῖται	Part.
P. 1	κομιούμεν	κομιῶν	κομιούμεθα	κομιούμενος
2	κομιεῖτε	κομιούσα	κομιεῖσθε	
3	κομιούσι	κομιούν	κομιούνται	
D. 2	κομιεῖτον	κομιούντος	κομιεῖσθον	

§ 291. X. B. LIQUID VERBS.

1. Ἀγγέλλω, to announce.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Imperfect.	2 Aorist.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind.	ἄγγέλλω	ἤγγειλον	ἤγγειλον	ἤγγεικα	ἤγγεικειν
Subj.	ἄγγέλλω		ἄγγεῖω		
Opt.	ἄγγέλλοιμι		ἄγγελοίμι		
Imp.	ἄγγελλε		ἄγγελε		
Inf.	ἄγγέλλειν		ἄγγελεῖν	ἤγγεικέναι	
Part.	ἄγγέλλων		ἄγγελῶν	ἤγγεικῶς	

FUTURE.

	Ind.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
S. 1	ἄγγεῶ	ἄγγελοῖμι, ἄγγελοῖην	ἄγγελεῖν	ἄγγελῶν
2	ἄγγεῖς	ἄγγελοῖς, ἄγγελοῖης		ἄγγελοῦσα
3	ἄγγεῖ	ἄγγελοῖ, ἄγγελοῖη		ἄγγελοῦν
P. 1	ἄγγελοῦμεν	ἄγγελοῦμεν, ἄγγελοῖημεν		ἄγγελοῦντος
2	ἄγγελεῖτε	ἄγγελοῖτε, ἄγγελοῖητε		ἄγγελοῦσης
3	ἄγγελοῦσι	ἄγγελοῖεν		
D. 2	ἄγγελεῖτον	ἄγγελοῖτον, ἄγγελοῖητον		
3		ἄγγελοῖτην, ἄγγελοῖήτην		

AORIST I.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S. 1	ἤγγεικα	ἄγγεῖω	ἄγγελοίμι	
2	ἤγγεικας	ἄγγεῖης	ἄγγελοῖς, ἄγγελοῖης	ἄγγειλον
3	ἤγγεικε	ἄγγεῖη	ἄγγελοῖ, ἄγγελοῖη	ἄγγειλάτω
P. 1	ἤγγεικαμεν	ἄγγελοῖμεν	ἄγγελοῖμεν	
2	ἤγγεικατε	ἄγγελοῖητε	ἄγγελοῖητε	ἄγγειλατε
3	ἤγγεικαν	ἄγγελοῖσι	ἄγγελοῖσιν, ἄγγελοῖσιν	ἄγγειλάτωσαν, ἄγγειλάντων
D. 2	ἤγγεικατον	ἄγγελοῖητον	ἄγγελοῖητον	ἄγγειλατον
3	ἤγγεικατην	ἄγγελοῖητην	ἄγγελοῖητην	ἄγγειλάτων
Inf.	ἄγγεῖλαι.		Part. ἄγγεικας, ἄσα, αν · G. αντος, ἄσης.	

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	2 Aor. Mid.	1 Aor. Pass.	2 Aor. Pass.
Ind.	ἄγγελλομαι	ἤγγελόμην	ἤγγεθην	ἤγγελην
Subj.	ἄγγελλωμαι	ἄγγελοῦμαι	ἄγγεθῶ	ἄγγελῶ
Opt.	ἄγγελλοίμην	ἄγγελοίμην	ἄγγεθίμην	ἄγγελείμην
Imp.	ἄγγελλου	ἄγγελοῦ	ἄγγεθῆτι	ἄγγελεῖτι
Inf.	ἄγγελλέσθαι	ἄγγελέσθαι	ἄγγεθῆναι	ἄγγελεῖναι
Part.	ἄγγελλόμενος	ἄγγελόμενος	ἄγγεθεῖς	ἄγγελεῖς

	Imperfect.	1 Future.	2 Future.
Ind.	ἡγγελλόμεν	ἄγγελθήσομαι	ἄγγελήσομαι
Opt.		ἄγγελθῆσοίμην	ἄγγελησοίμην
Inf.		ἄγγελθήσεσθαι	ἄγγελήσεσθαι
Part.		ἄγγελθήσομενος	ἄγγελησόμενος

FUTURE MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
S. 1	ἄγγελοῦμαι	ἄγγελοίμην	ἄγγελεῖσθαι	ἄγγελούμενος
2	ἄγγελῃ, ἄγγελεῖ	ἄγγελοῖτο		ἄγγελουμένη
3	ἄγγελεῖται	ἄγγελοῖτο		ἄγγελούμενον
P. 1	ἄγγελοῦμεθα	ἄγγελοίμεθα		ἄγγελουμένου
2	ἄγγελεῖσθε	ἄγγελοῖσθε		ἄγγελουμένης
3	ἄγγελοῦνται	ἄγγελοῖντο		
D. 2	ἄγγελεῖσθον	ἄγγελοῖσθον		
3		ἄγγελοῖσθην		

AORIST I. MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Subj.	Op	Imp.
S. 1	ἡγγελάμην	ἄγγειλωμαι	ἄγγελαίμην	
2	ἡγγελλῃ	ἄγγελλῃ	ἄγγελλαιο	ἄγγελλαι
3	ἡγγελάτο	ἄγγελλῆται	ἄγγελλαιτο	ἄγγελλάσθω
P. 1	ἡγγελάμεθα	ἄγγειλώμεθα	ἄγγελαίμεθα	
2	ἡγγελλασθε	ἄγγελλῆσθε	ἄγγελλαισθε	ἄγγελλασθε
3	ἡγγελλαντο	ἄγγελλωνται	ἄγγελλαιντο	ἄγγελλάσθωσαν, ἄγγελλάσθων
D. 2	ἡγγελλασθον	ἄγγελλῆσθον	ἄγγελλαισθον	ἄγγελλασθον
3	ἡγγελλάσθην		ἄγγελλαισθην	ἄγγελλάσθων
	Inf. ἄγγελλασθαι.		Part. ἄγγελάμενος.	

PERFECT.**PLUPERFECT.**

	Ind.	Imp.	Inf.	
S. 1	ἡγγελλμαι		ἡγγελλθαι	ἡγγελλμην
2	ἡγγελλσαι	ἡγγελλσο		ἡγγελλσο
3	ἡγγελλται	ἡγγελλθω		ἡγγελλτο
P. 1	ἡγγελλμεθα		ἡγγελλμένος	ἡγγελλμεθα
2	ἡγγελλθε	ἡγγελλθε		ἡγγελλθε
3	ἡγγελλμένοι εἰσι	ἡγγελλθωσαν, ἡγγελλθων		ἡγγελλμένοι ἦσαν
D. 2	ἡγγελλθον	ἡγγελλθον		ἡγγελλθον
3		ἡγγελλθων		ἡγγελλθων

§ 292. LIQUID. 2. Φαίνω, to show.

(2 Perf. and Middle, to appear.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	1 Perfect.	2 Perfect.
Ind.	φαίνω	φανῶ	ἔφηνα	πέφαγκα	πέφηνα
Subj.	φαίνω		φήνω		
Opt.	φαίνοιμι	φανοῖμι, φανολην	φήναιμι		
Imp.	φαῖνε		φήνον		
Inf.	φαίνειν	φανεῖν	φήναι		πεφηνέναι
Part.	φαίνων	φανῶν	φήνας		πεφηνῶς
Imperfect.	ἔφαινον				2 Pluperfect. ἐπεφήνεον

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future Mid.	Aorist Mid.
Ind.	φαίνομαι	ἐφαινόμην	φανοῦμαι	ἔφηνάμην
Subj.	φαίνομαι			φήνωμαι
Opt.	φαινοίμην		φανοίμην	φήναιμην
Imp.	φαίνου			φήναι
Inf.	φαίνεσθαι		φανεῖσθαι	φήνασθαι
Part.	φαινόμενος		φανούμενος	φήνάμενος
	1 Aor. Pass.	2 Aor. Pass.	1 Fut. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
Ind.	ἐφάνθη	ἐφάνην	φανθήσομαι	φανήσομαι
Subj.	φανθῶ	φανῶ		
Opt.	φανθείην	φανείην	φανθησοίμην	φανησοίμην
Imp.	φάνθητι	φάνηθι		
Inf.	φανθήναι	φανῆναι	φανθήσεσθαι	φανήσεσθαι
Part.	φανθείς	φανεῖς	φανθησόμενος	φανησόμενος

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

	Ind.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
S. 1	πέφασμαι		πεφάνθαι	ἐπεφάσμη
2	πέφανσαι	πέφανσο		ἐπέφανσο
3	πέφανται	πεφάνθω		ἐπέφαντο
P. 1	πεφάσμεθα		πεφασμένοι	ἐπεφάσμεθα
2	πέφανθε	πέφανθε		ἐπέφανθε
3	πεφασμένοι εισί	πεφάνθωσαν, πεφάνθων		πεφασμένοι ἦσαν
D. 2	πέφανθον	πέφανθον		ἐπέφανθον
3		πεφάνθων		ἐπεφάνθη

§ 293. XI. C. DOUBLE CONSONANT VERBS.

1. *Αύξω* or *αυξάνω*, to increase.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Future.	Aorist.	Perfect.
Ind.	αὐξῶ, αὐξάνω	αὐξήσω	ἠύξησα	ἠύξηκα
Subj.	αὐξῶ, αὐξάνω		αὐξήσω	
Opt.	αὐξοίμι, αὐξάνοιμι	αὐξήσοιμι	αὐξήσαιμι	
Imp.	αὐξε, αὐξανε		αὐξησον	
Inf.	αὐξεῖν, αὐξάνειν	αὐξήσειν	αὐξήσαι	ἠύξηκέναι
Part.	αὐξων, αὐξάνων	αὐξήσων	αὐξήσας	ἠύξηκώς
	Imperfect.			Pluperfect.
	ἠύξον, ἠύξανον			ἠύξηκειν

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

	Present.	Future Mid.	Aorist Mid.	
Ind.	αὐξομαι, αὐξάνομαι	αὐξήσομαι	ἠύξησάμην	
Subj.	αὐξωμαι, αὐξάνωμαι		αὐξήσωμαι	
Opt.	αὐξοίμην, αὐξανοίμην	αὐξησοίμην	αὐξησάμην	
Imp.	αὐξου, αὐξάνου		αὐξησαι	
Inf.	αὐξεσθαι, αὐξάνεσθαι	αὐξήσεσθαι	αὐξήσασθαι	
Part.	αὐξόμενος, αὐξανόμενος	αὐξησόμενος	αὐξησάμενος	
	Imperfect.			
	ἠύξομήν, ἠύξανόμεν			
	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorist Pass.	Future Pass.
Ind.	ἠύξημαι	ἠύξημην	ἠύξηθη	αὐξηθήσομαι
Subj.			αὐξηθῶ	
Opt.			αὐξηθείην	αὐξηθησοίμην
Imp.	ἠύξησο		αὐξηθήτι	
Inf.	ἠύξησθαι		αὐξηθήναι	αὐξηθήσεσθαι
Part.	ἠύξημένος		αὐξηθείς	αὐξηθησόμενος

§ 294. 2. Perfect Passive of *κάμπτω*, to bend, and *ἐλέγχω*, to convict.

	Indicative.	Imperative.
S. 1	κέκαμμαι ἐλήλεγμαι	
2	κέκαμψαι ἐλήλεγξαι	κέκαμψο ἐλήλεγξο
3	κέκαμπται ἐλήλεγκται	κεκάμφθω, &c. ἐληλέγχθω, &c.
P. 1	κεκάμμεθα ἐληλέγμεθα	
2	κέκαμφθε ἐληλέγχθε	Infinitive.
3	κεκαμμένοι ἐληλεγμένοι	κεκάμφθαι ἐληλέγχθαι
	[εἰσί [εἰσί	Participle.
D. 2	κέκαμφθον ἐληλέγχθον	κεκαμμένος ἐληλεγμένος

§ 295. XII. D. PURE VERBS. I. CONTRACT.

1. Τιμάω, to honor.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT IND.		PRESENT SUBJ.	
S. 1	τιμάω, τιμῶ	τιμάω, τιμῶ	
2	τιμάεις, τιμάῃς	τιμάῃς, τιμάῃς	
3	τιμάει, τιμάῃ	τιμάῃ, τιμάῃ	
P. 1	τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν	τιμάωμεν, τιμῶμεν	
2	τιμάετε, τιμάτε	τιμάητε, τιμάτε	
3	τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι	τιμάωσι, τιμῶσι	
D. 2	τιμάετον, τιμάτον	τιμάητον, τιμάτον	
IMPERFECT.		PRESENT OPT.	
S. 1	ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων	τιμάοιμι, τιμῶμι, τιμῶην	
2	ἐτίμαες, ἐτίμας	τιμάοις, τιμῶς, τιμῶης	
3	ἐτίμαε, ἐτίμα	τιμάοι, τιμῶ, τιμῶη	
P. 1	ἐτιμάομεν, ἐτιμῶμεν	τιμάοιμεν, τιμῶμεν, τιμῶήμεν	
2	ἐτιμάετε, ἐτιμάτε	τιμάοιτε, τιμῶτε, τιμῶήτε	
3	ἐτίμαον, ἐτίμων	τιμάοιεν, τιμῶεν	
D. 2	ἐτιμάετον, ἐτιμάτον	τιμάοιτον, τιμῶτον, τιμῶήτον	
3	ἐτιμαέτην, ἐτιμάτην	τιμαόιτην, τιμῶτην, τιμῶήτην	
PRESENT IMP.		PRESENT IMP.	
S. 2	τίμαε, τίμα	τιμάειν, τιμῆν	
3	τιμαῖτω, τιμάτω		
		PRESENT PART.	
P. 2	τιμάετε, τιμάτε	τιμάων, τιμῶν	
3	τιμαῖτωσαν, τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	τιμάουσα, τιμῶσα	
		τιμάον, τιμῶν	
D. 2	τιμάετον, τιμάτον	G. τιμάοντος, τιμῶντος	
3	τιμαῖτων, τιμάτων	τιμαούσης, τιμῶσης	
Future.		Aorist.	
Ind.	τιμήσω	ἐτίμησα	Perfect.
Subj.		τιμήσω	τετιμηκα
Opt.	τιμήσοιμι	τιμήσαιμι	Pluperfect.
Imp.		τίμησον	ἐτετιμήκειν
Inf.	τιμήσειν	τιμήσαι	
Part.	τιμήσων	τιμήσας	
			τετιμηκίηναι
			τετιμηκώς

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

PRESENT IND.		PRESENT SUBJ.	
S. 1	τιμάομαι, τιμῶμαι	τιμάωμαι, τιμῶμαι	
2	τιμάῃ, τιμᾷ	τιμάῃ, τιμᾷ	
3	τιμάεται, τιμάται	τιμάηται, τιμάται	
P. 1	τιμάομεθα, τιμώμεθα	τιμαῶμεθα, τιμώμεθα	
2	τιμάεσθε, τιμᾶσθε	τιμάησθε, τιμᾶσθε	
3	τιμάονται, τιμῶνται	τιμάωνται, τιμῶνται	
D. 2	τιμάεσθον, τιμᾶσθον	τιμάησθον, τιμᾶσθον	
IMPERFECT.		PRESENT OPT.	
S. 1	ἐτιμάομην, ἐτιμῶμην	τιμαοίμην, τιμῶμην	
2	ἐτιμάου, ἐτιμῶ	τιμάοιο, τιμῶο	
3	ἐτιμάετο, ἐτιμᾶτο	τιμάοιτο, τιμῶτο	
P. 1	ἐτιμαῶμεθα, ἐτιμῶμεθα	τιμαοίμεθα, τιμῶμεθα	
2	ἐτιμάεσθε, ἐτιμᾶσθε	τιμάοισθε, τιμῶσθε	
3	ἐτιμάοντο, ἐτιμῶντο	τιμάοιντο, τιμῶντο	
D. 2	ἐτιμάεσθον, ἐτιμᾶσθον	τιμάοισθον, τιμῶσθον	
3	ἐτιμαέσθην, ἐτιμᾶσθην	τιμαοίσθην, τιμῶσθην	
PRESENT IMP.		PRESENT IMP.	
S. 2	τιμάου, τιμῶ	τιμάεσθαι, τιμᾶσθαι	
3	τιμαίσθω, τιμᾶσθω		
P. 2	τιμάεσθε, τιμᾶσθε		
3	τιμαέσθωσαν, τιμᾶσθωσαν		
	τιμαέσθων, τιμᾶσθων		
D. 2	τιμάεσθον, τιμᾶσθον		
3	τιμαέσθων, τιμᾶσθων		
FUTURE MID.		PERFECT.	
Ind.	τιμήσομαι	τετίμημαι	ἐτιμήθην
Subj.			τιμηθῶ
Opt.	τιμησοίμην		τιμηθείην
Imp.		τετίμησο	τιμηθῆτι
Inf.	τιμήσεσθαι	τετιμήσθαι	τιμηθῆναι
Part.	τιμησόμενος	τετιμημένος	τιμηθείς
3 FUTURE.		FUTURE PASS.	
Ind.	τετιμήσομαι	ἐτετιμήμην	τιμηθήσομαι
Opt.	τετιμησοίμην		τιμηθήσοίμην
Inf.	τετιμήσεσθαι		τιμηθήσεσθαι
Part.	τετιμησόμενος		τιμηθήσόμενος

§ 296. CONTRACT. 2. Φιλῶ, to love.

ACTIVE VOICE.

		PRESENT IND.		PRESENT SUBJ.					
S.	1	φιλέω,	φιλῶ	φιλέω,	φιλῶ				
	2	φιλείς,	φιλεῖς	φιλέης,	φιλήης				
	3	φιλείει,	φιλεῖ	φιλέη,	φιλήη				
P.	1	φιλόμεν,	φιλοῦμεν	φιλόμεν,	φιλόμεν				
	2	φιλέετε,	φιλεῖτε	φιλέητε,	φιλήητε				
	3	φιλέουσι,	φιλοῦσι	φιλέωσι,	φιλόωσι				
D.	2	φιλέετον,	φιλεῖτον	φιλέητον,	φιλήητον				
		IMPERFECT.		PRESENT OPT.					
S.	1	ἐφίλειον,	ἐφίλων	φιλέοιμι,	φιλοῖμι, φιλοίην				
	2	ἐφίλειες,	ἐφίλεις	φιλέοις,	φιλοῖς, φιλοίης				
	3	ἐφίλειε,	ἐφίλει	φιλέοι,	φιλοῖ, φιλοίη				
P.	1	ἐφιλόμεν,	ἐφιλοῦμεν	φιλέοιμεν,	φιλοῖμεν, φιλοίημεν				
	2	ἐφιλέετε,	ἐφιλεῖτε	φιλέοιτε,	φιλοῖτε, φιλοίητε				
	3	ἐφίλειον,	ἐφίλων	φιλέοιεν,	φιλοῖεν				
D.	2	ἐφιλέετον,	ἐφιλεῖτον	φιλέοιτον,	φιλοῖτον, φιλοίητον				
	3	ἐφιλεῖτην,	ἐφιλεῖτην	φιλεοῖτην,	φιλοῖτην, φιλοίητην				
		PRESENT IMP.		PRESENT INT.					
S.	2	φιλεε,	φιλει	φιλέειν,	φιλεῖν				
	3	φιλεέτω,	φιλεῖτω						
				PRESENT PART.					
P.	2	φιλέετε,	φιλεῖτε	φιλέων,	φιλῶν				
	3	φιλεέτωσαν,	φιλεῖτωσαν,	φιλέουσα,	φιλοῦσα				
		φιλέοντων,	φιλούντων,	φιλέον,	φιλοῦν				
D.	2	φιλέετον,	φιλεῖτον	G.	φιλέοντος, φιλοῦντος				
	3	φιλεέτων,	φιλεῖτων		φιλοῦσης, φιλοῦσης				
		Futura.		Aorist.		Perfect.		Pluperfect.	
Ind.		φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα	ἐπεφίληκα				
Subj.			φιλήσω						
Opt.		φιλήσοιμι	φιλήσαιμι						
Imp.			φίλησον						
Inf.		φιλήσειν	φιλήσαι	πεφίληκέναι					
Part.		φιλήσων	φιλήσας	πεφίληκώς					

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

		PRESENT IND.		PRESENT SUBJ.	
S.	1 φιλέομαι, φιλοῦμαι 2 φιλέη, φιλέει, φιλή, φιλεῖ 3 φιλέεται, φιλεῖται	φιλέωμαι, φιλοῶμαι φιλέη, φιλή φιλέηται, φιλήται	φιλοῶμαι, φιλοῶμαι φιλή, φιλή φιλήται, φιλήται	φιλοῶμαι, φιλοῶμαι φιλή, φιλή φιλήται, φιλήται	φιλοῶμαι, φιλοῶμαι φιλή, φιλή φιλήται, φιλήται
P.	1 φιλόμεθα, φιλούμεθα 2 φιλέσθε, φιλεῖσθε 3 φιλέονται, φιλοῦνται	φιλόμεθα, φιλούμεθα φιλέσθε, φιλεῖσθε φιλέονται, φιλοῦνται	φιλοῶμεθα, φιλοῶμεθα φιλέσθε, φιλήσθε φιλώνται, φιλοῦνται	φιλοῶμεθα, φιλοῶμεθα φιλήσθε, φιλήσθε φιλώνται, φιλοῦνται	φιλοῶμεθα, φιλοῶμεθα φιλήσθε, φιλήσθε φιλώνται, φιλοῦνται
D.	2 φιλέσθον, φιλεῖσθον	φιλέσθον, φιλεῖσθον	φιλήσθον, φιλήσθον	φιλήσθον, φιλήσθον	
		IMPERFECT.		PRESENT OPT.	
S.	1 ἐφιλόμην, ἐφιλούμην 2 ἐφιλέου, ἐφιλοῦ 3 ἐφιλέετο, ἐφιλεῖτο	ἐφιλόμην, ἐφιλούμην ἐφιλέου, ἐφιλοῦ ἐφιλέετο, ἐφιλεῖτο	φιλεοίμην, φιλοοίμην φιλείοιο, φιλοοῖο φιλείοιτο, φιλοοῖτο	φιλοοίμην, φιλοοίμην φιλοοῖο, φιλοοῖο φιλοοῖτο, φιλοοῖτο	φιλοοίμην, φιλοοίμην φιλοοῖο, φιλοοῖο φιλοοῖτο, φιλοοῖτο
P.	1 ἐφιλόμεθα, ἐφιλούμεθα 2 ἐφιλέεσθε, ἐφιλεῖσθε 3 ἐφιλέοντο, ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐφιλόμεθα, ἐφιλούμεθα ἐφιλέεσθε, ἐφιλεῖσθε ἐφιλέοντο, ἐφιλοῦντο	φιλεοίμεθα, φιλοοίμεθα φιλείοισθε, φιλοοῖσθε φιλείοιτο, φιλοοῖτο	φιλοοίμεθα, φιλοοίμεθα φιλοοῖσθε, φιλοοῖσθε φιλοοῖτο, φιλοοῖτο	φιλοοίμεθα, φιλοοίμεθα φιλοοῖσθε, φιλοοῖσθε φιλοοῖτο, φιλοοῖτο
D.	2 ἐφιλέεσθον, ἐφιλεῖσθον 3 ἐφιλέεσθην, ἐφιλείσθην	ἐφιλέεσθον, ἐφιλεῖσθον ἐφιλέεσθην, ἐφιλείσθην	φιλείοισθον, φιλοοῖσθον φιλοοῖσθην, φιλοοῖσθην	φιλοοῖσθον, φιλοοῖσθον φιλοοῖσθην, φιλοοῖσθην	φιλοοῖσθον, φιλοοῖσθον φιλοοῖσθην, φιλοοῖσθην
		PRESENT IMP.		PRESENT INF.	
S.	2 φιλέου, φιλοῦ 3 φιλέεσθω, φιλεῖσθω	φιλέου, φιλοῦ φιλέεσθω, φιλεῖσθω	φιλέεσθαι, φιλεῖσθαι	φιλέεσθαι, φιλεῖσθαι	
P.	2 φιλέεσθε, φιλεῖσθε 3 φιλέεσθωσαν, φιλεῖσθωσαν, φιλέεσθων, φιλεῖσθων	φιλέεσθε, φιλεῖσθε φιλέεσθωσαν, φιλεῖσθωσαν, φιλέεσθων, φιλεῖσθων			
D.	2 φιλέεσθον, φιλεῖσθον 3 φιλέεσθων, φιλείσθων	φιλέεσθον, φιλεῖσθον φιλέεσθων, φιλείσθων			
		Future Mid.		Perfect.	
Ind.	φιλήσομαι	ἐφιλησάμην	πεφίλημαι	ἐφιλήθη	ἐφιλήθη
Subj.		φιλήσωμαι		φιληθεῖ	φιληθεῖ
Opt.	φιλησοίμην	φιλησαιμην		φιληθεῖην	φιληθεῖην
Imp.		φίλησαι	πεφίλησο	φιλήθητι	φιλήθητι
Inf.	φιλήσεσθαι	φιλήσασθαι	πεφίλησθαι	φιληθήναι	φιληθήναι
Part.	φιλησόμενος	φιλησάμενος	πεφίλημένος	φιληθείς	φιληθείς
		3 Future.		Pluperfect.	
Ind.	πεφίλησομαι		ἐπεφίλημην	φιληθήσομαι	φιληθήσομαι
Opt.	πεφιλησοίμην			φιληθησοίμην	φιληθησοίμην
Inf.	πεφιλήσεσθαι			φιληθήσεσθαι	φιληθήσεσθαι
Part.	πεφιλησόμενος			φιληθησόμενος	φιληθησόμενος

§ 297. CONTRACT. 3. Δηλώω, to manifest.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT IND.		PRESENT SUBJ.	
S. 1	δηλώω, δηλωῶ	δηλώω, δηλωῶ	δηλωῶ
2	δηλόεις, δηλοῖς	δηλόης, δηλοῖς	δηλοῖς
3	δηλόει, δηλοῖ	δηλόη, δηλοῖ	δηλοῖ
P. 1	δηλόομεν, δηλοῦμεν	δηλόομεν, δηλωῶμεν	δηλωῶμεν
2	δηλόετε, δηλοῦτε	δηλόητε, δηλωῖτε	δηλωῖτε
3	δηλόουσι, δηλοῦσι	δηλόωσι, δηλωῶσι	δηλωῶσι
D. 2	δηλόετον, δηλοῦτον	δηλόητον, δηλωῶτον	δηλωῶτον
IMPERFECT.		PRESENT OPT.	
S. 1	ἐδήλοον, ἐδήλουν	δηλόοιμι, δηλοῖμι, δηλοίην	δηλοίην
2	ἐδήλοεις, ἐδήλοεις	δηλόοις, δηλοῖς, δηλοίης	δηλοίης
3	ἐδήλοει, ἐδήλου	δηλόοι, δηλοῖ, δηλοίη	δηλοίη
P. 1	ἐδηλόομεν, ἐδηλοῦμεν	δηλόοιμεν, δηλοῖμεν, δηλοίημεν	δηλοίημεν
2	ἐδηλόετε, ἐδηλοῦτε	δηλόοιτε, δηλοῖτε, δηλοίητε	δηλοίητε
3	ἐδήλοον, ἐδήλουν	δηλόοιεν, δηλοῖεν	
D. 2	ἐδηλόετον, ἐδηλοῦτον	δηλόοιτον, δηλοῖτον, δηλοίητον	δηλοίητον
3	ἐδηλοέτην, ἐδηλούτην	δηλοοίτην, δηλοίτην, δηλοίητην	δηλοίητην
PRESENT IMP.		PRESENT INF.	
S. 2	δήλος, δήλου	δηλόειν, δηλοῦν	
3	δηλοέτω, δηλοῦτω		
		PRESENT PART.	
P. 2	δηλόετε, δηλοῦτε	δηλόων, δηλωῶν	δηλωῶν
3	δηλοέτωσαν, δηλοῦτωσαν, δηλοῦντων	δηλόουσα, δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦσα
D. 2	δηλόετον, δηλοῦτον	δηλόον, δηλοῦν	δηλοῦν
3	δηλοέτων, δηλοῦτων	G. δηλόοντος, δηλοῦντος	δηλοῦντος
		δηλοοῦσης, δηλοῦσης	δηλοῦσης
Future.		Aorist.	
Ind.	δηλώσω	ἐδήλωσα	
Subj.		δηλώωμαι	
Opt.	δηλώσοιμι	δηλώσοιμι	
Imp.		δήλωσον	
Inf.	δηλώσειν	δηλώσαι	δεδηλωκέναι
Part.	δηλώσων	δηλώσας	δεδηλωκώς

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

		PRESENT IND.		PRESENT SUBJ.					
S.	1	δηλόομαι,	δηλοῦμαι	δηλόωμαι,	δηλω̄μαι				
	2	δηλόη,	δηλοῖ	δηλόη,	δηλοῖ				
	3	δηλόεται,	δηλοῦται	δηλόηται,	δηλω̄ται				
P.	1	δηλοόμεθα,	δηλούμεθα	δηλωόμεθα,	δηλω̄μεθα				
	2	δηλόεσθε,	δηλοῦσθε	δηλόησθε,	δηλω̄σθε				
	3	δηλόονται,	δηλοῦνται	δηλόωνται,	δηλω̄νται				
D.	2	δηλόεσθον,	δηλοῦσθον	δηλόησθον,	δηλω̄σθον				
		IMPERFECT.		PRESENT OPT.					
S.	1	ἐδηλοόμην,	ἐδηλούμην	δηλοοίμην,	δηλοίμην				
	2	ἐδηλόου,	ἐδηλοῦ	δηλόοιο,	δηλοῖο				
	3	ἐδηλόετο,	ἐδηλοῦτο	δηλόοιτο,	δηλοῖτο				
P.	1	ἐδηλοόμεθα,	ἐδηλούμεθα	δηλοοίμεθα,	δηλοίμεθα				
	2	ἐδηλόεσθε,	ἐδηλοῦσθε	δηλόοισθε,	δηλοῖσθε				
	3	ἐδηλόοντο,	ἐδηλοῦντο	δηλόοιντο,	δηλοῖντο				
D.	2	ἐδηλόεσθον,	ἐδηλοῦσθον	δηλόοισθον,	δηλοῖσθον				
	3	ἐδηλόεσθην,	ἐδηλοῦσθην	δηλοοίσθην,	δηλοῖσθην				
		PRESENT IMP.		PRESENT INF.					
S.	2	δηλόου,	δηλοῦ	δηλόεσθαι,	δηλοῦσθαι				
	3	δηλόεσθω,	δηλοῦσθω						
P.	2	δηλόεσθε,	δηλοῦσθε						
	3	δηλόεσθωσαν,	δηλοῦσθωσαν,						
		δηλόεσθων,	δηλοῦσθων	PRESENT PART.					
D.	2	δηλόεσθον,	δηλοῦσθον	δηλοόμενος,	δηλούμενος				
	3	δηλόεσθων,	δηλοῦσθων	δηλοομένη,	δηλουμένη				
				δηλοόμενον,	δηλούμενον				
		Future Mid.		Aorist Mid.		Perfect.		Aorist Pass.	
Ind.		δηλώσομαι	ἐδηλωσάμην	δεδηλώμαι	ἐδηλώθη				
Subj.			δηλώσωμαι		δηλωθή				
Opt.		δηλωσοίμην	δηλωσαιμην		δηλωθήην				
Imp.			δηλώσαι	δεδηλώσο	δηλώθητι				
Inf.		δηλώσεσθαι	δηλώσασθαι	δεδηλώσθαι	δηλωθήηαι				
Part.		δηλωσόμενος	δηλωσάμενος	δεδηλωμένος	δηλωθείς				
		3 Future.		Pluperfect.		Future Pass.			
Ind.		δεδηλώσομαι		ἐδεδηλώμην	δηλωθήσομαι				
Opt.		δεδηλωσοίμην			δηλωθήσοίμην				
Inf.		δεδηλώσεσθαι			δηλωθήσεσθαι				
Part.		δεδηλωσόμενος			δηλωθήσόμενος				

§ 298. PURE VERBS. II. VERBS IN *μι*.

1. "Ἰστημι, to place, to station.

(2 Aor., Perf., Plup., and 3 Fut., to stand.)

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S. 1	ἵστημι	ἵστώ	ἵσταίην	
2	ἵστης	ἵστης	ἵσταιῆς	ἵστη
3	ἵσθαι	ἵσθῆ	ἵσταιῆ	ἵσταίτω
P. 1	ἵσταμεν	ἵστώμεν	ἵσταιῆμεν, ἵσταῖμεν	
2	ἵστατε	ἵσθήτε	ἵσταιήτε, ἵσταῖτε	ἵστατε
3	ἵστασθε	ἵσθήσθε	ἵσταιήσαν, ἵσταῖεν	ἵστάτωσαν, ἵσάντων
D. 2	ἵστατον	ἵσθήτον	ἵσταλήτον, ἵσταῖτον	ἵστατον
3			ἵσταιήτην, ἵσταῖτην	ἵσάτων
	Inf. ἵσθάναι.		Part. ἵστάς, ἄσα, ἄν	G. ἄντος, ἄσης.

IMPERFECT.

S. 1	ἵστην	P. ἵσταμεν	D.
2	ἵστης	ἵστατε	ἵστατον
3	ἵσθῆ	ἵστασαν	ἵσάτην

AORIST II.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἔστην	στώ	σταίην		σθῆναι
2	ἔστης	σθῆς	σταῆς	σθῆθι (σῆ)	
3	ἔσθῆ	σθῆ	σταῆ	σθήτω	Part.
P. 1	ἔστημεν	στώμεν	σταῆμεν, σταῖμεν		στάς
2	ἔσθητε	σθήτε	σταῆτε, σταῖτε	σθήτε	
3	ἔσθησαν	σθήσθε	σταῆσαν, σταῖεν	σθήτωσαν, σάντων	
D. 2	ἔσθητον	σθήτον	σταλήτον, σταῖτον	σθήτον	
3	ἔσθητην		σταῆτην, σταῖτην	σθήτων	

	Future.	1 Aorist.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	3 Future.
Ind.	στήσω	ἔστησα	ἔστηκα	ἔστήκειν, εἰστήκειν	στήξω
Subj.		στήσω	στήκω		
Opt.	στήσοιμι	στήσοιμι			στήσοιμι
Imp.		στήσον			
Inf.	στήσειν	στήσαι	*		στήξεν
Part	στήσων	στήσας	ἔστηκώς		στήξων

PERFECT II.						PLUPERF. II.
	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	
S. 1	*	ἔστω	ἔσταιην		ἔσταναι	*
2	*	*	ἔσταιης	ἔσταθι		*
3	*	*	ἔσταιη	ἔστάτω	Part.	*
P. 1	ἔσταμεν	ἔστώμεν	&c.		ἔστώς	ἔσταμεν
2	ἔστατε	*		ἔστατε	ἔτώσα	ἔστατε
3	ἔσταισι	ἔτώσι		&c.	ἔτώς, ἔτός	ἔστασαν
D. 2	ἔστατον	*			ἔτώτος	ἔστατον
3					ἔτώσης	ἔστάτην

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἴσταμαι	ἰστώμαι	ἰσταιμην		ἴστασθαι
2	ἴστασαι	ἰτήῃ	ἴσταιο	ἴτασο, ἴτω	
3	ἴσταται	ἰτήται	ἴσταιτο	ἰτάσθω	Part.
P. 1	ἰστάμεθα	ἰτώμεθα	ἰσταιμεθα		ἰστάμενος
2	ἴστασθε	ἰτήσθε	ἰσταισθε	ἴτασθε	
3	ἴστανται	ἰτώνται	ἰσταιντο	ἰτάσθωσαν, ἰτάσθων	
D. 2	ἴτασθον	ἰτήσθον	ἰσταισθον	ἴτασθον	
3			ἰσταισθην	ἰτάσθων	

IMPERFECT

S. 1	ἰστάμην	P. ἰστάμεθα	D.
2	ἴτασο, ἴτω	ἴτασθε	ἴτασθον
3	ἴστατο	ἴσαντο	ἰτάσθην

Fut. Mid. στήσομαι. Aor. Mid. ἔστησάμην. Perf. ἔσταμαι.
 Pluperf. ἔστάμην. 3 Fut. Mid. ἔστήξομαι. Aor. Pass. ἔστάσθην.
 Fut. Pass. σταθήσομαι.

§ 299. 2. THE SECOND AORIST πρίασθαι, to buy.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἔπριάμην	πρώμαι	πριαίμην		πρίασθαι
2	ἔπριώ	πρήῃ	πριαίο	πρίασο, πρίω	
3	ἔπριατο	πρήται	πριαίτο	πριάσθω	Part.
P. 1	ἔπριάμεθα	πρώμεθα	πριαίμεθα		πριάμενος
2	ἔπριασθε	πρήσθε	πριαίσθε	πρίασθε	
3	ἔπριαντο	πρίωνται	πριαιντο	πριάσθωσαν, πριάσθων	
D. 2	ἔπριασθον	πρήσθον	πριαίσθον	πρίασθον	
3	ἔπριάσθην		πριαίσθην	πριάσθων	

§ 300. VERBS IN *μ*. 3. *Τίθημι*, to put.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S. 1	τίθημι	τιθῶ	τιθείην	
2	τίθης	τιθῆς	τιθείης	τίθει
3	τίθησι	τιθῆ	τιθείη	τιθέτω
P. 1	τίθεμεν	τιθῶμεν	τιδείημεν, τιθεῖμεν	
2	τίθετε	τιθῆτε	τιδείητε, τιθεῖτε	τίθετε
3	τιθέασι, τιθεῖσι	τιθῶσι	τιδείησαν, τιθεῖεν	τιθέτωσαν, τιθέντων
D. 2	τίθετον	τιθῆτον	τιδείητον, τιθεῖτον	τίθετον
3			τιθειήτην, τιδείτην	τιθέτων

Inf. τιθέναι. Part. τιθείς, εῖσα, ἐν· G. ἐντος, εἰσης.

IMPERFECT.

S. 1	ἐτίθην, ἐτίθουν	P. ἐτίθεμεν	D.
2	ἐτίθης, ἐτίθεις	ἐτίθετε	ἐτίθετον
3	ἐτίθη, ἐτίθει	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐτιθείτην

AORIST I.

AORIST II.

	Ind.	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S. 1	ἔθηκα	*	θῶ	θείην	
2	ἔθηκας	*	θῆς	θείης	θές
3	ἔθηκε	*	θῆ	θείη	θέτω
P. 1	ἔθήκαμεν	ἔθεμεν	θῶμεν	θείημεν, θεῖμεν	
2	ἔθήκατε	ἔθετε	θῆτε	θείητε, θεῖτε	θέτε
3	ἔθηκαν	ἔθεσαν	θῶσι	θείησαν, θεῖεν	θέτωσαν, θέντων
D. 2		ἔθετον	θῆτον	θείητον, θεῖτον	θέτον
3		ἔθειτην		θειήτην, θείτην	θέτων

AOR. II. Inf. θεῖναι. Part. θείς, θεῖσα, θέν· G. θέντος, θείσης.

	Future.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind.	θήσω	τέθεικα	έτεθεικειν
Opt.	θήσοιμι		
Inf.	θήσειν	τεθεικέναι	
Part.	θήσων	τεθεικώς	

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	
S. 1	τιθῆμαι	τιθῶμαι	τιθῆμην,	τιθοίμην
2	τιθῆσαι, τιθη	τιθηῖ	τιθῆιο,	τιθοιο
3	τιθεται	τιθηται	τιθειτο,	τιθοιτο
P. 1	τιθίμεθα	τιθώμεθα	τιθίμεθα,	τιθοίμεθα
2	τιθισθε	τιθησθε	τιθισθε,	τιθοισθε
3	τιθονται	τιθῶνται	τιθειντο,	τιθοιντο
D. 2	τιθισθον	τιθησθον	τιθισθον,	τιθοισθον
3			τιθεισθην,	τιθοισθην

	Imp.	Inf.	IMPERFECT.
S. 1		τιθισθαι	ετιθίμην
2	τιθισο, τιθου		ετιθισο, ετιθου
3	τιθίσθω	Part.	ετιθειτο
P. 1		τιθίμενος	ετιθίμεθα
2	τιθισθε		ετιθισθε
3	τιθίσθωσαν, τιθίσθων		ετιθειντο
D. 2	τιθισθον		ετιθισθον
3	τιθίσθων		ετιθίσθην

AORIST II. MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἐθίμην	θῶμαι	θίμην (θοίμην)		θίσθαι
2	ἔθου	θῆ	θῆο	θου	
3	ἔθειτο	θῆται	θῆιτο	θίσθω	Part.
P. 1	ἐθίμεθα	θώμεθα	θίμεθα		θίμενος
2	ἔθισθε	θήσθε	θῆσθε	θίσθε	
3	ἔθειντο	θῶνται	θῆιντο	θίσθωσαν, θίσθων	
D. 2	ἔθισθον	θήσθον	θῆσθον	θίσθον	
3	ἐθίσθην		θῆσθην	θίσθων	

	Fut. Mid.	Aor. Pass.	Fut. Pass.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind.	θήσομαι	ἐτέθην	τεθήσομαι	τέθειμαι	ἐτεθείμην
Subj.		τεθῶ			
Opt.	θησολμην	τεθείην	τεθησολμην		
Imp.		τέθητι		τέθεισο	
Inf.	θήσεσθαι	τεθήναι	τεθήσεσθαι	τεθεισθαι	
Part.	θησόμενος	τεθείς	τεθησόμενος	τεθειμένος	

§ 301. VERBS IN *μι*. 4. *Δίδωμι*, to give.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S. 1	<i>δίδωμι</i>	<i>διδῶ</i>	<i>διδούην</i> (<i>διδώην</i>)	
2	<i>δίδως</i>	<i>διδῶς</i>	<i>διδούης</i>	<i>δίδου</i>
3	<i>δίδωσι</i>	<i>διδῶ</i>	<i>διδούη</i>	<i>διδότω</i>
P. 1	<i>δίδομεν</i>	<i>διδῶμεν</i>	<i>διδούμεν, διδοῖμεν</i>	
2	<i>δίδοτε</i>	<i>διδῶτε</i>	<i>διδούητε, διδοῖτε</i>	<i>δίδοτε</i>
3	<i>διδόασι, διδοῦσι</i>	<i>διδῶσι</i>	<i>διδούησαν, διδοῖεν</i>	<i>διδότῃσαν, διδόντων</i>
D. 2	<i>δίδοτον</i>	<i>διδῶτον</i>	<i>διδούητον, διδοῖτον</i>	<i>δίδοτον</i>
3			<i>διδούητην, διδοῖτην</i>	<i>διδότων</i>

Inf. *διδόμαι*. Part. *διδούς, οὔσα, ὄν*. G. *όντος, ούσης*.

IMPERFECT.

S. 1	<i>ἔδιδων, ἐδίδουν</i>	P. <i>ἔδιδομεν</i>	D. <i>ἔδιδοτε</i>
2	<i>ἔδιδως, ἐδίδους</i>	<i>ἔδιδοτε</i>	<i>ἔδιδοτον</i>
3	<i>ἔδιδω, ἐδίδου</i>	<i>ἔδιδουσαν</i>	<i>ἔδιδότην</i>

AORIST I.

AORIST II.

	Ind.	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S. 1	<i>ἔδωκα</i>	*	<i>δῶ</i>	<i>δούην</i> (<i>δώην</i>)	
2	<i>ἔδωκας</i>	*	<i>δῶς</i>	<i>δούης</i>	<i>δός</i>
3	<i>ἔδωκε</i>	*	<i>δῶ</i>	<i>δούη</i>	<i>δός</i>
P. 1	<i>ἔδωκαμεν</i>	<i>ἔδομεν</i>	<i>δῶμεν</i>	<i>δούμεν, δοῖμεν</i>	
2	<i>ἔδωκατε</i>	<i>ἔδοτε</i>	<i>δῶτε</i>	<i>δούητε, δοῖτε</i>	<i>δότε</i>
3	<i>ἔδωκαν</i>	<i>ἔδοσαν</i>	<i>δῶσι</i>	<i>δούησαν, δοῖεν</i>	<i>δότησαν, δόντων</i>
D. 2		<i>ἔδοτον</i>	<i>δῶτον</i>	<i>δούητον, δοῖτον</i>	<i>δόντον</i>
3		<i>ἔδότην</i>		<i>δούητην, δοῖτην</i>	<i>δόντων</i>

AOR. II. Inf. *δοῦμαι*. Part. *δούς, δεῦσα, δόν*. G. *δόντος, δούσης*.

	Future.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind.	<i>δώσω</i>	<i>δέδωκα</i>	<i>ἔδεδώκειν</i>
Opt.	<i>δώσοιμι</i>		
Inf.	<i>δώσειν</i>	<i>δέδωκέναι</i>	
Part.	<i>δῶσαν</i>	<i>δέδωκώς</i>	

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S. 1	δίδομαι	διδῶμαι	διδόμην	
2	δίδουσαι	διδῶ	δίδουο	δίδουσο, δίδου
3	δίδεται	διδῶται	δίδουτο	δίδουσθω
P. 1	διδόμεθα	διδόμεθα	διδόμεθα	
2	δίδουσθε	διδῶσθε	δίδουσθε	διδούσθε
3	δίδονται	διδῶνται	δίδουιντο	διδούσθεσσαν, διδούσθων
D. 2	δίδουσθον	διδῶσθον	δίδουισθον	δίδουσθον
3			διδούισθην	διδούσθων

Inf. δίδουσθαι. Part. διδόμενος.

IMPERFECT.

S.	P.	D.
1	εδιδόμεθα	
2	εδίδουσθε	εδίδουσθον
3	εδίδοντο	εδιδούσθην

AORIST II. MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἔδομην	δῶμαι	δοίμην		δόσθαι
2	ἔδου	δῶ	δοῖο	δοῦ	
3	ἔδοτο	δῶται	δοῖτο	δόσθω	Part.
P. 1	ἐδόμεθα	δῶμεθα	δοίμεθα		δόμενος.
2	ἔδουσθε	δῶσθε	δοῖσθε	δόσθε	
3	ἔδοντο	δῶνται	δοῖντο	δόσθεσσαν, δόσθων	
D. 2	ἔδουσθον	δῶσθον	δοῖσθον	δόσθον	
3	ἐδόσθην		δοῖσθην	δόσθων	

	Fut. Mid.	Aor. Pass.	Fut. Pass.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
Ind.	δώσομαι	ἐδόσθην	δοθήσομαι	δέδομαι	ἐδεδόμην
Subj.		δοθῶ			
Opt.	δωσοίμην	δοθείην	δοθήσοίμην		
Imp.		δόσθητι		δέδουσο	
Inf.	δώσεσθαι	δοθήναι	δοθήσεσθαι	δέδούσθαι	
Part.	δωσόμενος	δοθεις	δοθησόμενος	δεδομένος	

§ 302. VERBS IN *μι*. 5. *Δείκνυμι*, to show.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S.	1 δεικνύμι	δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι	
	2 δεικνῦς	δεικνύης	δεικνύοις	δεικνῦ
	3 δεικνῦσι	δεικνύη	δεικνύοι	δεικνύτω
P.	1 δεικνύμεν	δεικνύωμεν	δεικνύοιμεν	
	2 δεικνύτε	δεικνύητε	δεικνύοιτε	δεικνύτε
	3 δεικνύσσι, δεικνύσι	δεικνύωσι	δεικνύοιεν	δεικνύτωσαν, δεικνύτων
D.	2 δεικνύτον	δεικνύητον	δεικνύοιτον	δεικνύτον
	3		δεικνυοίτην	δεικνύτων
	Inf. δεικνύναι.	Part. δεικνύς, ῦσα, ῦν		G. ῦτος, ῦσης.

IMPERFECT.

S.	1 ἐδεικνῶν,	ἐδεικνῶν	P. ἐδεικνύμεν	D.
	2 ἐδεικνῦς,	ἐδεικνῦς	ἐδεικνύτε	ἐδεικνύτον
	3 ἐδεικνῦ,	ἐδεικνῦς	ἐδεικνυσαν	ἐδεικνύτην

Future δειξω.

Aorist ἔδειξα.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.
S.	1 δεικνύμαι	δεικνύωμαι	δεικνυοίμην	
	2 δεικνυσαι	δεικνύη	δεικνύοιο	δεικνυσο
	3 δεικνυται	δεικνύηται	δεικνύοιτο	δεικνύσθω
P.	1 δεικνύμεθα	δεικνύωμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα	
	2 δεικνυσθε	δεικνύησθε	δεικνύοισθε	δεικνυσθε
	3 δεικνυνται	δεικνύωνται	δεικνύοιντο	δεικνύσθωσαν, δεικνύσθων
D.	2 δεικνυσθον	δεικνύησθον	δεικνύοισθον	δεικνυσθον
	3		δεικνυοίστην	δεικνύσθων
	Inf. δεικνυσθαι.	Part. δεικνύμενος.		

IMPERFECT.

S.	1 ἐδεικνύμην	P. ἐδεικνύμεθα	D.
	2 ἐδεικνυσο	ἐδεικνυσθε	ἐδεικνυσθον
	3 ἐδεικνυτο	ἐδεικνυντο	ἐδεικνύστην

Fut. Mid. δειξομαι. Aor. Mid. ἔδειξάμην. Perf. δέδειγμαi.
Pluperf. ἐδειξίμην. Aor. Pass. ἐδείχθη. Fut. Pass. δειχθή-
σομαι.

§ 303. 6. Φημί, to say.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	φημί, ἡμί	φῶ	φαίην		φάναι
2	φῆς, φῆς	φῆς	φαίης	φάθι	
3	φησί	φῆ	φαίη	φάτω	Part.
P. 1	φᾶμεν	φῶμεν	φαίμεν, φαῖμεν		φᾶς
2	φατέ	φῆτε	φαίητε, φαίτε	φάτε	
3	φᾶσι	φῶσι	φαίησαν, φαῖεν	φάτωσαν, φάντων	
D. 2	φάτον	φῆτον	φαίητον, φαῖτον	φάτον	
3			φαίητην, φαίτην	φάτων	

IMPERFECT.

S. 1	ἔφην, ἦν		P. ἔφαμεν	D. ἔφατον
2	ἔφης, ἔφησθα		ἔφατε	ἔφατον
3	ἔφη, ἦ		ἔφασαν	ἔφάτην

SYNOPSIS OF ASSOCIATED FORMS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
Ind.	φημί, φάσκω	ἔφην, ἔφασκον	φήσω, ἐρῶ
Subj.	φῶ, φάσκω		
Opt.	φαίην, φάσκοιμι		* ἐροῖμι, ἐροίην
Imp.	φάθι, φάσκε		
Inf.	φάναι, φάσκειν		φήσειν, ἐρεῖν
Part.	φύς, φάσκων		φήσων, ἐρώων
	1 Aorist.	2 Aorist.	Perfect.
Ind.	ἔφησα, εἶπα	εἶπον	εἶρηκα
Subj.	φήσω, εἶπω	εἶπω	
Opt.	φήσαιμι, εἶπαιμι	εἶποιμι	
Imp.	* εἶπον	εἶπέ	
Inf.	φήσαι, εἶπαι	εἶπεῖν	εἶρηκέναι
Part.	φήσας, εἶπας	εἶπών	εἶρηκώς
			Pluperfect.
			εἰρήκειν

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

Pres. Inf. φάσθαι, Part. φάμενος · Perf. Imp. S. 3 πεφάσθω ·
 Imperf. ἐφασκόμην · Perf. εἶρημαι, Plur. εἰρήμην, 3 Fut. εἰρήσομαι,
 Aor. Pass. ἐρρήθη, ἐρρήθη, Fut. Pass. ῥηθήσομαι.

§ 304. VERBS IN *μι*. 7. ἴημι, to send.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἴημι	ἰῶ	ἰείην		ἰέναι
2	ἴης	ἰῆς	ἰείης	ἴει	
3	ἴησι	ἰῆ	ἰείη	ἴετω	Part.
P. 1	ἴεμεν	ἰῶμεν	ἰείημεν, ἰεῖμεν		ἰεῖς
2	ἴετε	ἰῆτε	ἰείητε, ἰεῖτε	ἴετε	
3	ἰᾶσι, ἰεῖσι	ἰῶσι	ἰείησαν, ἰεῖεν	ἴετωσαν, ἰέντων	
D. 2	ἴετον	ἰῆτον	ἰείητον, ἰεῖτον	ἴετον	
3			ἰειήτην, ἰεῖτην	ἴετων	

IMPERFECT.

AORIST I.

AORIST II.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἴην, ἰούν (ἰεῖν)	ἴκα	* ὦ	εἴην	εἶναι
2	ἴης, ἰεῖς	ἴκας	* ἦς	εἴης	ἔς
3	ἴη, ἰεῖ	ἴκε	* ἦ	εἴη, &c.	ἔτω
P. 1	ἴεμεν	ἴκαμεν	εἴμεν ὦμεν		εἶς
2	ἴετε	ἴκατε	εἴτε ἦτε	ἔτε	
3	ἴεσαν	ἴκαν	εἴσαν ὦσι	ἔτωσαν, ἔντων	
D. 2	ἴετον		εἴτον ἦτον	ἔτον	
3	ἴετην		εἴτην	ἔτων	

Future, ἴσω.

Perfect, εἶκα.

Pluperfect, εἶκαιν.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

PRESENT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἴεμαι	ἰῶμαι	ἰείμην, ἰοίμην		ἴεσθαι
2	ἴεσαι, ἰῆ	ἰῆ	ἴειο, ἰοιο	ἴεσο, ἰου	
3	ἴεται &c.	ἰῆται &c.	ἴειτο, ἰοιτο &c.	ἴεσθω &c.	Part. ἰεμενος

IMPERFECT.

AORIST II. MIDDLE.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	ἴεμην	εἴμην	ὦμαι	οἴμην	ἴεσθαι
2	ἴεσο, ἰου	εἴσο	ἦ	οἴο	οὔ
3	ἴετο &c.	εἴτο &c.	ῆται &c.	οἴτο &c.	ἴεσθω &c.
					Part. ἴεμενος

Fut. Mid. ἴσομαι. 1 Aor. Mid. ἴκάμην. Perf. εἴμαι. Plup.
εἴμην. Aor. Pass. εἴθην. Fut. Pass. ἐθήσομαι.

§ 305. 8. *Εἶμι, to be.*

		PRESENT.				
	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	
S.	1 εἶμι	ᾧ	εἶην			εἶναι
	2 εἷς, εἶ	ῆς	εἶης	ἴσθι		
	3 ἐστί	ῆ	εἶη	ἴστω (ἦτω)		
P.	1 ἐσμέν	ᾧμεν	εἶημεν, εἶμεν			Part.
	2 ἐστε	ῆτε	εἶητε, εἶτε	ἴσθε		ᾶν
	3 εἰσὶ	ᾧσι	εἶησαν, εἶεν	ἴστωσαν, ἴστων, ὄντων		οὔσα ὄν
D.	2 ἐστόν	ῆτον	εἶητον, εἶτον	ἴστων		ὄντος
	3		εἶήτην, εἶτην	ἴστων		οὔσης
		IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.		
	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
S.	1 ἦν, ῆ, ἦμην		ἔσομαι	ἔσοίμην	ἔσεσθαι	
	2 ῆς, ῆσθα		ἔσῃ, ἔσει	ἔσοιο		
	3 ῆν		ἔσεται, ἔσται	ἔσοιτο		Part.
P.	1 ἦμεν		ἔσόμεθα	ἔσοίμεθα	ἔσόμενος	
	2 ῆτε, ῆσθε		ἔσεσθε	ἔσοισθε	ἔσομένη	
	3 ῆσαν		ἔσονται	ἔσοιντο	ἔσόμενον	
D.	2 ἦτον, ῆστον		ἔσεσθον	ἔσοισθον		
	3 ῆτην, ῆστην			ἔσοισθην		

§ 306. 9. *Εἶμι, to go.*

		PRESENT.				
	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
S.	1 εἶμι	ἴω	ἴοιμι, ἴοίην		ἴναι	ἴων
	2 εἷς, εἶ	ἴης	ἴοις	ἴθι (εἶ)		ἴουσα
	3 εἶσι	ἴη	ἴοι	ἴτω		ἴόν
P.	1 ἴμεν	ἴωμεν	ἴοιμεν			
	2 ἴτε	ἴητε	ἴοιτε	ἴτε		
	3 ἴασι	ἴωσι	ἴοιεν	ἴτωσαν, ἴόντων, ἴτων		
D.	2 ἴτον	ἴητον	ἴοιτον	ἴτων		
	3		ἴοίτην	ἴτων		
		PLUPERFECT II.				
	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
S.	1 ἦεν, ῆα (ῆια)		ἦειμεν, ῆμεν			
	2 ἦεις, ῆισθα		ἦειτε, ῆτε		ῆιτον, ῆτον	
	3 ῆει(ν)		ῆεσαν		ῆετην, ῆτην	

MIDDLE (*to hasten*). Present, ἔμαι. Imperfect, ἐμίην.

§ 307. PURE VERBS. III. SECOND AORISTS.

1. AORIST II. of βαίνω, to go.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S.	1	ἔβην	βῶ	βαίην	βῆναι
	2	ἔβης	βῆς	βαίης	βῆθι (βῦ)
	3	ἔβῃ	βῆ	βαίῃ	βήτω
P.	1	ἔβημεν	βῶμεν	βαίμεν, βαῖμεν	Part. βάς
	2	ἔβητε	βῆτε	βαίητε, βαῖτε	βῆτε
	3	ἔβησαν	βῶσι	βαίησαν, βαῖεν	βήτωσαν, βάντων
D.	2	ἔβητον	βῆτον	βαίητον, βαῖτον	βῆτον
	3	ἔβήτην		βαιήτην, βυήτην	βήτην

2. AORIST II. of ἀποδιδράσκω, to run away.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	
S.	1	ἀπέδραῦν	ἀποδρῶ	ἀποδραίην	ἀποδράναι
	2	ἀπέδρας	ἀποδράς	ἀποδραίης	
	3	ἀπέδραῦ	ἀποδρά	ἀποδραίῃ	Part.
P.	1	ἀπέδραῦμεν	ἀποδράμεν	&c.	ἀποδράς
	2	ἀπέδραῖτε	ἀποδράτε		
	3	ἀπέδρασαν	ἀποδράσι		
D.	2	ἀπέδραῖτον	ἀποδραῖτον		
	3	ἀπεδράτην			

3. AORIST II. of γινώσκω, to know.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S.	1	ἔγνων	γνώ	γνοίην (γνώην)	γνῶναι
	2	ἔγnows	γnows	γνοίης	γνώθι
	3	ἔγνω	γνώ	γνοίῃ	γνώτω
P.	1	ἔγνωμεν	γνώμεν	γνοίμεν, γνοῖμεν	Part. γνούς
	2	ἔγνωτε	γνώτε	γνοίητε, γνοῖτε	γνώτε
	3	ἔγνωσαν	γνώσι	γνοίησαν, γνοῖεν	γνώτωσαν, γνόντων
D.	2	ἔγνωτον	γνώτον	γνοίητον, γνοῖτον	γνώτον
	3	ἔγνώτην		γνοιήτην, γνοῖτην	γνώτων

4. AORIST II. of δύνω, to enter, to put on.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S.	1	ἔδυν	δύω	δύοιμι	δύναι
	2	ἔδύς	δύης	δύοις	δύθι
	3	ἔδῦ	δύῃ	δύοι	δύτω
P.	1	ἔδῦμεν	δύωμεν	δύοιμεν	Part. δύς
	2	ἔδῦτε	δύητε	δύοιτε	δύτε
	3	ἔδυσαν	δύωσι	δύοιεν	δύτωσαν, δύντων
D.	2	ἔδῦτον	δύητον	δύοιτον	δύτον
	3	ἔδύτην		δυοίτην	δύτων

§ 308. XIII. E. PRETERITIVE VERBS.

1. Οἶδα, to know.

PERFECT II.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	οἶδα	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην		εἰδέναι
2	οἶδας, οἶσθα	εἰδῆς	εἰδείης	ἴσθι	
3	οἶδε	εἰδῆ	εἰδείη	ἴτω	Part.
P. 1	οἶδαμεν, ἴμεν	εἰδῶμεν	&c.		εἰδώς
2	οἶδατε, ἴτε	εἰδῆτε		ἴτε	
3	οἶδᾱσι, ἴασι	εἰδώσι		ἴτωσαν	
D. 2	οἶδατον, ἴτον	εἰδήτον		ἴτον 3 ἴτων	

PLUPERFECT II.

	Ind.	Subj.	P. ἤδειμεν, ἤσμεν	D. ἤδειτον, ἤστον
S. 1	ἤδειν, ἤδη			
2	ἤδεις, ἤδης, ἤδισθα, ἤδησθα		ἤδειτε, ἤστε	
3	ἤδει(ν), ἤδη		ἤδεσαν, ἤσαν	ἤδείην, ἤστην

Future, εἶσομαι, εἰδήσω. Aorist, εἶδησα.

2. Δέδοικα or δέδια, to be afraid.

PERFECT II.

PLUPERF. II.

	Ind.	Subj.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	δέδια	δεδίω		δεδιέναι
2	δέδιας	δεδίης	δεδίθι	
3	δέδιε	δεδίη	δεδίτω	Part.
P. 1	δέδιμεν	δεδίωμεν		δεδιώς
2	δέδιτε	δεδίητε	δέδιτε	
3	δέδιᾱσι	δεδίωσι	δεδίτωσαν	
D. 2	δέδιτον	δεδίητον	δέδιτον	
3			δεδίτων	έδεδίτην

1 Perf. δέδοικα. 1 Pluperf. έδεδοίκειν. Fut. δείσομαι. Aor. έδεισα.

§ 309. 3. Ἔμμαι, to sit.

PERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

	Ind.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
S. 1	ἔμμαι		ἔσθαι	ἔμενος
2	ἔσαι	ἔσο		ἔμην
3	ἔσται	ἔσθω		ἔσο
P. 1	ἔμεθα			ἔστο
2	ἔσθε	ἔσθε		ἔμεθα
3	ἔνται	ἔσθωσαν, ἔσθων		ἔσθε
D. 2	ἔσθον	ἔσθον 3 ἔσθων		ἔντο
				ἔσθον 3 ἔσθην

PRETERITIVE VERBS.

4. Κάθηναι, to sit down.

PERFECT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	κάθηναι	κάθωμαι	καθούμην		καθῆσθαι
2	κάθησαι	κάθη	κάθοιο	κάθησο	
3	κάθηται	κάθηται	κάθοιτο	καθήσθω	Part.
P. 1	καθήμεθα	καθώμεθα	καθούμεθα		καθήμενος
2	κάθησθε	κάθησθε	κάθοισθε	κάθησθε	
3	κάθηνται	κάθωνται	κάθοιντο	καθήσθωσαν, καθήσθων	
D. 2	κάθησθον	κάθησθον	κάθοισθον	κάθησθον	
3			καθοίσθην	καθήσθων	

PLUPERFECT.

S. 1	ἐκαθήμην,	καθήμην	P. 1	ἐκαθήμεθα,	καθήμεθα
2	ἐκάθησο,	καθήσο	2	ἐκάθησθε,	καθήσθε
3	ἐκάθητο,	καθήστο	3	ἐκάθηντο,	καθήντο
D. 2	ἐκάθησθον,	καθήσθον	D. 3	ἐκαθήσθην,	καθήσθην

§ 310. 5. Κεῖμαι, to lie down.

PERFECT.

	Ind.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.
S. 1	κεῖμαι	κείομαι	κειόμην		κεῖσθαι
2	κείσαι	κῆη	κείοιο	κείσο	
3	κείται	κῆηται	κείοιτο	κείσθω	Part.
P. 1	κειμεθα	κῶμεθα	κειόμεθα		κειμενος
2	κείσθε	κῆησθε	κείοισθε	κείσθε	
3	κείνται	κῶνται	κείοιντο	κείσθωσαν, κείσθων	
D. 2	κείσθον	κῆησθον	κείοισθον	κείσθον	
3			κειόισθην	κείσθων	

PLUPERFECT.

S. 1	ἐκειμην	P. ἐκειμεθα	D.	
2	ἔκεισο	ἔκεισθε		ἔκεισθον
3	ἔκειτο	ἔκειντο		ἔκεισθην

Future, κείσομαι.

CHAPTER X.

THE PREFIXES OF THE VERB.

§ 311. The Greek verb has two prefixes; I. the AUGMENT, and II. the REDUPLICATION.

I. THE AUGMENT.

The *Augment* (augmentum, *increase*) prefixes ε, in the SECONDARY TENSES of the *indicative*, to denote *past time*.

If the verb begins with a *consonant*, the ε constitutes a distinct syllable, and the augment is termed SYLLABIC. E. g.

Theme.	Imperfect.	Aorist.
βουλεύω (§ 284),	ἐβούλευον,	ἐβούλευσα.
γνωρίζω, to recognize,	ἐγνώριζον,	ἐγνώρισα.
ῥίπτω, to throw,	ἔρριπτον (§ 63),	ἔρριψα.

If the verb begins with a *vowel*, the ε unites with it, and the augment is termed TEMPORAL.

The initial breathing remains the same after the augment.

The *syllabic augment* is so named, because it increases the number of *syllables*; the *temporal* (temporalis, from tempus, *time*), because it increases the *time*, or *quantity*, of an initial short vowel.

RULES OF THE TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

§ 312. 1. The prefix ε unites with α to form η, and with the other vowels, if short, to form the corresponding long vowels; thus,

ἄδικέω, to injure, (ἐαδικεον),	ἠδίκουν,	ἠδίκησα.
ἄθλέω, to contend,	ἠθλουν,	ἠθλησα.
ἐλπίζω, to hope,	ἠλπιζον,	ἠλπισα.
ἱκετεύω, to supplicate,	ἱκέτευον,	ἱκέτευσα.
ὄρθόω, to erect,	ὠρθουν,	ὠρθωσα.
ὑβρίζω, to insult,	ὑβριζον,	ὑβρισα.

2. In like manner, ϵ unites with the prepositive of the diphthong $\alpha\iota$, and of the diphthongs $\alpha\nu$ and $\omicron\iota$ followed by a *consonant*; thus,

αἰτέω, <i>to ask</i> ,	ἤτιον (§ 54. 3),	ἤτησα.
αὐξάνω (§ 293),	ἠξῆνον,	ἠξήσα.
οἰκτιζώ, <i>to pity</i> ,	ὤπιζον,	ὤκτισα.
So also, <i>δομαί, to think</i> ,	δόμην,	δόθην.

3. In other cases, ϵ is absorbed by the initial vowel or diphthong, without producing any change; thus,

ἡγέομαι, <i>to lead</i> ,	ἡγούμην,	ἡγησάμην.
ωφελέω, <i>to profit</i> ,	ωφέλουν,	ωφέλησα.
εἶκω, <i>to yield</i> ,	εἶκον,	εἶξα.
οἰωνίζομαι, <i>to augur</i> ,	οἰωνιζόμην,	οἰωνισάμην.
οὐτάζω, <i>to wound</i> ,	οὐτάζον,	οὐτασα.

In verbs beginning with $\epsilon\nu$, and in *εικάζω*, usage is variable; thus,

εὐχομαι, <i>to pray</i> ,	εὐχόμεν,	εὐξάμην.
εἰκάζω, <i>to conjecture</i> .	εἰκάζον,	εἶκασα.
	ἤκαζον,	ἤκασα.

See, also, the pluperfect $\eta\delta\iota\nu$ (§ 308).

§ 313. REMARKS. 1. A few verbs are doubly augmented; thus,

βούλομαι, <i>to will</i> ,	ἐβουλόμην,	ἐβουλήθην.
	ἠβουλόμην,	ἠβουλήθην.
δύναμαι, <i>to be able</i> ,	ἐδυνάμην,	ἐδυνήθην, ἐδυνάσθην.
	ἠδυνάμην,	ἠδυνήθην.
μέλλω, <i>to purpose</i> ,	ἔμελλον,	ἐμέλλησα.
	ἠμέλλον.	
ὁράω, <i>to see</i> ,	έώραν.	
ανοίγω, <i>to open</i> ,	άνειγον (§ 318),	άνειψα.

2. In a few verbs beginning with a vowel, ϵ constitutes a distinct syllable; thus,

ἄγνυμι, <i>to break</i> ,		ἔαξα.
ἄλλοκομαι, <i>to be captured</i> ,		ἔαλων, ἠλων.
ώθειώ, <i>to push</i> ,	έωθουν,	ἔωσα.
ώνέομαι, <i>to buy</i> ,	έωνούμην,	έωνήθην.

§ 314. 3. In a few verbs beginning with ϵ , the usual contraction of $\epsilon\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$ (§ 68) takes place; thus,

εἶω, to permit, εἶων, εἶῶσα.
 εἰθίζω, to accustom, εἰθίζον, εἰθίσα.

Add ἴλω, to draw, ἴσσομαι, to follow, ἰργάζομαι, to work, ἴρω, to creep, ἰστιάω, to entertain, ἴχω, to have, &c. Compare the pluperfect ἰσσήκειν (§ 298).

4. An initial *a*, followed by a vowel, sometimes remains in the augmented tenses; as, ἀῖω, to hear, εἶον. See, also, ἀναλίπω (§ 400). An initial *a* sometimes remains even when followed by a consonant; as, αἰστέριω, to sting, αἰσσησα.

5. An initial *s* followed by *s* unites with this vowel, instead of uniting with the augment; thus, ἰσσεύω, to celebrate a feast, (ἰσσεύω,) ἰσσεύω. In like manner, the perfect ἴσκα, to resemble, has, for its pluperfect, ἴσκειν.

6. The augment is sometimes omitted by the poets. The impersonal χρῆν, for ἰχρῆν, it was necessary, is likewise common in prose.

II. THE REDUPLICATION.

§ 315. The *Reduplication* (reduplico, to re-double,) doubles the initial letter of the PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, and THIRD FUTURE, in all the modes, to express completeness of action.

RULE. If the verb begins with a *single consonant* (except *φ*), or with a *mute* and *liquid* (except *γν*, and, commonly, *βλ* and *γλ*), the initial consonant is repeated, with the insertion of *ε*; but, otherwise, the reduplication has the same form with the augment.

In the *pluperfect*, the augment is prefixed to the reduplication, except when the reduplication has the same form with the augment. Thus,

Theme.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
βουλεύω (§ 284),	βεβούλευκα,	έβεβουλεύκειν.
γράφω (§ 286),	γέγραφα,	έγεγράφειν.
φιλέω (§ 296),	πεφίληκα (§ 87),	έπεφίληκειν.
χράομαι, to use,	κέχρημαι,	έκεχρήμην.
θνήσκω, to die,	τέθνηκα,	έτεθνήκειν.
φαυοδέω, to pratc,	έφάυωδέθηκα (§ 63),	έφάυωφωδέθηκειν.
γνωρίζω (§ 311),	έγνωρικά,	έγνωρίκειν.
βλαστάνω, to bud,	έβλάστηκα,	έβλαστήκειν.
βλάπτω, to hurt,	βέβλαφα,	έβεβλάφειν.
γλύφω, to sculpture,	έγλυμμαι,	έγλύμμην.
	γέγλυμμαι.	

ψεύδομαι, <i>to lie,</i>	ἔψευσμαι,	ἔψεύσμην.
στεφανῶω, <i>to crown,</i>	ἔστεφάνωκα,	ἔστεφανῶκειν.
ἀδικῶ (§ 312),	ἠδίκηκα,	ἠδικήκειν.
ζηλώω, <i>to emulate,</i>	ἔζηλωκα,	ἔζηλώκειν.
αὐξάνω (§ 293),	ἠύξημαι,	ἠύξήμην.
ἡγέομαι (§ 312),	ἡγήμαι,	ἡγήμην.
ὁράω (§ 313),	ἑώρακα,	ἑωράκειν.
ὠνέομαι (§ 313),	ἑώνημαι,	ἑωνήμην.
ἐργάζομαι (§ 314),	εἰργασμαι,	εἰργάσμην.

§ 316. REMARKS. 1. In five verbs beginning with a liquid, *ει* commonly takes the place of the regular reduplication;

λαγχάνω, <i>to obtain by lot,</i>	εἴληχα and λέλογχα, εἴληγμαί.
λαμβάνω, <i>to take,</i>	εἴληφα, εἴλημαι and λέλημαι.
λέγω, <i>to collect,</i>	εἴλοχα, εἴλεγμαι and λέλεγμαι.
μείρομαι, <i>to share,</i>	εἴμαρμαι, εἴμάρομην.
(From the root <i>ρε-</i> , <i>to say</i> .)	εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι (§ 303).

2. Some verbs beginning with *ἄ*, *ε*, or *ο*, followed by a single consonant, prefix to the usual reduplication the two first letters of the root; thus,

ἀλείφω, <i>to anoint,</i>	ἀλήλιφα,	ἀλήλιμμαι.
ἔλαύνω, <i>to drive,</i>	ἐλήλακα,	ἐλήλαμαι.
ὀρύσσω, <i>to dig,</i>	ὀρώρυχα,	ὀρώρυγμαί.

This prefix is termed by grammarians, though not very appropriately, the *Attic Reduplication*. It seldom receives an augment in the pluperfect, except in the verb ἀκούω, *to hear*; thus, ἀλήλιφα, ἀληλίφειν· but, from ἀκούω, ἀπέκοα, ἠκηκούειν. This reduplication prefers a short vowel in the penult; as, ἀλήλιφα, though ἤλιφα (§ 390); ἐλήλυθα (§ 378. 2).

§ 317. 3. The verb μιμνήσκω, *to remember*, has, in the perfect, μίμημαι· κτάομαι, *to acquire*, has commonly κίκτημαι, but also ἔκτημαι· πίπτω, *to fall*, has πίπτωκα.

4. The augment prefixed to the reduplication in the pluperfect, is sometimes omitted; as *τιτελιτυθήκει*, *he had died*, for *ἰτιτελιτυθήκει*, Xen. Anab. 6. 4. 11.

5. When the augment and the reduplication have a common form (§ 315), this form is not to be explained in both upon the same principle. Thus, in the aorist ἐγνώρισα (§ 311), *ι* is prefixed to denote past time, but in the perfect ἐγνώρικα (§ 315), it is a euphonic substitute for the full reduplication *γι*. In like manner, analogy would lead us to regard the aorist ἠδίπησα (§ 312) as contracted from *ιαδίπησα*, but the perfect ἠδίπηκα (§ 315), as contracted from *ααδίπηκα*, the initial vowel being doubled to denote completeness of action. In the perfects εἴμαρμαι (§ 316), and ἔστηκα (§ 298), the rough breathing seems to supply, in part, the place of the initial consonant. Some irregulari-

ties in the reduplication appear to have arisen from an imitation of the augment; as, *ἰώρεκα, ἰώνημαι* (§ 315).

III. THE PREFIXES OF COMPOUND VERBS.

§ 318. I. Verbs compounded with a *preposition*, receive the augment and reduplication *after* the preposition; thus,

<i>προσγράψω, to ascribe,</i>	<i>προσέγραφον,</i>	<i>προσέγραψα.</i>
<i>ἐξελαύνω, to drive out,</i>	<i>ἐξήλυνον,</i>	<i>ἐξελήλακα.</i>

REMARKS. 1. Prepositions ending in a vowel, except *περί* and *πρό*, lose that vowel before the prefix *ε*. The final vowel of *πρό* is often contracted with the *ε*. Thus, *ἀπὸβέλλω, to throw away, ἀπίβαλλον· περιβέλλω, to throw around, περιέβαλλον· πρεβέλλω, to throw before, πρείβαλλον* and *προύβαλλον*.

2. Prepositions ending in a consonant which is changed in the theme, resume that consonant before the prefix *ε*; thus, *ἐμβέλλω, to throw in* (§ 79), *ἐνέβαλλον· ἐκβάλλω, to throw out* (§ 91), *ἐξέβαλλον*.

§ 319. 3. A few words receive the augment and reduplication *before* the preposition; a few receive them both *before* and *after*; and a few are *variable*; thus,

<i>ἑπίσταμαι, to understand,</i>	<i>ἠπιστάμην.</i>
<i>ἰνοχλίω, to trouble,</i>	<i>ἠνώχλων, ἠνώχληκα.</i>
<i>καθεύδω, to sleep,</i>	<i>ἐκάθευδον, καθεύδον, and καθεύδων.</i>

4. A few derivative verbs, resembling compounds in their form, follow the same analogy; thus,

διατάσσω, to regulate (from *δίαιτα, mode of life*), *δήτησα* and *ἐδήτησα, διδήτησα, ἐδήτησάμην*.

ἐκκλησιάζω, to hold an assembly (from *ἐκκλησία, assembly*), *ἐξεκκλησιάζον* and *ἐκκλησιάζον, ἐξεκκλησίασα*.

§ 320. II. Verbs compounded with the particles *εὖ*, *well*, and *δυσ-*, *ill*, and beginning with a vowel which is changed by the augment (§ 312), commonly receive their prefixes *after* these particles; thus;

<i>δυσαρρεστέω, to be displeased,</i>	<i>δυσηρέστουν.</i>
<i>εὐεργετέω, to benefit,</i>	<i>εὐηργέτουσαν and εὐεργέτουσαν.</i>

III. Other compounds receive the augment and reduplication at the *beginning*; thus,

<i>λογοποιέω, to fable,</i>	<i>ἐλογοποιοῦσαν.</i>
<i>δυστυχέω, to be unfortunate,</i>	<i>ἐδυστύχησα, δεδυστύχηκα.</i>
<i>δυσωπέω, to shame,</i>	<i>ἐδυσώπων.</i>

Lycurgus (p. 167, 31) has the perfect *ἰπποναρέθηκα, from ἰπποναρέθω* (*ἵππος, τρέφω*), *to keep horses*.

CHAPTER XI.

THE TERMINATIONS OF THE VERB.

I. CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS.

§ 321. The TERMINATIONS of the Greek verb may be divided into two great CLASSES ;

I. The SUBJECTIVE, belonging to all the tenses of the ACTIVE VOICE, and to the *aorist passive*.

II. The OBJECTIVE, belonging to all the tenses of the MIDDLE VOICE, and to the *future passive*.

The terminations of the *aorist passive* appear to have been derived from the *imperfect* of the verb *σιμῖ, to be* (§ 305); and those of the *future passive* from the *future* of this verb. Hence the former are subjective, and the latter, objective. Of the terminations which are not thus derived, the *subjective* represent the *subject* of the verb as the *doer* of the action, and the *objective*, as its *object*. See § 269.

§ 322. The terminations of the verb may likewise be divided into the following ORDERS ;

1. The PRIMARY, belonging to the *primary* tenses of the *indicative* mode (§ 272), and to *all* the tenses of the *subjunctive* (§ 274).

2. The SECONDARY, belonging to the *secondary* tenses of the *indicative*, and to *all* the tenses of the *optative*.

3. The IMPERATIVE, belonging to the *imperative* mode.

4. The INFINITIVE, belonging to the *infinitive* mode.

5. The PARTICIPIAL, belonging to the *participle*.

§ 323. These terminations may be resolved into the following ELEMENTS; A. TENSE-SIGNS, B. CONNECTING VOWELS, and C. FLEXIBLE ENDINGS.

When there is no danger of mistake, these elements may be denominated simply *signs*, *connectives*, and *endings*.

A. TENSE-SIGNS.

§ 324. The *tense-signs* (signum) are letters or syllables which are added to the root in *particular tenses*, and to which the flexible endings are appended, either immediately or with connecting vowels.

In the *future* and *aorist*, *active* and *middle*, and in the *third future* (§ 273), the tense-sign is σ ; in the *perfect* and *pluperfect active*, it is κ ; in the *aorist passive*, it is $\theta\epsilon$; in the *future passive*, it is $\theta\eta\sigma$; in the *other tenses*, it is *wanting*.

Thus, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omega$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\alpha$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\eta$ (§§ 284, 285); $\pi\epsilon\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (§ 296); $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\kappa\text{-}\alpha$, $\epsilon\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\kappa\text{-}\epsilon\iota\upsilon$ · $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\iota\eta\eta$ · $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ · $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\omega$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\upsilon$, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\eta$, $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\mu\eta\eta$.

Special Rules and Remarks.

§ 325. I. The sign $\theta\epsilon$, except when followed by a vowel or by $\nu\tau$, becomes $\theta\eta$. When followed by a vowel, it is *contracted* with it. Thus, $\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\tau\iota$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\alpha\iota$ · ($\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\omega$, § 68) $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\omega}$, ($\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\iota\eta\eta$, § 66) $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\eta\eta$ · $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\nu\tau\omega\upsilon$, ($\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\nu\tau\epsilon$, § 83) $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

II. The letters κ and θ , of the tense-signs, are sometimes *omitted*. Tenses formed with this omission are denominated *second*, and, in distinction from them, tenses which have these letters are denominated *first*; thus, 1 Perf. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$, 2 Perf. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\iota\theta\alpha$ · 1 Plup. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\epsilon\upsilon$, 2 Plup. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\theta\epsilon\upsilon$ (§ 289) · 1 Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\alpha}\phi\theta\eta\eta$, 2 Aor. Pass. $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta\eta$ · 1 Fut. Pass. $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, 2 Fut. Pass. $\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (§ 286).

The tense in the *active* and *middle voices*, which is termed the *second aorist*, is only an old form of the *imperfect*.

The regular or *first* tenses will be usually spoken of, simply as *the aorist*, *the perfect*, &c.

§ 326. III. In the **FUTURE ACTIVE** and **MIDDLE**, changes affecting the tense-sign often bring together two vowels, which are then *contracted*.

1. The tense-sign σ becomes ϵ (§ 64),

a. In the *future* of *liquid verbs* (§ 81).

β . In *futures* in $\gamma\sigma\omega$, from verbs in $\zeta\omega$; thus, $\kappaομίσω$ ($\kappaομίσω$), $\kappaομίσω$, $\kappaομίσουσιν$ $\kappaομίσουσιν$, $\kappaομίσουσιν$ $\kappaομίσουσιν$ · Mid. $\kappaομίσομαι$ ($\kappaομίσομαι$), $\kappaομίσομαι$, $\kappaομίσομαι$ $\kappaομίσομαι$, $\kappaομίσομαι$ $\kappaομίσομαι$ (§ 290).

γ . In the *future* of $\kappaαθίζομαι$, *to sit* (root $\iotaδ$ -); thus, ($\kappaαθίδομαι$, $\kappaαθιδόμαι$), $\kappaαθιδούμαι$.

2. Some *futures* in $\alpha\sigma\omega$ and $\epsilon\sigma\omega$ drop σ .

Thus, $\iotaλάω$, *to drive*, F. $\iotaλάω$ ($\iotaλάω$), $\iotaλῶ$, $\iotaλάεις$ $\iotaλῆς$, $\iotaλάει$ $\iotaλῆ$ · $\iotaλάουσιν$ $\iotaλῆν$ · $\iotaλάων$ $\iotaλῶν$ · $\tauελίω$, *to finish*, F. $\tauελίω$ ($\tauελίω$), $\tauελῶ$, $\tauελίεις$ $\tauελίης$ · $\tauελίσουσιν$ $\tauελίῶν$ · Mid. $\tauελίσομαι$ ($\tauελίσομαι$), $\tauελίσομαι$, $\tauελίσομαι$ $\tauελίσομαι$, $\tauελίσομαι$ $\tauελίσομαι$ (§ 347. 2).

The *contracted form* of *futures* in $\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\omega$, and $\gamma\sigma\omega$, is termed the *Attic future*, from the common use of this form by Attic writers. It is not found in the *optative*. A similar contraction appears, in a few instances, to have taken place in other futures; thus, $\epsilonρημοῦτι$; *will you lay waste?* for $\epsilonρημώσεται$, Thuc. 3. 58.

3. A few verbs, in the *future middle*, often add s to σ , after the Doric form.

Thus, $\piλίω$, *to sail*, $\piλίσσομαι$ and ($\piλίσσομαι$) $\piλίσσομαι$ · $\phiεύγω$, *to flee*, $\phiεύξομαι$ and ($\phiεύξομαι$) $\phiεύξομαι$. This form of the future is termed the *Doric future*.

§ 327. IV. The sign of the AORIST

1. Is omitted in $\epsilonἶπα$ (§ 303), $\etaἰγεκα$ (ϵ . $\iotaνιγκ$ -, *to bear*), $\epsilonχισα$, from $\chiίω$, *to pour*, and the poetic $\epsilonπισα$, from $\kappaαίω$, *to burn*.

2. Is the same with that of the perfect in $\epsilonθνακα$ (§ 300), $\epsilonθωκα$ (§ 301), and $\epsilonκα$ (§ 304). These aorists are used only in the *indicative*, and rarely except in the *singular* and in the *third person plural*. In the *middle voice*, the Attic writers use only the indicative $\etaκάμην$, with the very rare participle $\etaκάμενος$.

For the aorist of *liquid verbs*, see § 81.

B. CONNECTING VOWELS.

§ 328. The *connecting vowels* (connecto, *to connect*,) serve to unite the flexible endings with the root or tense-sign, and assist in marking the distinctions of *mode* and *tense*.

In each tense, that which precedes the connecting vowel (or, if this is wanting, the flexible ending,) is termed the *base*

of the tense (*βάσις*, *foundation*), or the *tense-root*; as, in the present of *βουλεύω* (§ 284), *βουλευ-*; in the future, *βουλευσ-*; in the perfect active, *βεβουλευκ-*.

NOTE. The *regular additions*, which are made to the base in the *present* and *future* tenses, are throughout the same; thus, *βουλιύ-ω*, *βουλιύσ-ω*, *βουλιύ-εις*, *βουλιύσ-εις* · *βουλιύ-οιμι*, *βουλιύσ-οιμι* · *βουλιύ-ομαι*, *βουλιύσ-ομαι*, *βουλιεύθῃσ-ομαι*.

§ 329. I. In the *INDICATIVE*, the connecting vowel is *α* in the *aeorist* and *perfect*, and *ει* in the *pluperfect*; in the *other tenses*, it is *ο* before a *liquid*, but otherwise *ε*.

Thus, A. *ἔβουλεύσ-α-μεν*, *ἔβουλευσ-ά-μην* · Pf. *βεβουλεύκ-α-μεν* · Plup. *ἔβεβουλεύκ-ει-ν* · Pres. *βουλεύ-ο-μεν*, *βουλεύ-ε-τε*, (*βουλεύ-ο-νσι*, § 83) *βουλεύουσι* · *βουλεύ-ο-μαι*, (*βουλεύ-ε-αι*, § 69) *βουλεύη*, *βουλεύ-ε-ται* · Impf. *ἔβούλευ-ο-ν*, *ἔβούλευ-ε-ς* · *ἔβουλεύ-ό-μην*, *ἔβουλεύ-ε-το* · F. *βουλεύσ-ο-μεν*, *βουλεύσ-ε-τον* · *βουλευσ-όμεθα*, *βουλεύσ-ε-σθον* · *βουλευθήσ-ο-μαι*.

§ 330. SPECIAL RULES. 1. In the *singular* of the *present* and *future active*, the connective *ο* is lengthened to *ω*, and *ε* to *ει*; thus, (*βούλευ-ο-μ*, § 340) *βουλεύω*, (*βούλευ-ε-ς*) *βουλεύεις*, (*βούλευ-ε-τ*, § 340) *βουλεύει* · *βουλεύσω*, *βουλεύσεις*, *βουλεύσει*.

2. In the *third person singular* of the *aeorist* and *perfect active*, *ε* takes the place of *α*; thus, (*ἔβούλευσ-α-τ*, § 340) *ἔβούλευσε*, *βεβούλευκε*.

3. In the *third person plural* of the *pluperfect*, *ε* commonly takes the place of *ει*; as, *ἔβεβουλεύκ-ε-σαν*.

The connective of the *pluperfect* seems to have been originally *ια*, that is, the connective of the *perfect*, with *ι* prefixed. This was contracted first into *η* (§ 68), and afterwards, by *precession* (compare § 217), into *ι*. As remains of the earlier contraction, we find *pluperfect* forms in *η*, *ης*, *η*, instead of *ιν*, *ις*, *ι*; as, (*ἤδ-ια-μ*, *ἤδια*, §§ 336, 340) *ἤδη*, (*ἤδ-ι-ας*) *ἤδης*, (*ἤδ-ια-ν*, *ἤδιαι*) *ἤδη* (§ 308). In the *third person plural*, *ια* became, by *syncope* (§ 94), *ι*. So, in the *second person plural*, *ἤδιαι* for *ἤδιαι*, Eur. Bacch. 1345.

4. In the *third person plural* of the *imperfect*, the connective is *ο*, to which the flexible ending conforms (§ 342); thus, *ἔβούλευ-ο-ν*.

§ 331. II. The *SUBJUNCTIVE* takes the con-
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necting vowels of the *present indicative*, lengthening ϵ to η and o to ω .

Thus, Ind. βουλεύ-ω, Subj. βουλεύ-ω, βουλεύσ-ω· βουλεύ-ει-ς, βουλεύ-η-ς, βουλεύσ-η-ς· βουλεύ-ει, βουλεύ-η, βουλεύσ-η· βουλεύ-ο-μεν, βουλεύ-ω-μεν· βουλεύ-ε-τε, βουλεύ-η-τε· (βουλεύ-ο-σαι, βουλεύ-ω-σαι, § 83) βουλεύουσι, βουλεύωσι· βουλεύ-ο-μαι, βουλεύ-ω-μαι, βουλεύσ-ω-μαι· βουλεύ-ε-ται, βουλεύ-η-ται, βουλεύσ-η-ται.

III. The **OPTATIVE** has, for its connective, ι , either alone or with other vowels.

RULE. If the *indicative* has no connecting vowel, and the base ends in α , ϵ , or o , then ι is *followed* by η in the *subjunctive* forms, but receives *no addition* in the *objective*. In other cases, ι takes *before it* α in the *aorist*, and o in the *other tenses*. The connective ι always forms a *diphthong* with the preceding vowel.

Thus, *ιστα-ιη-ν*, *ιστα-ι-μην* (§ 298), *τιθε-ιη-ν*, *τιθε-ι-μην* (§ 300), *βουλευθε-ιη-ν* (§ 285), *διδο-ιη-ν*, *διδο-ι-μην* (§ 301); *βουλεύσ-αι-μι*, *βουλευσ-αι-μην*· *βουλεύ-οι-μι*, *βουλευ-οι-μην*, *βουλεύσ-οι-μι*, *βουλευσ-οι-μην*, *βουλευθησ-οι-μην*· *ἴ-οι-μι* (§ 306), *δεικνύ-οι-μι*, *δεικνυ-οι-μην* (§ 302).

§ 332. **REMARKS.** 1. In *optatives* in *ιην*, η is often omitted in the *plural*, especially in the *third person*, and also in the *dual*; thus, *ισταῖμεν*, *ισταῖτε*, *ισταῖεν*, *ισταῖτον* (§ 298), *βουλευθεῖεν* (§ 285).

2. In *contract subjunctive forms*, whether *present* or *future*, the connective ι often assumes η ; thus, *φιλέ-οι-μι*, *contr. φιλοῖ-μι* or *φιλοῖη-ν* (§ 296); *ἀγγελοῖη-ν* (§§ 81, 291).

The form of the optative in *οῖν*, for *οιμι*, is called the *Attic optative*. This form is most employed in the *singular*. In the *third person plural*, it scarcely occurs. It is likewise found in the *perfect*, as *πεισοδίην* (§ 289), and in the *second aorist* of *ἔχω*, *to have*, which has, for its optative, *σχόιν* in the simple verb, but *σχοιμι* in compounds; thus, *παράσχομι*. See, also, *λοῖην* (§ 306).

3. The *aorist optative active* has a second form, in which the connective is that of the *indicative* with ϵ prefixed; thus, *βουλεύσ-εια*, *βουλεύσ-εια-ς* (§ 284).

This form is termed *Æolic*. It is used by the Attics only in the *second* and *third persons singular*, and in the *third person plural*; but in these persons it is far more common than the other form.

§ 333. IV. In the IMPERATIVE and INFINITIVE, the connecting vowel is *α* in the *aorist*, and *ε* in the *other tenses*.

Thus, βουλεύσ-α-τε, βουλεύσ-α-σθε, βουλεῦσ-α-ι, βουλεύσ-α-σθαι· βουλεύ-ε-τε, βουλεύ-ε-σθε, βουλεύ-ε-σθαι, βεβουλευκ-έ-ναι, βουλεύσ-ε-σθαι, βουλευθήσ-ε-σθαι.

SPECIAL RULES. 1. Before *ν* in the *imperative*, *ο* takes the place of *ε*, and, in the *second person singular*, of *α*; thus, βουλευ-ό-ντων, βούλευσ-ο-ν (§ 337).

2. In the *infinitive* of the *present* and *future active*, *ε* is lengthened to *ει*; thus, βουλεύ-ει-ν, βουλεύσ-ει-ν.

§ 334. V. In the PARTICIPLE, the connecting vowel is *α* in the *aorist*, and *ο* in the *other tenses*.

Thus, (βουλεῦσ-α-ντις, § 210) βουλεύσας, βουλευσ-ά-μενος· (βουλεῦ-ο-ντις, § 210) βουλεύων, (βουλεύ-ο-ντσα, § 83) βουλεύουσα, (βουλεῦ-ο-ντι, § 88) βουλεῦον· βουλεύσων· (βεβουλευκ-ό-τις, § 212. 5) βεβουλευκώς, (βεβουλευκ-ό-τσα, § 238) βεβουλευκῦα, (βεβουλευκ-ό-τι, § 204) βεβουλευκός· βουλευ-ό-μενος, βουλευσ-ό-μενος, βουλευθήσ-ό-μενος.

§ 335. The INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE, INFINITIVE, and PARTICIPLE *want* the connecting vowel,

1. In the *aorist*, *perfect*, and *pluperfect*, *passive*, of *all verbs*.

In the *aorist passive*, the flexible endings are affixed, in these modes, to the *tense-sign* (§ 324); in the *perfect* and *pluperfect passive*, they are affixed to the *root*; thus, ἔβουλεύ-θη-ν (§ 325); βιβούλυ-μαι, ἰβιβουλύ-μην.

2. In the *present* and *imperfect* of some *verbs* in which the characteristic is a *short vowel*. These verbs are termed, from the ending of the theme, VERBS IN *μι*, and, in distinction from them, other verbs are termed VERBS IN *ω*.

The flexible endings are here affixed to the *root*; thus, ἴστα-μι, ἴστα-σαν· ἴστα-μαι, ἴσά-μην (§ 298). In the *infinitive* and *participle*, the connecting vowels *ι* and *ο* are inserted after *ι*; thus, ἰ-ί-ναι, (ἰ-ί-ντις) ἰών (§ 306). So also; in the *imperative*, ἴστω.

3. In a few *second perfect* and *pluperfect* forms.

The flexible endings are here affixed to the *root*; thus, ἴστα-μι, ἴστα-θι, ἴσά-ναι (§ 298). In the *participle*, the connecting vowel is inserted; as,

δειώς (§ 308). So also, in the *infinitive*, δίδουαι, with which compare ἴσαι, above.

NOTE. Terminations and forms, which have no connecting vowel are termed *nude* (nudus, naked).

C. FLEXIBLE ENDINGS.

§ 336. The *flexible endings* (flexibilis, *changeable*), are the chief instruments of conjugation, marking by their *changes* the distinctions of *voice*, *number*, *person*, and, in part, of *tense* and *mode*. They are exhibited in § 279, according to the classification (§§ 321, 322).

Special Rules and Remarks.

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR. Of the *subjective* endings,

1. The *primary* is dropped after a connecting vowel; thus, βουλεύ-ω, βεβούλευκ-α. See § 340.

2. The *secondary* is dropped after α connective; after αι and οι, it has the form μι; in other cases, it has the form ν; thus, ἐβούλευσ-α · βουλεύσ-αι-μι, βουλεύ-οι-μι, βουλεύσ-οι-μι · ἐβούλευ-ο-ν, ἐβεβουλεύκ-ει-ν, ἐβουλεύθη-ν, βουλευθείη-ν · φιλοίη-ν, ἀγγελοίη-ν (§ 332); ἴσθη-ν, ἴσταιη-ν (§ 298). See § 340.

§ 337. SECOND PERSON SINGULAR. 1. The ending σ receives the addition θα in the following second persons; viz. ἔφησθα (§ 303), ἦσθα (§ 305), ἤειπσθα (§ 306), οἶσθα, ἤδειψθα, ἤδησθα (§ 308).

2. The *subjective imperative* ending is dropped, after ε connective. After α connective, it becomes ν, with a change of α to ο (§ 333). After a *short vowel* in the *base*, it becomes in the *second aorist* σ, and in the *present* ε, which is then contracted with the preceding vowel (as becoming η). Thus, βούλευ-σ · βούλευσ-ο-ν · θί-ς (§ 300), δό-ς (§ 301), ἔ-ς (§ 304); ἴστα-ε, § 298 ἴσθη, (τίθη-ε, § 300) τίθει, (δί-δο-ε, § 301) δίδου, (δέλ-κνῦ-ε, § 302) δέικνῦ.

The imperative has the ending θι after a short vowel in the *base*, in the *present* of φημί and ἴμι, and in the *nude form* of the *perfect* (§ 335); thus, φά-θι (§ 303), ἴθι (§ 306). ἴσα-θι (§ 298), δίδι-θι (§ 308).

In composition, σθηθι (§ 298), βηθι (§ 307), and ἴθι (§ 306) are often

shortened to *σασ*, *βασ*, and *σι*: thus, *παρέσασ* for *παρέσθησι*, *κατάβασ* for *κατάβησι*, *αρέσει* for *αρέσεισι*.

For the *aoiist passive* *βουλιύθητι*, see § 87.

§ 338. 3. Of the *objective* endings, the *close* (§ 153) are used in the *perfect* and *pluperfect passive*, and sometimes in the *nude forms* of the *present* and *imperfect* (§ 335); in other cases, the *open* are used, which are *contracted* with the preceding vowel except in the *optative*.

Thus, *βουλιύσασαι*, *βιβουλιύσασασ*, *ιβιβουλιύσασασ* · *ἴστασασαι*, *ἴστασασασ* and *(ἴστασασασ)* *ἴσασασ* (§ 298); *τιθησασαι* and *(τιθησασασ)* *τιθησασ*, *(ιθησασασ)* *ιθησασ* (§ 300); *διδοσασασ* and *(διδοσασασ)* *διδοσασ*, *(δέσασασ)* *δέσασ* (§ 301); *(βουλιύσασασ)* *βουλιύσασ*, § 69. 4) *βουλιύσασ* or *βουλιύσασ*, *(βουλιύσασασ)* *βουλιύσασ*, *(ιβουλιύσασασ)* *ιβουλιύσασ*, *(ιβουλιύσασασασ)* *ιβουλιύσασασ* · *βουλιύσασασ*, *βουλιύσασασασ*.

REMARKS. 1. In the *aoiist imperative*, the contraction is irregular; thus, *(βουλιύσασασ)* *βούλιυσασ*.

2. The particulars respecting the use of the open and close endings in *verbs* in *μ*, are best learned from the tables and from observation.

3. The original endings of the *second person objective* appear to have been *σαι* and *σασ*. With respect to the omission of *σ*, and the subsequent changes, compare § 326.

§ 339. THIRD PERSON SINGULAR. 1. The *subjective primary* ending is dropped after a connecting vowel; thus, *βουλιύσασασ*, *βουλιεύσασασ*, *βεβουλιεύσασασ*. See § 340.

2. The *paragogic σ* (§ 89), which is regularly affixed only to *ε* and simple *ι*, *ις*, in a few instances, found after *ι* in the *pluperfect*, and follows *η* in the *imperfect* of *τιμί*, even before a consonant; thus, 3 pers. *ἤδιν ὤσ* (§ 308); *ἤσασασ* (§ 305).

§ 340. REMARK. There is reason for believing, that, in an early form of the *singular subjective* endings, the *first person*, both *primary* and *secondary*, ended in *μ*, the *second person imperative*, in *θ*, and the *third person primary* and *secondary*, in *τ*. By the laws of euphony which subsequently prevailed (§ 88), these endings could not remain. They were, therefore, either *dropped*, *changed*, *prolonged*, or *both changed and prolonged*.

1. They were *dropped*; thus, *(βουλιύσασασμ)*, *βουλιύσασ*, *(ιβουλιύσασασμ)* *ιβουλιύσασ*, *(βιβουλιεύσασασμ)* *βιβουλιεύσασ*, *(ἤμ)*, § 505) *ἤ*, *(ἤδεσασμ)*, § 330. 3) *ἤσασ* · *(βουλιύσασασθ)* *βούλιυσασ* · *(βουλιύσασαστ)*, § 330) *βουλιύσασ*, *(ιβουλιύσασαστ)* *ιβουλιύσασ*, *(ιβουλιύσασασαστ)*, § 330. 2) *ιβουλιύσασ*, *(ιβιβουλιεύσασαστ)* *ιβιβουλιεύσασ*, *(βουλιύσασαστ)* *βουλιύσασ*, *(βουλιύσασασαστ)* *βουλιύσασασ*.

2. They were *changed*; (1.) *μ* to *σ*; thus, *(ιβουλιύσασμ)* *ιβουλιύσασ*, *(ιβιβου-*

λίπ-ι-μ) ἰβιβουλίπιν, (ἴσση-μ, § 298) ἴσσην. (2.) ϑ to σ ; thus, (ῥί- ϑ , § 300) ῥίς, (ῥό- ϑ , § 301) ῥός. (3.) ϑ to σ , which becomes ι (§ 64. Compare §§ 214, 238, 326); thus, (τίθι- ϑ , τίθεις, τίθει, § 300) τίθει, (δίθι- ϑ , δίθεις, δίθει, § 301) δίθει. The forms βουλιύω and βουλιύει, above, might be referred to similar changes; thus, (βούλιυ-ο-μ, βούλιον, βουλιύσα, §§ 64, 67) βουλιύω, (βούλιυ-ι-σ, βούλιεις, βουλιύει,) βουλιύει. (4.) ϑ to ν ; thus, (βούλιυ-α- ϑ) βούλιυον (§ 333).

3. They were *prolonged*, by annexing γ , the vowel sound which required the least breath (§ 28); thus, (βουλιύ-οι-μ) βουλιούμι, (βουλιύσ-αι-μ) βουλιύσαιμι, (ἴσση-μ, § 298) ἴσσημι, (τίθι-μ, § 300) τίθειμι · (βουλιύθι- ϑ , § 87) βουλιύθητι, (σθῆ- ϑ) σθῆθι, (ἴστα- ϑ) ἴσταθι (§ 298).

4. They were *both changed and prolonged*; thus, (ἴσση-σ, ἴσση-ς, § 298) ἴσσησι, (δίκνθ-σ, δίκνθ-ς, § 302) δίκνθσι.

§ 341. FIRST AND SECOND PERSONS PLURAL, WITH THE DUAL. 1. The *first person* is the same in the plural and dual, having, for its *subjective* ending, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, and for its *objective*, $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, or sometimes in the poets, $\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$; thus, βουλεύομεν, βουλεύομεθα and, poetic, βουλεύόμεθα.

The *first person dual primary* has likewise a distinct form in $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, of which there are two examples in Attic Greek; viz. λιλίμμιθον, Soph. Elec. 950, and ἰρμώμιθον, Soph. Phil. 1079. This form likewise occurs, Il. ψ , 485, and Athen. 98, a.

2. The *second person plural* always ends in ϵ . The *second person dual* is formed by changing this vowel into $\omicron\nu$; and the *third person dual*, by changing it into $\omicron\nu$ in the *primary inflection*, into $\eta\nu$ in the *secondary*, and into $\omega\nu$ in the *imperative*. Thus, Pl. 2, βουλεύετε, ἐβουλεύετε · Du. 2, βουλεύετον, ἐβουλεύετον · Du. 3, βουλεύετον, ἐβουλεύετην, βουλεύετων.

The distinction between the forms in $\omicron\nu$ and $\eta\nu$ of the *secondary dual*, is sometimes neglected; thus, 2 pers. ἰρίσην, Plato.

§ 342. THIRD PERSON PLURAL. 1. The *subjective secondary* ending, after \omicron or α connective, has the form ν ; after a *diphthong* in the *optative*, $\epsilon\nu$; but, otherwise, $\sigma\alpha\nu$; thus, ἐβούλευ-ο- ν (§ 330. 4), ἐβούλευσ-α- ν · βουλεύοι- $\epsilon\nu$, βουλεύσαι- $\epsilon\nu$, βουλεύθῃ- $\epsilon\nu$ · ἐβιβουλεύκε- $\sigma\alpha\nu$, ἐβουλεύθῃ- $\sigma\alpha\nu$, βουλεύθειῃ- $\sigma\alpha\nu$ · ἴστα- $\sigma\alpha\nu$, ἔσση- $\sigma\alpha\nu$, ἰσταίῃ- $\sigma\alpha\nu$ (§ 298).

2. In the *perfect* and *pluperfect passive* of *impure verbs* (§ 154), the third person plural is either formed in $\sigma\alpha\iota$ and $\alpha\tau\omicron$ (§ 88), or, more commonly, supplied by the *participle* with $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ and $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ (§ 203); thus, ἐφθάρ- $\sigma\alpha\iota$ from φθάρω (root φθαρ-), *to waste*, γεγραμμένοι $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$, γεγραμμένοι $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ (§ 286).

The forms in *αται* and *ατο* are termed *Ionic*. Before these endings, *π*, *β*, *σ*, and *γ* are changed into the cognate rough mutes (§ 60), and *ζ* becomes *δ*; thus, from *στρίπω* (i. *στραπ-*), to *turn*, (*στρίτραπ-νται*) *στρίτρωται*· from *τάσσω* i. *ταγ-*), to *arrange*, (*ἰτίταγ-ντο*) *ἰτιτάχαστο*. The Ionic *ατο* for *ντο* is likewise used by the poets in the *optative*; as, *πέμψαίτο* for *πέμψαιντο*, from *πέμπω*, to *send*.

3. In the *imperative*, the shorter forms in *ντων* and *σθων*, which are termed *Attic*, are the more common.

In the imperative of *ἴμι*, to *be*, and *ἴμι*, to *go*, *τωσαν* is sometimes shortened to *των*; thus, *ἴτωσαν*, *ἴτων* (§ 305)· *ἴτωσαν*, poetic (*Æschyl. Eum.* 32), *ἴτων* (§ 306).

4. For the euphonic changes in affixing *νσι*, see § 83.

§ 343. **INFINITIVE.** The *subjective* ending, after *σι* connective (§ 333), has the form *ν*; after *α* connective, *ι* forming a diphthong with *α*; but otherwise, *ναι*; thus, *βουλεύ-ει-ν*, *βουλεύσ-ει-ν*· *βουλεῖσ-αι-ι*· *βεβουλευκ-έ-ναι*, *βουλευθῆ-ναι*· *ἰστά-ναι*, *σιτῆ-ναι*, *ἰστά-ναι* (§ 298).

PARTICIPLE. In the participial endings of the *perfect active*, *ν* is omitted; thus, (*β·βουλευκ-ό-ις*) *βεβουλευκώς* (§ 212. 5).

For the **DECLENSION** of the **PARTICIPLE**, see Chapter IV., and the paradigms (§ 182).

§ 344. **REMARKS.** 1. For the **REGULAR TERMINATIONS** of the verb, see §§ 231, 282. For the terminations of the *present* and *imperfect* of **VERBS** in *μι*, see § 280. The terminations of the *second aorist active* and *middle* are the same with those of the *imperfect* (§ 325), or, except in the *indicative*, the same with those of the *present* (§ 275). The terminations of the other tenses denominated *second* (except the *nude second perfect* and *pluperfect*, § 370) differ from the regular terminations only in the *tense-sign* (§ 325). The *third future* has the same terminations with the common *future active* and *middle* (§ 373).

2. The **REGULAR TERMINATIONS** are *open* (§ 153) in the *present* and *imperfect*, and *close* in the *other tenses*. In **VERBS** in *μι*, the *nude terminations* (§ 335) are, for the most part, *close*. In the **SECOND TENSES** (except the *nude second aorist active* and *middle*, and the *nude second perfect* and *pluperfect*), the terminations are all *open*.

The terminations beginning with *σ* are sometimes rendered open by euphonic changes (§§ 81, 326, 327).

3. In the contraction of *ῥιγών*, *to be cold*, *ω* and *η* sometimes take the place of the regular *ου* and *αι*; thus, Inf. *ῥιγῶν* for *ῥιγούν*, Subj. S. 3, *ῥιγῆ* for *ῥιγῶ*.

4. In *λούω*, *to wash*, the connecting vowels *ε* and *ι* are absorbed in the imperfect active, and in the present and imperfect passive; thus, *ελούομαι* *λούομαι*, *λούομαι* *λούονται*, *λούομαι* *λούονται*. In like manner, *δοκῶ*, *I think*, *δόκῃ*, *I thought*, when used parenthetically, become *δομαι*, *δομην*.

5. The contract indicative and subjunctive of verbs in *αιω* are throughout the same. See § 295. The contract infinitive in *ῆν* is likewise written without the iota subscript; thus, *τιμῆν*.

B. REGULAR CLOSE TERMINATIONS.

§ 348. I. In affixing the close terminations to impure roots (§ 154), changes are often required by the general laws of orthography and euphony; thus,

γράφω (§ 286, root *γραφ-*); *γράψω*, *ἔγραψα*, *γέγραψαι* (§ 62); *γέγραφα*, *ἔγεγράφη* (§ 86); *γέγραμμαι*, *γεγραμμένος* (§ 78); *γέγραπται* (§ 77); *γέγραφθε*, *γεγράφη* (§ 85).

λείπω (§ 287, *γ. λιπ-*, *λειπ-*); *ἔλειψθην*, *λειψθήσομαι* (§ 77).

πράσσω (§ 288, *γ. πρᾶγ-*); *πράξω*, *πράξομαι*, *ἐπραξάμην*, *πέπραξο* (§ 62); *πέπραχα* (§ 86); *πέπρακται*, *ἐπράχθην*, *ἐπέπραχθε*, *πεπράχθαι* (§§ 77, 85).

πέιω (§ 289, *γ. πιθ-*, *πειθ-*); *πέισω*, *ἐπέπεισο*, *ἐπέπεισθε*, *πεπείσθαι* (§ 80); *πέπεικα* (§ 86); *πέπεισμαι*, *ἐπεπείσμην* (§ 78); *πέπεισται*, *ἐπείσθην* (§ 77).

ἀγγέλλω (§ 291, *γ. ἀγγελ-*); *ἀγγελῶ*, *ἀγγελοῦμαι*, *ἤγγειλα*, *ἤγγελάμην* (§ 81); *ἤγγελθε*.

φαίνω (§ 292, *γ. φαν-*); *πέφαγκα* (§ 79). This is a late perfect, first occurring in Dinarchus, who employs it in composition with *ἀπο*.

NOTE. The future of liquid verbs, from its formation, is inflected like the contract present of verbs in *ιω*. See §§ 291, 296.

§ 349. SPECIAL RULES. I. In LIQUID VERBS, if *α* precede the characteristic, the contraction in the aorist (§ 81) is into *η*; thus, *φαίνω* (§ 292, *γ. φαν-*), A. *ἔφηναι*.

EXCEPTIONS. If the theme has *αι* in the penult, the contraction is sometimes into *α*, especially after *ι* or *ρ* (§ 53); thus, *παινώ* (*γ. πιαν-*), *to fatten*, A. *ἰπίωνα* · *πιαίνω* (*γ. πιαν-*), *to complete*, A. *ἰπίρωνα* · *αἶρω* (*γ. ἄρ-*), *to raise*, A. *ἦρα*, *ἄρω*, *ἄραιμι*, &c. So also, *ἀλλομαι* (*γ. ἄλ-*), *to leave*, A. *ἠλάμην*, *ἄλωμαι*, &c.

NOTE. When the theme has *α* in the penult, *ν* and *α* in the penult of the aorist are often written, incorrectly, with an iota subscript; as, ἴφηναι, ἕξαι, φέξαι. So, in the second perfect, κτίφηναι, &c.

§ 350. 2. In the *liquid verbs* κλίνω, *to bend*, κρίνω, *to judge*, κτείνω, *to slay*, τείνω, *to stretch*, and πλύνω, *to wash*, *ν* is dropped before the terminations which remain close, except sometimes in the aorist passive; thus, κέκλιμαι, ἐκλίθην and ἐκλίνθην κέκριμαι (§ 86), κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην.

In other verbs, *ν* characteristic, before *μ*, more frequently becomes *σ*, but sometimes becomes *μ* (§ 79) or is dropped; thus πέφασμαι, πεφασμένος (§ 292); παροξύνω (τ), *to exasperate*, Pf. P. Part. παρωξυμμένος or παρωξυμένος.

3. Before *μ* in the termination, neither *μ* nor *γ* can be doubled; hence, κέκαμμαι, ἐλήλεγμαι (§ 294), for κέκαμμμαι, ἐλήλεγγμαι.

If κίερανται (Eur. Hipp. 1255) is plural from κείνω, it has taken the place of κίερανται, by a similar omission of *ν*.

§ 351. II. Before the *regular close terminations*, a *short* vowel is commonly *lengthened*; and here *α* becomes *η*, unless preceded by *ε*, *ι*, *ρ*, or *ρο* (§§ 53, 186); thus,

τιμάω (§ 295), τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα, τετίμηκα, ἐτιμήθην.

φιλέω (§ 296), φιλήσω, φιλήσομαι, πεφίλημαι, πεφιλήσομαι.

δηλώω (§ 297), δηλώσω, ἐδηλωσάμην, ἐδεδηλώμην, δηλωθήσομαι.

τίω, *to honor*, F. τίσω (ι), A. ἐτίσα, Pf. P. τετίμαι.

φύω, *to produce*, F. φύσω (υ), A. ἐφῦσα, Pf. πέφῦκα.

εἶάω (§ 314), F. εἶάσω (ᾱ), A. εἶᾶσα, Pf. εἶᾶκα.

ἀνιάω, *to vex*, F. ἀνιάσω (ᾱσ), A. ἠνιᾶσα, Pf. P. ἠνιᾶμαι.

θηρέω, *to hunt*, F. θηρέσω (ᾱ), A. ἐθήρῶσα, Pf. τεθήρᾶκα.

ἀκροάομαι, *to listen*, F. ἀκροάσομαι (ᾱσ), A. ἠκροᾶσάμην.

§ 352. REMARKS. 1. The long vowel is sometimes changed by PRECESSION (§ 29); thus,

α. The diphthong *ιυ* takes the place of *η* (§ 219), in *five familiar dissyllables*, all implying *motion*; viz.

δίω, *to run*, F. θύσομαι (§ 270. 3).

νίω, *to swim*, F. νύσομαι, νυσοῦμαι (§ 326, 3), A. ἵνισσα, Pf. νίνισσα.

πλῖω, to soil, F. πλίσω, commonly πλίσομαι or πλινσοῦμαι, A. ἰπλιωσα, Pf. πίπλιωκα, Pf. P. πίπλιωμαι (§ 355), A. P. ἰπλιόσθη.

πνίω, to breathe, F. πνίσω, commonly πνίσομαι or πνισοῦμαι, A. ἰπνιωσα, Pf. πνίπωκα.

ῥίω, to flow, ῥίσομαι, ἱρῖωσα. For other and more Attic forms, see § 419.

β. In the perfect of verbs in μι, ι is lengthened to ω, instead of η (§ 53); thus, τίθικα, τίθιμαι (§ 300); εἶκα, εἶμαι (§ 304).

γ. In χράω, to utter an oracle, Mid. χράομαι, to use, α becomes η; thus, F. χρήσω, χρήσομαι, A. ἰχρησα, ἰχρησάμην, Pf. P. κίχρημαι, A. P. ἰχρήσθη (§ 356).

§ 353. 2. Some verbs retain the short vowel, and others are variable; thus,

σπῖω, to drain, F. σπάσω, A. ἐσπᾶσα, Pf. ἐσπᾶκα, Pf. P. ἔσπασμαι (§ 355), A. P. ἐσπάσθη.

τελέω, to finish, F. τελέσω, τελεῶ (§ 326. 2), A. ἐτίλεσα, Pf. τετέλεκα, Pf. P. τετέλεσμαι, A. P. ἐτετέσθη.

ἄρῶω, to plough, F. ἄρόσω, A. ἤροσα, A. P. ἤρόσθη.

δέω, to bind, F. δήσω, A. ἔδησα, 3 F. δεδήσομαι · Pf. δέδεκα, Pf. P. δέδεμαι, A. P. ἐδέσθη.

θύω (ῥ), to sacrifice, F. θύσω (ῥ), A. ἔθῦσα, A. M. ἐθῦσάμην · Pf. τέθῦκα (§ 87), Pf. P. τέθῦμαι, A. P. (ἐθῦ-σθη) ἐτύσθη.

ἴσθημι (§ 298, γ. στα-), στήσω, ἔστησα, ἔστηκα · ἔσταμαι, ἐστάσθη (α). Transitive perfect, not classic, ἔστακα.

τίθημι (§ 300, γ. θε-), θήσω, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι · (ἐθέ-σθη, § 87) ἐτέσθη.

δίδωμι (§ 301, γ. δο-), δώσω, δέδωκα · δέδομαι, ἐδόσθη.

§ 354. SPECIAL RULE. Verbs in πνθμι and ινθμι, and those in which the root ends in λα-, for the most part retain the short vowel; thus,

σκιδάνθμι (γ. σκιδᾶ-), to scatter, F. σκιδάσω, σκιδῶ (§ 326. 2), A. ἰσκιδάσα, Pf. P. ἰσκιδασμαι, A. P. ἰσκιδάσθη.

ἄμφιάνθμι (γ. ἰ-), to clothe, F. ἀμφίσω, ἀμφιῶ, A. ἠμφίσα (§ 319), Pf. P. ἠμφίσομαι.

γιλῶω, to laugh, F. γιλᾶσομαι, A. ἰγίλασα, A. P. ἰγίλασθη.

ἰλαίνω and ἰλάω, to drive, F. ἰλάσω, ἰλῶ, A. ἤλασα, Pf. ἰλάλακα, (§ 316), Pf. P. ἰλάλαμαι, A. P. ἠλάσθη.

NOTE. The short vowel remains most frequently before θ, and least frequently before σ. In the PERFECT and PLUSQUAECT, it remains more frequently in the passive, than in the active voice.

§ 355. III. After a short vowel or a diphthong,

σ is usually inserted before the regular terminations of the passive beginning with θ , μ , or τ ; thus,

σπάω (§ 353), Pass. Pf. ἔσπα-σ-μαι, ἔσπασαι, ἔσπα-σ-ται, ἔσπα-σ-μεθα· ἐσπα-σ-μένος· A. ἐσπά-σ-θην, F. σπα-σ-θήσομαι.

τελείω (§ 353), Pass. Pf. τετέλεσμαι, Plur. ἐτετελέσμεν, ἐτετέλεσο, ἐτετέλειστο· A. ἐτετέλεσθην, F. τελευθήσομαι.

κελεύω, to command, Pass. Pf. κεκέλευσμαι, κεκελευσμένος· Plur. ἐκεκελεύσμεν, A. ἐκελεύσθην, F. κελυσθήσομαι.

NOTE. When σ is inserted in the perfect and pluperfect, the third person plural wants the simple form; thus, Pf. Pl. S. ἔσκαρμαι σίρι, Plur. Pl. S. κικλιουσμένοι ἦσαν. See § 342. 2.

§ 356. In some verbs, σ is omitted after a short vowel or diphthong; in some, it is inserted after a simple long vowel; and some are variable; thus, ἠρόθην, δίδεμαι, εἰδέθην, τίθυμαι, ἐτύθην, ἔσταμαι, ἐστάθην, δίδομαι, εἰδόθην (§ 353); βεβούλευμαι, ἐβουλεύθην (§ 285); χόω, to heap up, Pass. Pf. κέχωσμαι, A. ἐχώσθην· κέχημαι, ἐχρήσθην (§ 352, γ); μέμνημαι (§ 367), ἐμνήσθην· παύω, to stop, Pass. Pf. πέπανμαι, A. ἐπαύσθην and ἐπαύθην· ῥώνυμι (r. ῥο-), to strengthen, Pass. Pf. ἔρῳμαι, A. ἐρῳάσθην· δράω, to do, Pass. Pf. δέδραμαι and δέδρασμαι, A. ἐδράσθην· θραύω, to dash, Pass. Pf. τέθραυμαι and τέθραυμαι, A. ἐθραύσθην.

NOTE. The σ is attracted most strongly by the terminations beginning with S. See the examples above.

§ 357. IV. The regular close terminations are affixed with the insertion of η ,

1. To double consonant roots, except those which end in a labial or palatal mute not preceded by σ , and those which end in a lingual mute preceded by ν ; thus,

αὔξ-ω (r. αὔξ-, § 293), αὔξ-ή-σω, ηὔξ-η-σα, ηὔξ-η-κα, ηὔξ-η-μαι, ηὔξ-ή-θην, αὔξ-η-θήσομαι.

ἔψω, to boil, F. ἐψήσω, A. ἤψησα.

ὄζω, to smell, F. ὄζήσω, A. ὤζησα.

μέλλω, to purpose, to be about to, to delay, F. μελλήσω, A. ἐμέλλησα.

ἔρῳω, to go away, F. ἐρῳήσω, A. ἤρῳησα, Pf. ἤρῳηκα.

βόσχω, to pasture, to feed, F. βοσκήσω.

But λάμψω, *to shine*, F. λάμψω, A. Ἰλαμψα, 2 Pf. λίλαμψα · ἀρχω, *to lead, to rule*, F. ἀρξω, A. ἤρξα, Pf. P. ἤργημαι, A. P. ἤρχθην · σπίνδω, *to make a libation*, F. (σπίνδ-ω, §§ 80, 83) σπίσω, A. Ἰσπισα, Pf. P. (Ἰσπίνδ-μαι, Ἰσπισμαι, § 78) Ἰσπισμαι.

2. To *liquid* roots in which the characteristic is preceded by a *diphthong*, and to a few in which it is preceded by *ε*; thus,

βούλωμαι, *to will*, F. βουλήσομαι, Pf. βεβούλημαι, A. ἐβουλήθην and ἠβουλήθην (§ 313).

ἐθέλω and θέλω, *to wish*, F. ἐθελήσω and θελήσω, A. ἠθέλησα and ἐθέλησα, Pf. ἠθέληκα.

μέλω, *to concern*, F. μελήσω, A. ἐμέλησα, Pf. μεμέληκα, A. P. ἐμελήθην.

μένω, *to remain*, F. μενῶ, A. ἔμεινα, 1 Pf. μεμένηκα, 2 Pf. μέμονα.

νέμω, *to distribute*, F. νεμῶ and, later, νεμήσω, A. ἔνειμα, Pf. νενέμηκα, Pf. P. νενέμημαι, A. P. ἐνεμήθην and ἐνεμέθην (§ 358).

3. To a few other roots; as,

δέω, *to need*, F. δεήσω, A. ἐδέησα, Pf. δεδέηκα · Mid. δέομαι, *to need, to beg*, F. δεήσομαι, Pf. δεδέημαι, A. P. ἐδεήθην.

εὔδω, *to sleep*, Impf. εἶδον and ἠὔδον (§ 312. 3), F. εὔδήσω.

οἶμαι, οἶμαι (§ 347. 4), *to think*, F. οἰήσομαι, A. P. ᾤήθην.

οἴχομαι, *to depart*, F. οἰχήσομαι, Pf. ᾤχημαι and, poetic, οἴχωκα or ᾤχωκα (§ 353. 2).¹

§ 358. REMARKS. 1. In a few verbs, *ε* is inserted instead of *η*; as,

ἄχθομαι, *to be vexed*, F. ἀχθίσομαι, A. P. ἠχθίσθην.

μάχομαι, *to fight*, F. μαχίσομαι, μαχοῦμαι (§ 326. 2), A. ἐμαχισάμην, Pf. μιμάχημαι.

2. In the following verbs *ο* and *ω* are inserted, and, in the two last, they precede instead of following the characteristic;

ἔμνωμι (r. ἐμ-), *to swear*, F. ἐμοῦμαι, A. ἔμνωσα, Pf. ἐμώμωκα (§ 316. 2), Pf. P. ἐμώμωσομαι and ἐμώμωμαι (§ 956), A. P. ἐμώμωθην and ἐμώμωθην.

ἔδωμι (r. ἐδ-), *to eat*, F. ἔδομαι (§ 380. 2), Pf. ἐδήδοκα (§ 316. 2), Pf. P. ἐδήδισμαι, A. P. ἠδίσθην.

ἄγω, *to lead*, F. ἄξω, 1 A. ἤξα, commonly 2 A. ἤγαγον (§ 376, γ); Pf. ἤχα and ἀγάχω (§ 316. 2), Pf. P. ἤγαμαι, A. P. ἤχθην.

ἔωθα (r. ἔθ-), *to be wont*, preteritive (§ 367), 2 Plup. εἰώθων.

See, also, οἴχομαι (§ 357. 3).

3. In most of these cases, the vowel is obviously inserted for the sake of *euphony* (§ 49). In *δία*, *to pass*, and *δίσμαι*, *to think*, it is not certain whether an *η* has been inserted before the *close* terminations (perhaps to distinguish the forms of these verbs from those of *δία*, *to bind*, § 353, and of the root *ε-*, *to bear*), or an *ε* radical has been omitted before the *open* terminations, to avoid the double hiatus.

§ 359. V. 1. In a few *liquid roots*, **METATHESIS** (§ 94) takes place before the terminations that *remain close* (§ 344. 2), to avoid the concurrence of consonants; as,

βάλλω (r. *βιλ-*, transp. *βλα-*), *to throw*, F. *βαλώ* and, poetic, *βαλλήσω* (§ 357), 2 A. *ἔβαλον*, Pf. *βέβληκα* (§ 351), Pf. P. *βέβλημαι*, 3 F. *βέβλησομαι*, A. P. *έβλήθη*.

κάμνω (r. *καμ-*, transp. *κμα-*), *to labor, to be weary*, F. *καμοῦμαι*, 2 A. *ἔκαμον*, Pf. *κέκμηκα*.

Compare the insertion of *η* in *μίνω* and *νίμω* (§ 357).

2. A similar *metathesis*, together with *contraction*, appears in a few *pure roots*, in which a *liquid* precedes the characteristic; as,

καλέω (r. *καλε-*, transp. *κλαε-*, contr. *κλη-*), *to call*, F. *καλέσω*, *καλώ* (§ 326. 2), A. *ἔκάλεσα*, Pf. *κέκληκα*, Pf. P. *κέκλημαι*, 3 F. *κέκλησομαι*, A. P. *έκλήθη*.

κεράννυμι (r. *κερα-*, transp. *πρεα-*, contr. *πρᾶ-*), *to mix*, F. *κεράσω*, *κερᾶω*, A. *ἔκεράσα*, Pf. P. *κέκρᾶμαι*, A. P. *έκεράσθη* and *έκράσθη* (*ᾶ*).

C. VERBS IN *μι*.

For the paradigms, see §§ 298 - 307.

§ 360. I. Before the *nude terminations*, the **CHARACTERISTIC SHORT VOWEL** (§ 335. 2) is *lengthened* (*α* becoming *η*, unless preceded by *ρ*, § 53; and *ι*, *ει*),

1. In the *indicative singular* of the **PRESENT** and **IMPERFECT ACTIVE**.

Thus, *ἴσθημι* (§ 298; r. *σᾶ-*), *ἴσθη*· *τίθημι* (§ 300; r. *θᾶ-*), *τίθη*· *δίδωμι* (§ 301; r. *δο-*), *έδίδων*· *δεικνῦμι* (§ 302; r. *δεικ-*, *δεικνῦ-*, § 413) *έδεικνῦν*· *είμι* (§ 306; r. *ῖ-*), *εί*, *είσι*.

2. In the **SECOND AORIST ACTIVE** throughout, except before **ντ** (compare § 325).

Thus, ἔστην, ἔστημεν, στήθι, στήτωσαν, στήναι · στάντων, (στά-ντις, § 210) στάς · ἀπέδραν (§ 307 ; γ. δρα-), ἀποδρᾶναι · ἔγνων (§ 307 ; γ. γνω-), ἔγνωμεν, ἔγνωτον, γνώθι, γνώναι · γνόντων, (γνόντις) γνούς.

EXCEPTIONS. The short vowel *remains*,

a. In the second aorist of τίθημι, δίδωμι, and ἵημι, except in the *infinitive*, where it is changed into its corresponding diphthong (§ 53) ; thus, ἴθιμεν, θίς, θύναι, (θι-ντις) θίς · ἴδοιμεν, δός, δύναι, (δι-ντις) δούς · ἴμιεν (§ 304 ; γ. ἴ-). For the augment, see § 314), ἴς, ἴναι, (ἴ-ντις) ἴς.

In these verbs, the second aorist wants the *indicative singular*, which is supplied by an irregularly formed *first aorist* (§ 327) ; thus, ἴθηκα, θῶ, θίην, θίς, θύναι, θίς.

β. In ἴκταν, a poetic second aorist of κτείνω (γ. κτα-), *to slay*.

3. In a few **MIDDLE** forms, mostly *poetic*.

Thus, διζημαι (γ. διζε-), *to seek* ; ὀνίνημι, *to profit*, 2 A. M. ὠνήμην and, later, ὠνύμην · πιμπλημι, *to fill*, 2 A. M. poetic, ἐπλήμην.

§ 361. II. If the characteristic is ε, ο, or υ, the *singular* of the **IMPERFECT ACTIVE** is commonly formed with the *connecting vowel* ; thus, ἐτίθειον, contracted, ἐτίθουν, ἐτίθειες ἐτίθεις, ἐτίθει ἐτίθει · ἐδίδοον ἐδίδουν, ἐδίδοες ἐδίδους, ἐδίδοος ἐδίδου · ἐδείκνυον, ἐδείκνυες, ἐδείκνυε.

In like manner, the *regular* terminations sometimes take the place of the *nude*, in other forms, particularly in verbs in υμι, which may be regarded as having a second but less Attic theme in υω ; thus, δεικνύμι and δεικνύω, δεικνύσει and δεικνύει, ἰδείκνυσαι and ἰδείκνυον, δεικνύ and δεικνύς, δεικνύς and δεικνύον.

§ 362. III. **SUBJUNCTIVE AND OPTATIVE.** 1. In the *subjunctive*, verbs in μι differ from other verbs, only in the mode of contracting αη and οη (§§ 67, 69).

Thus, ἰσά-ω ἰσᾶ, ἰσά-ης ἰσῆς · ἰσά-ωμαι ἰσᾶμαι, ἰσά-ῃ ἰσῆ · τιθί-ω τιθῶ, τιθί-ης τιθῆς · τιθί-ωμαι τιθῶμαι, τιθί-ῃ τιθῆ · δίδω-ω δίδω, δίδω-ης δίδῃς · δίδω-ωμαι δίδωμαι, δίδω-ῃ δίδῃ · δεικνύ-ω, δεικνύ-ωμαι · ἴ-ω (§ 306).

NOTE. If ε precede αη, the contraction is regular ; thus, ἀποδραῖς (§ 307).

2. **VERBS** IN ωμι have a second form of the *optative active* in ωην ; thus, δίδοίην and διδώην, δίδοίης and διδώης, &c.

The optative of ἰβίω, the second aorist of βίω, *to live*, is always βιῆην, perhaps to avoid confusion with the *present optative Attic* (§ 332).

3. In the *optative middle*, *αι*, if not in the *initial syllable*, is often changed before the flexible ending into *οι*, in imitation of *verbs in ω*; thus, *τιθοίμην* (§ 300), *ιοίμην* (§ 304), and the compound forms, *ἐπιθοίμην*, *προσθοίμην*, *προοίμην*.

So also, *κρίμαιοθαι* for *κρίμαισθαι*, Aristoph. Vesp. 298; and *ἀφίωται* for *ἀφίωται*, Plat. Apol. p. 29 d.

4. In a few instances, verbs in *υμι* omit the connecting vowel in the *subjunctive* and *optative*; as, *διασπιδάνθαι*, *διασπιδάνθαι* for *διασπιδανόνθαι*, *διασπιδανόνθαι*, Plat. Phædo, p. 77; *πήγνυται* for *πηγνύεται*, do. p. 118 a.

Remarks upon Particular Verbs.

Φημί, to say.

(§ 303).

§ 363. 1. In certain connexions, *φημί*, *ἔφηγν*, and *ἔφη* are shortened, for the sake of *vivacity*, to *ἦμί*, *ἦγν*, and *ἦ*; thus, *ἦγν δ' ἐγώ*, *said I*; *ἦ δ' ὄς*, *said he*; *παῖ, ἦμί, παῖ, παῖ*, *boy! I say, boy! boy!* Aristoph. Nub. 1145.

2. The *second person singular* of the *present indicative* is commonly written *φίς*, as if contracted from *φαις*. For *ἔφησθαι*, in the *imperfect*, see § 337.

ἴημι, to send.

(§ 304).

§ 364. 1. Many of the forms of this verb occur only in composition.

2. Of the contract forms *ἰᾶσι* and *ἰῶσι* (for *ἴη-σαι*, *ἰᾶ-σαι*, § 83), the former is preferred by the Attics.

3. In the *imperfect* form *ἴουν*, which occurs only in composition, *υ* seems either to have taken the place of *η* by precession, or to have been borrowed from the contract second and third persons.

4. For the *optative* forms *ιοίμην* and *οίμην*, the latter of which can be employed only in composition, see § 362. 3.

Εἶμι, to be.

(§ 305).

§ 365. In the PRESENT and IMPERFECT of this verb, the radical syllable *ε̂-*,

1. Before a *vowel*, unites with it; thus, (*ε̂-σαι*, *ε̂-σῶσι*, § 83) *εἶσαι* (*ε̂-ω*) *ῶ*, (*ε̂-ης*) *ῆς* (*ε̂-λην*) *εἶην*.

2. Before *ντ*, becomes *ο* (compare §§ 329, 333); thus, (*ε̂-ντων*) *όντων*, (*ε̂-ντες*, *ῶ-ντες*, § 210) *ῶν*.

3. In other cases, is *lengthened*, as follows.

α. It becomes *ει* in the forms *εἶμι*, *εἶς*, *εἶ*, *εἶναι*. Compare *τεῖθεικα* (§ 352, β), and *θειῖναι* (§ 360. 2, α).

NOTE. The form *εἶ*, both here and in § 306, is either shortened from *εἶς*, or is a middle form employed in its stead. The form *εἶς* is not used by the Attics.

β. In the remaining forms of the *present*, it assumes *σ* (compare § 355); thus, *έ-σ-μέν*, *έ-σ-τέ*, *έ-σ-τόν*, *έ-σ-τω*, *έ-σ-τωσαν*, *έ-σ-των* (§ 342. 3).

NOTE. After *σ*, the old termination *σι*, for *σι*, is retained; thus, *ι-σ-σί*. Before *σ*, in the *second person singular* of the imperative, *ι* becomes *ι* by precession (compare §§ 196, 384); thus, *ι-σ-σι*.

γ. In the *imperfect*, it becomes *η*, and may likewise assume *σ* before *τ*; thus, *ἦν*, *ἦτε* or *ἦ-σ-τε*.

NOTE. For the *old Attic form* of the *first person*, *ἦ*, see § 340. 1. For the form *ἦσθα*, see § 337. For the *third person* *ἦν*, see § 339. The *middle form* *ἦμεν* is little used by the more classic writers. The *imperative* *ἦτε*, which follows the analogy of the imperfect, occurs but once in the classic writers (Plat. Rep. p. 361 c.), and is there, perhaps, an incorrect reading.

REMARK. In the *FUTURE*, instead of *ἔσται*, the Attics always use the *nude form* *ἔσται*.

Εἶμι, to go.

(§ 306.)

§ 366. 1. The *PRESENT* of *εἶμι* has commonly in the *indicative*, and sometimes in the other modes, the sense of the *future*; thus, *εἶμι*, (*I am going*,) *I will go*. See § 380. 2.

2. For *ἦεν*, in the *pluperfect*, the common Attic form was *ἦα* (sometimes written *ἦῖα*), which appears to be a remnant of the old formation noticed in § 330.

A perfect *ἦα*, corresponding to this pluperfect, nowhere appears, and some regard *ἦεν* (omitting the *iota subscript*) as an *imperfect* doubly augmented (§ 313). For the use of this tense, see § 367.

3. For *ἴαμι* and *ἴσιν*, see §§ 331, 332; for *ἴων*, see § 342, 3; for *ἴνα*, *ἴων*, and *ἴωνων*, see § 335. 2; for *ἴουσθα*, see § 337; for *ἴων* in the *third person*, which occurs only in Attic poetry before a vowel, see § 339; for *ἴμιν*, *ἴτε*, &c., see § 370.

4. The *middle forms* *ἴμα*, *ἴμεν* are regarded by some of the best critics as incorrectly written for *ἴμαι*, *ἴμεν*, from *ἴημι* (§ 304).

D. THE COMPLETE TENSES.

§ 367. In some verbs, the sense of the complete tenses, by a natural transition, passes into that of the *indefinite* tenses (§ 272); and the PERFECT becomes, in signification, a *present indefinite*; the PLUPERFECT, a *past indefinite*, or *aorist*; and the THIRD FUTURE, a *future indefinite*, or common *future*.

Thus, ἵστημι (§ 298), *to station*, Pf. ἕστηκα, (*I have stationed myself*) *I stand*, Plup. ἕστηκειν, *I stood*, 3 F. ἕστηξω, *I shall stand*; μινῆσκω, *to remind*, Pf. P. μέμνημαι, (*I have been reminded*) *I remember*, Plup. ἐμεινήμην, *I remembered*, 3 F. μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remember*; Plup. ἦειν (§ 306), *I went*.

In a few of these verbs, the present is not used, and the PERFECT is regarded as the *theme* (§ 155). Such verbs are termed PRETERITIVE.

All the tenses which represent an action as finished, are termed *preterite* (præteritus, *passed by*). *Preteritive verbs* are so named, as having one of the preterite tenses for the theme. For examples of these verbs, see §§ 308 - 310.

§ 368. 1. The PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE and OPTATIVE are commonly *supplied* by the *participle* with the *auxiliary verb εἶμι* (§§ 268, 305).

Thus, Pf. Act. *Subj.* βεβουλευκώς ᾧ, *Opt.* βεβουλευκώς εἶην. Pf. P. *Subj.* βεβουλευμένος ᾧ, *Opt.* βεβουλευμένος εἶην.

2. Sometimes, however, the *perfect forms* these modes according to the general rules (§§ 331, 332, &c.), chiefly when it is employed as a *present* (§ 367); thus, ἕστηκω, ἕσταῶ, ἕσταίην (§ 298), πεποιθόλην (§ 289), δεδίω (§ 308).

3. In the *perfect passive*, these modes are formed in only a *few pure verbs*, and, in these, without a fixed analogy; thus,

καλέω (§ 359), *to call*; Pf. P. κέκλημαι, *I have been called, I am named*, Opt. (κεκλη-ί-μην) κικλήμην, κέλητο, κέλητο, &c.

κτάομαι, *to acquire*; Pf. κέκτημαι, *I have acquired, I possess*, *Subj.* (κικτά-ω-μαι) κικτῶμαι, κικτῆ, κικτῆται. *Opt.* (κικτη-ί-μην) κικτῆμην, κικτῆ, κικτῆτο, οἱ (κικτα-εί-μην) κικτῆμην, κικτῆ, κικτῆτο.

μίμνημαι (§ 367), *Subj.* μίμνῶμαι, *Opt.* μίμνήμην, οἱ μίμνήμην, οἱ μίμνῶμαι, μίμνῶτο.

For *κέδημαι* and *κῆμαι*, see §§ 309, 310. The subjunctive of *κῆμαι* has sometimes the same form with the indicative.

§ 369. The perfect, in its *proper sense*, may have the IMPERATIVE in the *third person passive*; but, otherwise, this mode belongs only to those perfects which have the *sense of the present*; and, even in these, the *imperative active* is scarcely found except in the *nude form* of the *second perfect* (§ 371).

§ 370. In the SECOND PERFECT and PLUPERFECT, the connecting vowel is sometimes omitted in the *indicative plural and dual* (§ 335. 3).

Thus, *ἔστα-μεν* (§ 298; base *ἔστα-*), *ἔστα-τε*, (*ἔστα-νοι*, § 83) *ἔστασι*, *ἔστα-τον*, *ἔστα-σαν* · *δέδιμεν* (§ 308; base *δεδι-*), *δέδιτε*, (*δέδι-νοι*) *δέδισαι* · from the base *ιδ-* (§ 308; *ιδ-μεν*, § 78) *ἴσμεν*, (*ιδ-τε*, § 77) *ἴστε*, (*ιδ-νοι*, *ιδᾶσι*, and, *δ* becoming *σ* in imitation of the other persons,) *ἴσασι* · from the base *ῆδ-* (§ 308; *ῆδ-μεν*) *ῆσμεν*, (*ῆδ-τε*) *ῆστε*, (*ῆδ-σαν*, § 80) *ῆσαν* · *ῆμεν* (§ 306; base *ῆ-*), *ῆτε*, *ῆτον*, *ῆτην* · *ἔοικα*, *to be like*, preteritive, Pl. 1, poetic, (*ἔοικ-μεν*, § 78) *ἔοιγμεν*.

So, in the *singular*, (*οἶδ-εθαι*, § 337) *οἶδα*. The form *οἶδας* is not used by the Attics.

§ 371. When this omission takes place in the perfect or pluperfect,

1. The *indicative singular* is more frequently supplied by forms from a *longer base*; thus, *Sing.* 1 Pf. *ἔστηκα* (§ 298; base *ἔστηκ-*) *ἔστηκας*, *ἔστηκε*, *Pl.* 2 Pf. *ἔσταμεν*, &c.; *Sing.* 1 Plup. *ἔστήκειν* or *εἰστήκειν*, *ἔστήκεις* or *εἰστήκεις*, *ἔστήκει* or *εἰστήκει*, *Pl.* 2 Plup. *ἔσταμεν*, &c.; *Sing.* *οἶδα* (§ 308; base *οἶδ-*), *οἶσθα*, *οἶδε*, *Pl.* *ἴσμεν*, &c.

The forms from the longer base likewise occur in the *plural and dual*, but less frequently. Compare §§ 327. 2, and 360. 2, *a*.

2. The *subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive* are formed after the analogy of the *present in μι*; thus, (*ἔστα-ω*) *ἔστω*, (*ἔστα-λή-ν*, § 331) *ἔσταλην*, *ἔσταθι* (§ 337), *ἔσταναι* · *δεδίω*, *δέδιθι*, *δεδιέναι* (compare *εἶμι*, § 306).

3. The *participle* is contracted, if the characteristic is *α* or *ο*; thus, (*ἔστα-ώς*) *ἔστώς*, (*ἔστα-ό-τσα*, § 238) *ἔστώσα*, (*ἔστα-ός*) *ἔστώς* (or sometimes, by syncope, *ἔστός*).

§ 372. *Additional Examples of Nude and Double Formation.*

α. First and Second Perfects combined.

βαίλω (r. βα-), *to go*; Pf. Ind. S. βέβηκα, Pl. βέβαμεν and βεβήκαμεν, Subj. βεβῶ and βεβήκω, Inf. βεβάναι and βεβηκέναι, Part. βεβώς and βεβηκώς.

The subjunctive βεβῶ, like ἰσῶ (§ 298), is used only in those forms which have α in the termination.

θνήσκω (r. θνα-), *to die*; Pf. Ind. S. τέθνηκα, I am dead, Pl. τέθναμεν, Opt. τεθναίην, Imp. τέθναθι, Inf. τεθνάσαι, τεθνηκέναι and, poetic, (τεθνα-έ-ναι) τεθνάσαι, Part. τεθνηκώς and (τεθνα-ώς, ε inserted after contraction, § 215) τεθνεώς.

β. Poetic Imperatives.

ἄνωγα, *to command*, preteritive, Plup. ἠνώγειν · Imp. (ἄνωγ-θι) ἄνωχθι and ἄνωγε, pl. (ἄνωγ-τε, γτ passing into χθ in imitation of the singular,) ἄνωχθε and ἀνώγετε.

κράζω, commonly 2 Pf. κέκραγα, *to cry*, 2 Plup. ἐκεράγειν, 3 F. κερᾶσομαι, 2 A. ἐκράγον · 2 Pf. Imp. κέκραχθι, pl. κέκραχθε and κερᾶγετε.

See, also, (πίπτω-θι, § 77) πίπτωθι (§ 289).

γ. Poetic Participles.

βιβρώσκω (r. βρο-), *to eat*, 1 Pf. βέβρωκα, 2 Pf. Part. (βεβρω-ώς) βεβρώς, G. ὠτος.

πίπτω, *to fall*, 1 Pf. πέπιτωκα, 2 Pf. Part. (πεπτο-ώς) πεπτός, G. ὠτος.

§ 373. The THIRD FUTURE unites the *base* of the *perfect* with the *terminations* of the *future active* and *middle*.

Thus, (ἑστήκ-σω, § 298) ἑστήξω, (γεγράψ-σομαι, § 286) γεγράψομαι.

The third future is scarcely found in *liquid* verbs, or in verbs *beginning with a vowel*, and is frequent in those verbs only, in which it has the *sense* of the common *future* (§ 367).

Of the *third future active*, the only examples in Attic prose are ἰσῆξω and τιθήξω, both formed from perfects having the *sense* of the present, ἰστηκα (§ 367) and τιθήκα (§ 372), and both giving rise to *middle* forms of the *same* signification (§ 270. 3), ἰστήσομαι and τιθήσομαι.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ROOT OF THE VERB.

§ 374. The root of the Greek verb, although not properly *varied by inflection* (§ 152), yet *received many changes* in the progress of the language. These changes affected the different tenses unequally, so that there are but few *primitive* verbs (§ 151), in which the root appears in only a single form.

The earlier, intermediate, and later forms of the root may be termed, for the sake of brevity, *old*, *middle*, and *new* roots.

§ 375. The tenses may be arranged, with respect to the degree in which they exhibit the *departure of the root from its original form*, in the following order.

I. THE SECOND AORIST AND FUTURE.

The *second aorist active* and *middle* is simply the *imperfect* of an *old* root. See § 344.

Thus ἔλιπον and ἐλιπόμην (§ 287) are formed from the old root λιπ-, in precisely the same way as ἔλειπον and ἐλειπόμην from the new root λειπ-.

The *second aorist* and *future passive* are chiefly found in *impure* verbs which *want* the *second aorist active* and *middle*. They affix ην and ησομαι (§ 278) to the simplest form of the root.

§ 376. REMARKS. 1. If the root is *pure*, the *second aorist* of *verbs in ω* (§ 335. 2) follows the analogy of *verbs in μι*; thus, ἔβην (r. βα-), ἔγνων (r. γνο-), ἔδυν (r. δυ-). See §§ 307, 360.

Except ἴπιν (§ 398; r. π-). For the insertion of the connective after ι, compare § 335. 2.

2. In the *second aorist middle*, a few poetic forms occur in which the connective is omitted after a *consonant*; thus, *ἔρυσμι* (§ 414; r. *έρ-*), 2 A. M. *ᾄσσο*, 3, *ᾄσσο*, *Ἰμπ.* *ἔρσο*, *Ἰνφ.* (*έρ-σθαι*, § 85) *ἔρθαι*, *Part.* *ἔρμινος*.

3. In a few verbs, the original root appears to have received some change even in the second aorist; thus,

α. Syncope.

ἠγίρω (§ 389; r. *ηγερ-*, *ιγρ-*), to rouse, 2 A. M. *ἠγρόμην*.

ἔρχομαι (§ 420), to go, 2 A. *ἔλθον* (r. *ἔλυθ-*, *ιλθ-*).

β. Metathesis.

ἴδσκομαι (r. *δαρκ-*, *δρακ-*, *δερκ-*, § 384), to see, poetic, 2 A. *ἴδρακον*, 2 Pf. *ἴδορκα* (§ 378), A. P. *ἴδιρχθην*.

NOTE. In *ἴδσκομαι*, perhaps the metathesis is rather in the theme, for the purpose of lengthening a short syllable (§ 387).

σκέλλομαι (r. *σκαλ-*, *σκαλ-*), to drag up, 2 A. *ἴσκλην* (compare § 359).

γ. Reduplication.

ἄγω (§ 358; r. *άγ-*, *άγαγ-*), to lead, 2 A. *ἤγαγον*, 2 A. M. *ἠγαγόμην*.

κέλλομαι (r. *κιλ-*, with syncope, § 385, *κεκλ-*), to command, poetic, 2 A. *ἱκεκλόμην*.

δ. Syllables Affixed.

ἀμύνω (v; r. *άμυν-*, *άμυναθ-*), to ward off, F. *άμύνῳ*, 1 A. *ἤμυνα*, 2 A. poetic, *ἠμύναθον*, *Mid.* *ἠμύναθόμην*.

δίωκω, to pursue, F. *δίώξω*, 1 A. *ἰδίωξα*, 2 A. *ἰδίωκαθον*, A. P. *ἰδιώχθην*.

ἔϊκω, to yield, F. *ἔϊξω*, 1 A. *ἔϊξα*, 2 A. poetic, *ἔϊκαθον*.

ἔργω, to exclude, F. *ἔρξω*, 1 A. *ἔρξα*, 2 A. poetic, *ἔργαθον*, Pf. P. *ἔργμαι*, A. P. *ἔρχθην*.

ἔχω (§ 417; r. *σχ-*, *σχιδ-*), to have, 2 A. *ἔσχον* and, poetic, *ἔσχιθον*.

NOTE. These extended aorists are by some regarded as imperfects, and they are commonly so accented.

§ 377. II. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT PASSIVE.

These tenses have not only a more complete, uniform, and simple formation than the *perfect* and *pluperfect active*, but are likewise more common, and are formed in some verbs from an earlier root. See *τρέφω* (§ 386), *φθείρω* (§ 389), and Remark III. (§ 381).

III. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

In these tenses, we observe *three successive formations*;

A. The NUDE FORMATION, corresponding with that of the perfect and pluperfect passive. This remains in connexion with a few roots, mostly *pure* and in their *earliest* form. See §§ 370–372.

§ 378. B. The FORMATION IN *α, εν*. These terminations are affixed to roots in an *early*, though often not the earliest form, and chiefly *impure*. They are affixed with the following changes in the preceding syllable.

1. *s* becomes *o*, and *ει* becomes *οι*; thus, μένω, μέμονα (§ 357. 2); δέρκομαι, δέδορκα (§ 376, β); λείπω, λέλοιπα (§ 287); πείθω, πέποιθα (§ 289); ἔοικα (γ. εἶκ-; §§ 313. 2, 315), to be like, preteritive, Plup. ἔωκειν (§ 314. 5).

NOTES. α. With ἔοικα is likewise used the simpler ἴκα, which, in the third person plural, has the irregular form ἴξασι (compare ἴασσι, § 370). For the irregular perfect ἴωθα, see § 358. 2.

β. Analogous to the change of *s* into *o*, is that of *η* into *ω* in ῥήγνυμι (§ 413), 2 Pf. ῥήμγα.

γ. The same changes take place in the *first perfect* and *pluperfect* of a few verbs; αἶ, κλίπτω, κέκλιφα (§ 393); τρέπω, τίτροφα (§ 384); σίμκω, to send, τίσομφα · δίδωκα (§ 308; γ. δι-).

2. Short *α, ι, or υ*, before a *single consonant*, is *lengthened* (*α*, not preceded by *s* or *ρ*, § 53, becoming *η*); thus, φαίνω, πέφηνα (§ 292; γ. φαν-); θάλλω, to bloom, τέθηλα · ἄγγυμι, ἔαγα (§ 413); κράζω, κέκραγα (§ 372, β); κέκρηγα (γ. κρήγ-), to creak, preteritive; μῦκάομαι (γ. μῦκ-), to bellow, μέμυκα.

EXCEPTIONS. After the Attic reduplication (§ 316), the short vowel remains; αἶ, ἐλήλυθα (§ 420). In λάσκω (§ 394, α; γ. λακ-), α is not changed into *η*; thus, 2 Pf. λίλακα.

C. The FORMATION IN *κα, κειν*. The Homeric poems present *no* examples of this formation from *impure roots*, and only a few from *pure roots*.

§ 379. IV. THE FIRST AORIST AND FUTURE.

V. THE PRESENT AND IMPERFECT.

The present and imperfect, with very few exceptions, exhibit the root in its *latest* and *most protracted* form.

Remarks.

I. The *second aorist* and *future* are widely distinguished from the other tenses by their *attachment* to the *original form*

of the root; while the *present* and *imperfect* are distinguished no less widely by their *inclination to depart* from this form. The other tenses differ comparatively but little from each other in the form of the root. If the verb has *three* roots, they are commonly formed from the *middle* root (§ 374). See, for example, λαμβάνω (§ 410).

§ 380. II. There is reason for believing, that, in an early state of the language, the Greek verb had only *two* tenses, the one having the *form of the present*, but denoting both *present* and *future time*, the other having the *form of the imperfect*, but denoting past time both *definitely* and *indefinitely* (§ 273). From the action of different laws (§ 157), the following variety of formation and use was subsequently exhibited.

1. In most verbs, the *FUTURE* was distinguished from the *present*, and the *AORIST* from the *imperfect*, by *new forms* having the tense-sign σ (§ 324); and, if the old present and imperfect were retained, they were retained with the later restricted sense of these tenses.

2. In some verbs, after the formation of a new present and imperfect from a later root (§ 379), the *old imperfect* was retained with its *aorist sense*, and, in a few instances, the *old present* with its *future sense*; thus the old presents ἴδομαι (§ 416) and πίομαι (§ 398) became the futures of the later ἴσθις and πίω.

3. In a few instances, the old imperfect, and, more rarely, the old present, remained with their *original extent* of meaning; as, ἴν (§ 305) and ἴφην (§ 309), which have more frequently the sense of the aorist; and εἶμι (§ 306), which is commonly future (§ 366).

4. The formation of some verbs appears never to have proceeded beyond the *present* and *imperfect*. E. g. βέβημι, to roar, κλύω, to hear, μάχεσθαι, to fight. Such verbs are mostly poetic.

§ 381. III. The formation of the *complete tenses* appears to have been still later in the history of the language, than that of the *indefinite tenses*; and in the *active voice* (except a few nude forms), it appears to have been later than in the *passive* (§§ 377, 378). We find here, perhaps, an explanation, in part, of the following particulars, which are far more observable in the *active* than in the *passive* voice; 1. the *defective formation* of the complete tenses (§§ 368, 369); 2. the *want of these tenses* in so many verbs; 3. the *comparative infrequency* of their use; and 4. their more frequent occurrence in the *later* than in the *earlier* writers.

§ 382. IV. Many verbs are *DEFECTIVE* (§ 222) either

from the *want of a complete formation*, as those above mentioned, or from the *disuse of some of their forms*. In both cases, the defect is often supplied by other verbs having the same signification (§ 420). On the other hand, many verbs are REDUNDANT, either through a *double formation* from the same root, or the use of forms from *different roots*. It should be observed, however, that two or more forms of the same tense, with few exceptions, either

1. Belong to *different periods, dialects, or styles of composition*; thus, *κτείνω* and, later, *κτείννυμι* (§ 414); *τάσσω* (§ 395), A. P. *ἐτάχθην* and, later, *ἐτάγγην*; *καίω* (§ 388), A. P. *ἐκαύθην* and, Ionic, *ἐκάην*; *πυνθάνομαι* and, poetic, *πενθόμαι* (§ 410); *πέλω* (§ 289), A. *ἔπεισα* and, poetic, *ἔπιθον*.

Or 2. *Differ in their use*; thus, 1 Pf. *πέπεικα*, transitive (§ 131), *I have persuaded*, 2 Pf. *πέποιθα*, intransitive, *I trust* (§ 289); 1 A. *ἔστησα*, trans. *I placed*, 2 A. *ἔστην*, intrans. *I stood* (§ 298).

NOTE. The *second tenses* are more inclined than the *first* to an intransitive use. From the prevalence of this use in the second perfect and pluperfect, these tenses were formerly called the *perfect* and *pluperfect middle*.

Or 3. Are *supplementary* to each other. See §§ 360. 2, α, 371.

§ 383. The changes in the root of the Greek verb are of three kinds; EUPHONIC (§ 42), EMPHATIC (§ 142. 7), and ANOMALOUS (§ 222).

A. EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ 384. I. Radical vowels are sometimes changed by PRECESSION (§ 29), α becoming ε, and ε and ο becoming ι.

1. Change of α to ε.

NOTE. If the α is preceded or followed by a *liquid*, it is sometimes retained in the *perfect*, particularly in the *perfect passive*.

δέρω (γ. *δαρ-*, *δερ-*), *to flay*, F. *δερω*, A. *ἔδειρα*, Pf. P. *δέδαρμαι*, 2 A. P. *ἔδαρην*.

πλέω, *to wreath*, F. *πλέω*, A. *ἔπλεξα*, Pf. P. *πέπλεγμαι*, 1 A. P. *ἐπλέχθην*, 2 A. P. *ἐπλάκην*.

στρέφω, *to twist*, F. στρέψω, A. ἔστρεψα, Pf. P. ἔστραμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐστρέφθην, 2 A. P. ἐστράφην.

τρέπω, *to turn*, F. τρέψω, A. ἔτρεψα, Pf. τέτροφα (§ 378) and τίτραφα, Pf. P. τέτραμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐτρέφθην, 2 A. P. ἐτράφην.

2. Change of ε and ο to ι.

The change of ε and ο to ι is almost wholly confined to syllables which become long in the *present* and *imperfect*, by the addition of one or more consonants. See τίκτω (§ 393, β), κίρνημι (§ 398, δ), ἀμβλλισκω (§ 400).

§ 385. II. In some roots, CONTRACTION, SYNCOPE, or METATHESIS takes place.

1. Contraction.

ᾄδω, *to sing*, contracted from ἀείδω, F. ᾄσομαι, A. ᾄσα, Pf. P. ᾄσομαι, A. P. ᾄσθην.

ῥύσσω or ᾄτιω (§ 84), *to rush*, contracted from αἴσσω or αἴτιω, F. ῥῦξω, A. ῥῦξα.

2. Syncope.

Syncope is most frequent in cases of *reduplication*. E. g. γίγνομαι, πίπτω (§ 406).

3. Metathesis.

Metathesis chiefly takes place to avoid the concurrence of a liquid with a consonant following. E. g. θνήσκω, θρώσκω (§ 401). Compare § 359.

§ 386. III. A few roots are changed to avoid a DOUBLE ASPIRATION (§ 87); as,

τρέφω (r. θραφ-, θρεφ-, § 384, τραφ-, τρεφ-), *to nourish*, F. θρέψω, A. ἔθρεψα, Pf. τέτροφα (§ 378), Pf. P. τίθραμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐθρέφθην, commonly 2 A. P. ἐτράφην.

See, also, ἔχω (§ 417), δάπτω (§ 393), θύω (§ 353), τείχω (§ 420), τέφω (§ 391).

B. EMPHATIC CHANGES.

§ 387. Most *impure* roots and many *pure* roots are PROTRACTED in the *present* and *imper-*

fect, to express with more emphasis the idea of *continued action*. This protraction takes place,

I. By lengthening a short vowel (§ 99), as follows.

In *mute verbs*, \check{a} becomes η ; in *liquid verbs*, and in some *mute verbs*, \check{i} and \check{u} are *simply lengthened*; in other cases, the short vowel is usually changed to a *diphthong*.

In *mute verbs*, the change commonly extends to all the *regular tenses* (§ 325).

1. Change of \check{a} to η .

$\sigma\eta\pi\omega$ (r. $\sigma\alpha\pi-$, $\sigma\eta\pi-$), *to rot*, F. $\sigma\eta\psi\omega$, 2 Pf. $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\eta\eta\kappa\alpha$, (§ 378. 2), 2 A. P. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\pi\eta\eta$.

$\tau\eta\kappa\omega$, *to melt*, F. $\tau\eta\zeta\omega$, A. $\xi\tau\eta\zeta\alpha$, 2 Pf. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$, 1 A. P. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\chi\theta\eta\eta$, commonly 2 A. P. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\eta$.

§ 388. 2. Change of \check{a} to α .

$\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\iota\rho\omega$ (r. $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho-$, $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\iota\rho-$), *to purify*, F. $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\omega}$, A. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\theta\eta\alpha$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$ (§ 349), Pf. P. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\theta\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$, A. P. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\eta\eta$.

$\nu\alpha\iota\omega$ (r. $\nu\alpha-$), *to dwell*, poetic, A. P. $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\eta$.

$\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\iota\lambda\omega$, *to weave*, F. $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\eta\acute{\omega}$, A. $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\eta\eta\alpha$, Pf. P. $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ (§ 350), A. P. $\acute{\upsilon}\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\eta\eta$.

$\phi\alpha\iota\lambda\omega$ (§ 292), *to show*, F. $\phi\alpha\eta\acute{\omega}$, &c.

$\chi\alpha\iota\rho\omega$ (r. $\chi\alpha\rho-$, $\chi\alpha\iota\rho-$), *to rejoice*, F. $\chi\alpha\iota\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ (§ 357. 2), Pf. $\kappa\epsilon\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\kappa\alpha$, Pf. P. $\kappa\epsilon\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$, 2 A. P. $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\eta$.

3. Various Changes of α .

$\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$ and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}$; r. $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, $\kappa\alpha\iota-$, and $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$), *to burn*, F. $\kappa\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, A. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ and, poetic, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\alpha$ or $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\eta\alpha$ (§ 327), Pf. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, Pf. P. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, A. P. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\upsilon\theta\eta\eta$.

$\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$ and $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ($\acute{\alpha}$), *to weep*, F. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ or $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ (§ 326. 3), and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ or $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta\sigma\omega$ (§ 357), A. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, Pf. P. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, 3 F. $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

$\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\gamma\omega$ (r. $\tau\rho\alpha\gamma-$, $\tau\rho\omega\gamma-$), *to eat*, F. $\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, 2 A. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\gamma\omicron\eta\eta$, Pf. P. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\omega\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.

NOTE. The original \check{a} , by *simple precession*, becomes ϵ in $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha$ (§ 384); by *simple protraction*, it becomes α in $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$ and $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$; by *protraction with precession*, it becomes η in $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\eta\alpha$, ω in $\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\gamma\omega$ (see the lower scale, § 28), α in $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$ (§ 59), and $\alpha\upsilon$ in $\kappa\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ (compare §§ 218, 352).

§ 389. 4. Change of *s* to *u*.

ἀίρω (r. ἀερ-, ἀειρ-), *to raise*, poetic and Ionic, F. ἀερῶ, contracted, ἄρῶ, A. ἤειρα, &c.; commonly αἶρω (r. ἄρ-, syncopated from ἀερ-, § 385, αἰρ-, § 388), F. ἄρῶ, A. ἤρα, ἄρω (§ 349), Pf. ἤρακα, Pf. P. ἤρμαι, A. P. ἤρθην, 2 A. M. poetic, ἠρόμην, Subj. ἄρωμαι, &c.

ἐγείρω (r. ἐγερ-, ἐγρ-, § 376, α, ἐγειρ-), *to rouse*, F. ἐγερῶ, 2 Pf. (the syncopated root prefixed, by a peculiar Attic reduplication, § 316,) ἐγρήγορα, Pf. P. ἐγήγερμαι, A. P. ἠγέρθη, 2 A. M. ἠρόμην.

θείνω (r. θεν-), *to smite*, poetic, F. θενῶ, 2 A. ἔθενον.

κείρω (r. καρ-, κερ-, § 384), *to shear*, F. κερῶ, A. ἔκειρα, Pf. P. κέκαρμαι.

ὄφειλω (r. ὄφελ-, ὄφειλ-), *to owe*, F. ὄφειλήσω (§ 357. 2), 1 A. ὠφείλησα, 2 A. ὠφελον, Pf. ὠφείληκα.

πείρω (r. παρ-), *to pierce*, F. περῶ, Pf. P. πέπαρμαι.

σπείρω, *to sow*, F. σπερῶ, A. ἔσπειρα, Pf. P. ἔσπαρμαι, 2 A. P. ἐσπάρην.

τείνω (r. ταν-, τεν-), *to stretch*, F. τενοῦ, A. ἔτεινα, Pf. τέτακα (§ 350), Pf. P. τέταμαι, A. P. ἐτάθη.

φθείρω, *to destroy*, F. φθερῶ, A. ἔφθειρα, 1 Pf. ἔφθαρακα, 2 Pf. ἔφθορα, Pf. P. ἔφθαρμαι, 2 A. P. ἐφθάρην.

§ 390. 5. Change of *γ* to *r*.

κλίνω (r), *to bend*, F. κλίνῶ, A. ἐκλίνα (§ 81), Pf. P. κέκλιμαι (§ 350), 1 A. P. ἐκλίθη and ἐκλίνθη, 2 A. P. ἐκλίην.

τριβω (r), *to rub, to wear*, F. τρίβω, A. ἔτριψα, Pf. τέτριψα, Pf. P. τέτριμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐτριψθη, commonly 2 A. P. ἐτριβην.

6. Change of *γ* into *u*.

ἀλείφω (r. ἀλειφ-, ἀλειφ-), *to anoint*, F. ἀλείφω, A. ἠλειψα, Pf. ἀλλήψα (§ 316) and ἠλειψα, Pf. P. ἀλλήμιμαι and ἠλειμμαι, 1 A. P. ἠλείψθη, 2 A. P. ἠλίψην.

See, also, λείπω (§ 287) and πείθω (§ 289).

7. Change of *s* into *u*.

ἀκούω (r. ἀκο-, ἀκου-), *to hear*, F. ἀκούσομαι, A. ἤκουσα, 2 Pf. ἀκήκοα, 2 Plur. ἠκηκόειν (§ 316), A. P. ἠκούσθη.

§ 391. 8. Change of *υ* into *v*.

ἀλγύνω (υ), *to afflict*, F. ἀλγύνῶ, A. ἠλγύνα, A. P. ἠλγύνθη.

ὀδύρομαι (σ), *to lament*, F. ὀδύροῦμαι, A. ὠδύράμην.

πλύνω (ν), *to wash*, F. πλύνῶ, A. ἐπλύνα, Pf. P. πείπλῦμαι (§ 350), A. P. ἐπλύθην.

τύφω (τ; γ. θυφ-, τυφ-, § 386), *to fumigate, to burn*, F. θυφω, Pf. P. τέθυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐτύφην (ν̄).

9. Change of υ into ια.

τεύχω, (γ. τυχ-, τευχ-), *to prepare*, poetic, F. τεύξω, A. ἔτευξα, Pf. P. τέτυγμαί, A. P. ἐτύχθην.

φεύγω, *to flee*, F. φεύξομαι and φευξοῦμαι (§ 326. 3), 1 A. ἔφευξα, commonly 2 A. ἔφυγον, 2 Pf. πέφευγα.

10. Change of ι, in the diphthong υ, to η.

κλείω and κλήω, *to shut*, F. κλείσω and κλήσω, A. ἔκλεισα and ἔκλησα, Pf. P. κέκλεισμαι, κέκλειμαι, and κέκλημαι, A. P. ἐκλείσθην.

§ 392. II. By the ADDITION OF CONSONANTS, usually either τ, σ, ν, σκ, ζ, or θ.

Of these consonants, τ is chiefly added to *labial* roots; σ, to *palatal* and *lingual* roots; ν (without further addition, § 409), to *liquid* and *pure* roots; σκ, ζ, and θ, to *pure* roots.

NOTE. In a few instances, the *close terminations* are affixed to the protracted root.

§ 393. 1. Addition of τ.

For the euphonic changes in affixing this letter, see § 77.

α. To Labial Roots.

βάπτω (γ. βαφ-, βαπτ-), *to dip*, F. βάψω, A. ἔβαψα, Pf. P. βέβαμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐβάφθην, commonly 2 A. P. ἐβάφην.

βλάπτω (γ. βλαβ-), *to hurt*, F. βλάψω, A. ἔβλαψα, Pf. βέβλαφα, Pf. P. βέβλαμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐβλάφθην, 2 A. P. ἐβλάβην.

θάπτω (γ. θαφ-), *to bury*, F. θάψω, A. ἔθαψα, Pf. P. τέθαμμαι, 3 F. τεθάφομαι, 2 A. P. ἐτάφην (§ 386).

κάμπτω (γ. καμπ-), *to bend*, F. κάμψω, A. ἔκαμψα, Pf. P. κέκαμμαι (§ 350. 3), A. P. ἐκάμφθην.

κλέπτω (γ. κλαπ-, κλεπ-, § 384), *to steal*, F. κλέψω, A. ἔκλεψα, Pf. κέκλοφα (§ 378, γ), Pf. P. κέκλεμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐκλέφθην, commonly 2 A. P. ἐκλάπην.

κόπτω (γ. κοπ-), *to cut, to strike*, F. κόψω, A. ἔκοφα, Pf. κέκοφα, Pf. P. κέκομαι, 3 F. κέκοφομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκόπην.

τύπτω (γ. τυπ-, τυπτ-), F. τυπτήσω (§ 357), 2 A. ἔτυπον, Pf. P. τετύπημαι and τέτυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐτύπην.

β. To Other Roots.

ἀνύω and ἀνύτω (γ. ἀνυ-, ἀνυτ-), *to accomplish*, F. ἀνύσω, A. ἤνυσα, Pf. ἤνυκα, Pf. P. ἤνυσμαι.

In the present and imperfect, there likewise occurs the simpler form *ανω.

τίκτω (γ. τεκ, τικτ-, § 384), *to beget, to bring forth*, F. τέξω, commonly τέξομαι, 1 A. ἔτεξα, commonly 2 A. ἔτεκον, 2 Pf. τέτοκα.

§ 394. 2. Addition of σ.

This letter is sometimes *simply prefixed* or *affixed* to the characteristic, but commonly *unites* with it, if a *palatal*, to form σσ (ττ, § 84), or less frequently ζ, and, if a *lingual*, to form ζ (§ 62), or less frequently σσ (ττ).

REMARKS. 1. Palatals in ζω are mostly onomatopes (§ 40. 2). Linguals in ζω are mostly derivatives, wanting the second tenses, and, by reason of euphonic changes, nowhere exhibiting the root in its simple form. In these verbs, it is convenient to regard ζ as a simple lingual, forming the characteristic.

2. In a few instances, σ unites with γγ to form ζ, and even with a labial to form ζ or σσ.

α. Prefixed.

ἀλύσκω (γ. ἀλυκ-, ἀλυσκ-), *to avoid*, poetic, F. ἀλύξω, A. ἤλυξα.

διδάσκω (γ. διδαχ-, χ passing into σκ, in imitation of the verbs which add σκ to the root, § 399), F. διδάξω, A. ἐδίδαξα, Pf. δεδίδαχα, Pf. P. δεδίδαγμαi, A. P. ἐδιδάχθην.

The original root of this verb appears to have been δα-, of which the 2 A. P. ἰδάνη occurs, even in Attic writers.

λάσκω (γ. λακ-), *to sound, to utter*, poetic, F. λακήσομαι (§ 357), A. ἐλάκησα, commonly 2 A. ἔλακον, 2 Pf. ἐλέακα (§ 378. 2).

β. Affixed.

ἀλέξω (γ. ἀλεκ-, ἀλεξ-), *to ward off*, F. ἀλεξήσω, A. ἤλεξα. Mid. *to repel*, F. ἀλεξήσομαι, A. ἤλεξάμην.

§ 395. γ. Uniting with a Palatal to form *σσ* (σσ).

ἀλλάσσω or ἀλλάττω (γ. ἀλλαγ-), *to change*, F. ἀλλάξω, A. ἡλλάξα, Pf. ἡλλαχα, Pf. P. ἡλλαγμαί, 1 A. P. ἡλλάχθην, 2 A. P. ἡλλάγην.

πλήσσω (γ. πληγ-), *to strike*, in composition with *ἐκ* or *κατά*, *to strike with terror*, F. πλήξω, A. ἐπληξα, 2 Pf. πέπληγα, Pf. P. πέπληγμαί, 3 F. πεπλήξομαι, 1 A. P. ἐπλήχθην, commonly 2 A. P. ἐπλήγην, but ἐξεπλόγην (ᾶ), κατεπλόγην.

In the simple sense *to strike*, the Attic writers associate the active voice of *πατάσσω* with the passive of *πλήσσω* (§ 420).

ταράσσω (γ. ταραχ-), *to disturb*, F. τaráξω, A. ἐτάραξα, Pf. P. τετάραγμαί, A. P. ἐταράχθην.

From *ταράσσω* is formed, by metathesis, contraction (§ 385), and the aspiration of *τ* before *ρ* (compare § 63), *θράσσω* (*ταρασσ-*, *θρασσ-*), F. θράξω, A. ἴθραξα.

τάσσω (γ. ταγ-), *to arrange*, F. τάξω, A. ἔταξα, Pf. τέταχα, Pf. P. τέταγμαί, 1 A. P. ἐτάχθην and, later, 2 A. P. ἐτάγην.

φρίσσω (γ. φρικ-), *to shudder*, F. φρίζω, A. ἔφριξα, 2 Pf. πέφρικα.

δ. Uniting with a Palatal to form ζ.

οἰμώζω (γ. οἰμωγ-), *to bewail*, F. οἰμώξομαι, A. ὄμωξα, Pf. P. οἰμωγμαί (§ 314. 4).

ὀλολύζω (γ. ὀλολυγ-), *to shout, to shriek*, F. ὀλολύξομαι, A. ὀλόλυξα.

στενάζω and, poetic, στενάχω, *to groan*, F. στενάξω, A. ἐστέναξα.

σφάζω and σφάττω (§ 84; γ. σφαγ-), *to slay*, F. σφάξω, A. ἔσφαξα, 1 A. P. ἐσφάχθην, commonly 2 A. P. ἐσφάγην.

ε. Uniting with γγ to form ζ.

πλάζομαι (γ. πλαγγ-), *to wander*, F. πλάξομαι, A. P. ἐπλάχθην.

σαλπίζω (γ. σαλπιγγ-), *to sound a trumpet*, F. σαλπίξω, A. ἐσάλπιγξα.

See, also, κλάζω (§ 397).

§ 396. ζ. Uniting with a Lingual to form ζ.

καθίζω (γ. ἐδ-, ἐξ-, ἱξ-, § 384), *to seat, to place*, F. καθίσω, καθιῶ (§ 326, β), A. ἐκάθισα. Mid. καθίζομαι and, rarely, καθέζομαι, *to sit*, F. καθιζήσομαι (§ 357) and καθεδούμαι

(§ 326, γ), 1 A. *ἐκαθισάμην* and *καθισάμην* (§ 314), 2 A. *ἐκαθίσόμην*, A. P., later, *ἐκαθίσθην*.

ὀνομάζω (γ. *ὀνοματ-*), *to name*, F. *ὀνομάσω*, A. *ὀνόμασα*, Pf. *ὀνόμακα*, Pf. P. *ὀνόμασμαι*, A. P. *ὀνόμασθην*.

φράζω (γ. *φραδ-*). *to tell*, F. *φράσω*, A. *ἔφρασα*, Pf. *πέφρακα*, Pf. P. *πέφρασμαι*, A. P. *ἐφράσθην*.

η. Uniting with a Lingual to form *σ* (σσ).

βλίσσω or *βλίτω* (γ. *μελιτ-*, *μλιτ-*, § 385, *βλιτ-*, § 401), *to take honey from the hive*, F. *βλίσω*, A. *ἔβλισα*.

κορύσσω (γ. *κορυθ-*), *to arm*, poetic, Pf. P. *Part. κεκορυθμένος*.

πάσσω, *to sprinkle*, F. *πάσω*, A. *ἔπασα*, A. P. *ἐπάσθην*.

πλάσσω, *to fashion*, F. *πλάσω*, A. *ἔπλασα*, Pf. P. *πέπλασμαι*, A. P. *ἐπλάσθην*.

θ. Uniting with a Labial to form ζ or σσ.

νίζω (γ. *νιφ-*), *to wash*, F. *νίψω*, A. *ἔνιψα*, Pf. P. *νένιμμαι*.

πέσσω or *πέττω* (γ. *πεπ-*), *to cook*, F. *πέψω*, A. *ἔπεψα*, Pf. P. *πέπεμμαι*, A. P. *ἐπέψθην*.

See, also, *λάζομαι* (§ 416).

§ 397. 3. Addition of ν.

In *impure* roots, ν is commonly *prefixed* to the characteristic; but in *pure* roots, *affixed*.

In a few poetic forms, ν is prefixed to a characteristic.

For the changes of ν before a consonant, see § 79. A short vowel is sometimes lengthened before ν.

α. Prefixed to a Consonant.

κλάζω, (γ. *κλαγ-*, *κλαγγ-*, *κλαζ-*, § 395, ε), *to clang, to scream*, F. *κλάγξω*, 1 A. *ἔκλαγξα*, 2 A. *ἔκλαγον*, 2 Pf. *κέκλαγγα*, 3 F. *κεκλάγσομαι*.

σφάλω (γ. *σφαλ-*), *to deceive*, F. *σφαλώ*, A. *ἔσφηλα*, Pf. P. *ἔσφαλμαι*, 2 A. P. *ἐσφάλην*.

στέλλω (γ. *σταλ-*, *στελ-*, § 384), *to send*, F. *στελώ*, A. *ἔστειλα*, Pf. *ἔσταλκα*, Pf. P. *ἔσταλμαι*, 2 A. P. *ἐστάλην*.

β. Affixed to a Consonant.

δάκνω (γ. *δακ-*, *δηκ-*, § 387), *to bite*, F. *δήξομαι*, 2 A. *ἔδακον*, Pf. P. *δέδηγμαι*, A. P. *ἐδήχθην*.

τέμνω (r. ταμ-, τεμ-, § 384), *to cut*, F. τεμῶ, 2 A. ἔταμον and ἔτεμον, Pf. τέμηκα (§ 359), Pf. P. τέμημαι, 3 F. τεμήσομαι, A. P. ἐμήθη.

See, also, κόμω (§ 359).

§ 398. γ. Affixed to a Vowel.

βαίνω and, poetic, βάσκω (§ 399; r. βα-), *to go*, F. βήσομαι, 2 A. ἔβην (§ 376), Pf. βέβηκα (§ 372). Poetic and Ionic, F. βήσω, *I will cause to go*, 1 A. ἔβησα. In composition, Pf. P. βέβημαι and βέβασμαι (§ 356), A. P. ἐβάθη.

δύνω (ῥ; r. δῦ-), *to enter*, F. δύσομαι, 2 A. ἔδῦν (§ 376), Pf. δέδῦκα.

ελάω, commonly ελαίνω, *to drive*, F. ελάσω, ελῶ (§ 326. 2), A. ἤλασα, Pf. ἐλήλακα (§ 316), Pf. P. ἐλήλαμαι, A. P. ἤλάθη.

ιδρύω (r. ιδρυ-, ιδρυν-), *to seat*, F. ιδρύσω (ῥ), A. ἰδρῦσα, Pf. P. ἰδρῦμαι, A. P. ιδρύθη and ιδρύνθη.

πίνω (ῖ; r. πο-, πι-, § 384), *to drink*, F. πίομαι (§ 380. 2), and, later, πιοῦμαι (§ 326), 2 A. ἐπιον (§ 376), Imp. πτε, commonly πῖθι, Pf. πέπωκα, Pf. P. πέπομαι (§ 353), A. P. ἐπόθη.

τινώ (r. τι-), *to pay, to expiate*, F. τίσω (ῖ), A. ἐτίσα, Pf. τέτικα, Pf. P. τετίσμαι, A. P. ἐτίσθη. Mid. τίνομαι and τίνυμαι (§ 412), *to avenge, to punish*, poetic.

φθάνω (r. φθα-), *to anticipate*, F. φθάσω, commonly φθήσομαι (§ 353), 1 A. ἐφθασα, 2 A. ἐφθην (§ 376), Pf. ἐφθακα.

φθίνω (r. φθι-), *to perish, to destroy*, F. φθίσω, A. ἐφθισα, Pf. P. ἐφθιμαι, Plup. P. and 2 A. M. (§ 376) ἐφθίμην.

δ. Prefixed to α.

κίρνημι, poetic for κεράννῃμι (r. κερα-, κίρνα-, § 384, κεραννυ-, § 412), *to mix*, F. κερύσω, κερῶ. See § 359. 2.

See, also, δάμναμαι (§ 416), κρήναμαι (§ 412), πίρνημι (§ 405).

§ 399. 4. Addition of σκ.

The addition of these letters is commonly attended with the *precession* or *protraction* of the preceding vowel, with *metathesis*, or with the *loss of a consonant*.

α. Without further Change.

ἀρέσκω (r. ἀρε-), *to please*, F. ἀρέσω, A. ἤρεσα, A. P. ἤρέσθη. γηράω and γηράσκω, *to grow old*, F. γηράσω (ᾱ, § 351) and γηράσομαι, 1 A. ἐγήρᾱσα, 2 A. ἐγήρᾱν (§ 376), Pf. γεγήρᾱκα.

ἰλάσκομαι (γ. ἰλα-), *to propitiate*, F. ἰλάσομαι, A. ἰλασάμην, A. P. ἰλάσθην.

μεθύσκω (γ. μεθυ-), F. μεθύσω, A. ἐμέθυσσα, A. P. ἐμεθύσθην.

§ 400. β. Vowel changed by Precession.

ἀμβλώω, commonly ἀμβλλισκω (γ. ἀμβλο-, ἀμβλισκ-, § 384), *to miscarry*, F. ἀμβλώσω, A. ἤμβλωσα, Pf. ἤμβλωκα, Pf. P. ἤμβλωμαι.

ἀνᾶλώω, commonly ἀνᾶλλισκω (γ. ᾶλο-, ᾶλισκ-), *to expend*, F. ἀνᾶλώσω, A. ἀνήλωσα, Pf. ἀνήλωκα, Pf. P. ἀνήλωμαι, A. P. ἀνηλώθην.

This verb often retains *α* in the augment (§ 314. 4); and sometimes, in double composition, augments the second preposition (§ 319); thus, A. ἀνάλωσα (αλ), κατηνάλωσα.

γ. Vowel Lengthened.

ἀναβιώσκομαι (γ. βιο-, βιωσκ-), *to revive*, F. ἀναβιώσομαι, A. ἀνεβιωσάμην, 2 A. Act. ἀνεβίων (§ 376).

§ 401. δ. Metathesis.

βλάσκω (γ. μολ-, μλο-, μβλο-, βλο-), *to go, to come*, F. μολοῦμαι, 2 A. ἔμολον, Pf. μέμβλωκα (§ 359).

The theme βλάσκω is Epic, and is only found in composition. For the insertion of β in this word, and in βλίττω (§ 396), see § 94, III. The initial μ is dropped from the difficulty of sounding it before βλ.

θνήσκω (γ. θαν-, θνα-), *to die*, F. θανοῦμαι, 2 A. ἔθανον, Pf. τέθνηκα (§ 372), 3 F. τεθνήξω and τεθνήξομαι (§ 373).

θρώσκω (γ. θορ-, θρο-), *to leap*, F. θοροῦμαι, 2 A. ἔθορον.

ε. Consonant Dropped.

χάσκω (γ. χαν-, § 80), *to gape*, F. χανοῦμαι, 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 Pf. κέχηνα.

πάσχω (γ. παθ-, πηθ-, § 387, πενθ-, §§ 384, 397, πασχ-), *to suffer*, F. πείσομαι (§ 83), 1 A. poetic, ἔπησα, 2 A. ἔπαθον, 2 Pf. πέπονθα (§ 378).

In the formation of the new root (παθ-σκ-) πασχ-, the aspiration of θ, which is dropped before σ (§ 80), is transferred to π, which thus becomes χ.

§ 402. 5. Addition of ζ and θ.

The addition of θ is chiefly poetic.

νήθω (γ. νε-, νηθ-, § 387), *to spin*, F. νήσω, A. P. ἐνήθην.

πελάζω and, poetic, πελάθω (ᾶ) or πλάθω (ᾱ; γ. πελα-,

πλάτ-, πελάθ-, πλεῖθ-, πλάθ-, § 385. 3 and 1), F. πελάσω, πελώ (§ 326. 2), A. ἐπέλασα, A. P. ἐπελάσθην and ἐπλάθην (ā; § 359. 2).

πρίω (ι) and πρίζω, to saw, F. πρίσω, A. ἔπρισα, Pf. P. πρίσμαι, A. P. ἐπρίσθην.

σώζω (τ. σοο-, σω-, § 385), to save, F. σώσω, A. ἔσωσα, Pf. σέσωκα, Pf. P. σέσωμαι and σέσωμαι, A. P. ἐσώθην.

§ 403. III. By INCREASING THE NUMBER OF SYLLABLES, either 1. by *reduplication*, or 2. by *syllabic affixes*, or 3. by *exchange of letters*.

1. REDUPLICATION.

Reduplication in the root is most frequent in *verbs in μι* and *σκω*. It is of three kinds;

(1.) *Proper*, which belongs to roots beginning with a *single consonant*, with a *mute and liquid*, or with *μν*, and which prefixes the *initial consonant* with *ι* or, rarely, with *ε*. See *δίδομι*, *κίχρημι* (§ 404); *βιβρώσκω*, *μιμνήσκω* (§ 405).

In a few verbs this reduplication is attended with *epenthesis* or *syncope*. See *πίμπλημι* and *πίμπρημι* (§ 404); *γίγνομαι*, *μίμνω*, and *πίπτω* (§ 406).

(2.) *Attic*, which belongs to roots beginning with a *short vowel followed by a single consonant*, and which prefixes the *two first letters*. See *ἀραρίσκω* (§ 405).

Instead of repeating the initial vowel, *ι* is sometimes inserted, in imitation of the proper reduplication. See *ίνιημι* (§ 404).

(3.) *Improper*, which belongs to roots not included above, and which simply prefixes *ι* with the *rough breathing*.

Compare §§ 315, 316. 2, and 317. 5.

§ 404. a. Verbs in μι.

δέω and, rarely, *δίδημι* (τ. δε-, διδε-), to bind, F. δήσω. See § 353.

δίδωμι (τ. δο-, διδο-), to give, F. δώσω. See § 301.

ἴημι (τ. ἔ-, ἰε-), to send, F. ἦσω. See § 304.

ἵσθημι (τ. στα-, ἵστα-), to place, F. στήσω. See § 298.

κίχρημι (τ. χρα-, κίχρα-, § 87), to lend, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, Pf. P. κίχρημαι. Mid. κίχραμαι, to borrow.

REMARK. The primitive sense of the root *χεα-* appears to be *to supply need*. Hence we have,

1. *κίχρημι*, to supply the need of another, by lending him what he requires. Mid. *κίχρημαι*, to supply one's own need by borrowing.

2. *χεῶν* (§ 352, γ), to supply the need of one who consults an oracle, by answering his inquiries.

3. *χεάμαι*, to supply one's own need by making use of a thing.

4. *χεή* (3 pers. sing., for *χεῖμι* or *χεῖσι*), it supplies need, i. e. it is useful or necessary; *Subj.* *χεῖ*, *Opt.* (*χεα-*, *χεα-*, § 384) *χεῖμι*, *Inf.* *χεῖμαι* and poetic, (*χεῖμι*) *χεῖν*, *Part.* *Neut.* (*χεῖον*, inserted after contraction, § 215) *χεῖών*. *Impf.* *ιχεῖν* (with *ν* paragogic, for *ιχεαι*, or *ιχεη*, compare § 339) or, unaugmented (§ 314. 6), *χεῖν*. *Fut.* *χεήσῃ*.

The participle *χεῖών* is sometimes used as an indeclinable noun; thus, *τῷ χεῖών*.

5. *ἀπόχρη*, it fully supplies need, i. e. it suffices, it is enough; *Inf.* *ἀποχεῖν*. *Impf.* *ἀπίχρη*, *F.* *ἀποχρήσει*, *A.* *ἀπίχρησι*.

ὀνίημι (γ. *ὄνα-*, *ὄνινα-*), to benefit, *F.* *ὀνήσω*, *A.* *ᾠνησα*, *A. P.* *ὀνήσθην*, 2 *A. M.* *ὀνήμην* and *ὀνάμην* (§ 360. 3), *Opt.* *ὀναίμην*, *Inf.* *ὄνασθαι*.

πίμπλημι (γ. *πλα-*, *πι-μ-πλα-*), to fill, *F.* *πλήσω*, *A.* *ἔπλησα*, *Pf.* *πέπληκα*, *Pf. P.* *πέπλησμαι*, *A. P.* *ἐπλήσθην*, 2 *A. M.* *ἐπλήμην* (§ 360. 3), *Opt.* (*πλη-ι-μην*, § 331) *πλήμην* or (*πλα-*, *πλε-*, § 384,) *πλείμην* (compare *χεῖη*, no. 4, above), *Imp.* *πλήσο*, *Part.* *πλήμενος*.

πίμπρημι (γ. *πρα-*, *πιμπρα-*), to burn, *F.* *πρήσω*, *A.* *ἔπρησα*, *Pf. P.* *πέπρησμαι*, *A. P.* *ἐπρήσθην*.

NOTE. The epenthetic *μ* of *πίμπλημι* and *πίμπρημι* is commonly omitted, when these verbs, in composition, are preceded by *μ*; thus, *ἐμισπίπλημι*, but *ἐμισπίπλην*.

τίθημι (γ. *θε-*, *τιθε-*, § 87), to put, *F.* *θήσω*. See § 300.

§ 405. β. Verbs in *σκω*.

ἀραρίσκω (γ. *ἀρ-*, *ἀραρίσκ-*, § 415), to fit, 2 *A.* *ἤραρον* (§ 376, γ), 2 *Pf.* *ἄραρα* and *ἄρηρα*.

The theme *ἀραρίσκω* is Epic.

βιβρώσκω (γ. *βρο-*, *βιβρωσκ-*, § 400, γ), to eat, *Pf.* *βέβρωκα* (§ 372, γ), *Pf. P.* *βέβρωμαι*.

The deficiencies of this verb are supplied by *ισθίω* (§ 416). See § 382.

γινώσκω (γ. *γνο-*), to know, *F.* *γνώσομαι*, 2 *A.* *ἔγνων* (§ 307), *Pf.* *ἔγνωκα*, *Pf. P.* *ἔγνωσμαι*, *A. P.* *ἔγνώσθην*.

NOTE. In the later Greek, *γινώσκω* and *γίγνομαι* (§ 406) were softened to *γινώσκω* and *γίνομαι* (γ).

διδράσκω (γ. δρα-), *to run*, used only in composition with ἀπό, διά, or ἐξ, F. δράσομαι, 1 A. ἔδρασα, 2 A. ἔδραν (§ 307), Pf. δίδρακα.

μυμήσκω (γ. μυα-), *to remind*, F. μνήσω, A. ἔμνησα, Pf. P. μέμνημαι (§ 368), 3 F. μεμνήσομαι, A. P. ἐμνήσθην.

πιπράσκω and, poetic, πέρνημι (γ. περα-, πρᾶ, § 385, περα-, § 398, δ), *to sell*, Pf. πέπρακα, Pf. P. πίπραμαι, 3 F. πεπράσομαι, A. P. ἐπράσθην (ᾱ).

The future and aorist of this verb are supplied by ἀποδάσσει and ἀποδάμη, middle tenses of ἀποδάμι (§ 301).

τιτρώσκω (γ. τρο-), *to wound*, F. τρώσω, A. ἔτρωσα, Pf. P. τέτρωμαι, A. P. ἐτρώσθην.

§ 406. γ. Other Verbs.

γίγνομαι (γ. γα-, γεν-, §§ 384, 397, γίγεν-, γιγν-, § 385), *to become*, F. γενήσομαι (§ 357), 2 A. ἐγενόμην, Pf. γεγένημαι, 2 Pf. γέγονα, Part. γεγονώς and (γεγα-ώς, § 371. 3) γεγώς, F. P. γενηθήσομαι. Transitive 1 A. ἐγεινάμην, *I beget or bore*.

μένω and, poetic, μίμνω, F. μενῶ. See § 357. 2.

πίπτω (γ. πετ-, πεσ-, § 394, β, πιπτ-), *to fall*, F. πεσοῦμαι (§ 326), 1 A. ἔπεσα, commonly 2 A. ἔπεσον, Pf. (πετ-, πετ-, § 385, πτο-, § 378, γ) πέπτωκα (§ 372, γ).

τετραίνω (γ. τρα-, τειραιν-, § 397), *to bore*, F. τρήσω, A. ἔτηρσα, Pf. P. τέτηρμαι, A. P. ἐτήρθην, A. M. ἐτετηράμην.

2. SYLLABIC AFFIXES.

§ 407. The syllables which are most frequently affixed to protract the root, are α, ε, ᾶν, νε, νυ, and ισx.

A. Addition of α and ε.

(1.) When α is affixed, ε in the preceding syllable usually becomes ω; but, when ε is affixed, ο. See στρωφάω and στρωφέω (§ 408).

(2.) The vowel which is added, is more frequently retained before the close terminations.

α. Addition of α.

βροῦχάομαι (γ. βρουχ-), *to roar*, F. βρουχήσομαι, A. ἐβρουχησάμην, A. P. ἐβρουχήσθην, 2 Pf. βείβρουχα.

νωμάω, F. νωμήσω, poetic for νέμω (§ 357. 2), to distribute.

πέτομαι, poetic πέταμαι and ποτάομαι, later ἵπταμαι (r. πετ-, πετα-, ποτα-, πτα-, § 385, ἵπτα-, § 403), to fly, F. πετήσομαι, commonly πτήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπτην, 2 A. M. ἐπτάμην, commonly ἐπτόμην (§ 376, α), Pf. P. πεπότημαι, A. P. ἐπετήθην.

§ 408. β. Addition of ι.

γαμέω (r. γαμ-), to marry, F. γαμῶ, A. ἔγημα, Pf. γεγάμηκα, Pf. P. γεγάμημαι.

δοκέω (r. δοκ-), to seem, to think, F. δόξω, A. ἔδοξα, Pf. P. δίδογμαi, A. P. ἐδόχθην. Poetic and Ionic, F. δοκήσω, A. ἐδόκησα, Pf. δεδόκηκα, Pf. P. δεδόκημαι, A. P. ἰδοκήθην.

ἐπιμέλομαι and ἐπιμελέομαι (r. μελ-, μελε-), to take care of, F. ἐπιμελήσομαι, Pf. P. ἐπιμεμέλημαι, A. P. ἐπεμελήθην.

κτυπέω, to sound, to crash, poetic, F. κτυπήσω, 1 A. ἐκτύπησα, 2 A. ἔκτυπον.

κυλίθω and κυλίνδέω, to roll, F. (κυλίνθ-σω, §§ 80, 83) κυλίσω (ι), A. ἐκίλισα, Pf. P. κεύλισμαι, A. P. ἐκυλίσθην.

A third but rare form of the theme is κυλίω (ι).

κύρω (ῥ) and κύρέω, to meet with, to chance, poetic and Ionic, F. κύρσω (§ 81) and κυρήσω, A. ἔκυρσα and ἐκύρησα, Pf. κεύρηκα.

ρίπτω and ριπέω (r. ριπ-, ριπτ-, § 393), to throw, F. ρίψω, A. ἔρριψα, Pf. ἔρριφα, Pf. P. ἔρριμμαι, 1 A. P. ἐρρίφθην, 2 A. P. ἐρρίφην (ι).

σκέπτομαι, commonly σκοπέω or σκοπέομαι (r. σκεπ-), F. σκέψομαι, A. ἔσκεψάμην, Pf. ἔσκεμμαι, 3 F. ἐσκέψομαι.

στρωφάω and στροφέω, poetic forms for στρέφω (§ 384), to twist.

ώθειω (r. ώθ-), to push, F. ὤσω and, poetic, ὠθήσω, A. ἔωσα (§ 313. 2), Pf. P. ἔωσμαι, A. P. ἐώσθην.

§ 409. B. Addition of αν.

Roots which receive αν without further change, are mostly double consonant. Mute roots receiving αν commonly insert ν before the characteristic. Roots which do not insert ν, sometimes prolong αν to αιν or αν.

α. Without further Change.

αἰσθάνομαι and, rarely, αἰσδομαι (r. αἰσθ-, αἰσθαν-), to perceive, F. αἰσθήσομαι (§ 357), 2 A. ἤσθόμην, Pf. P. ἤσθημαι.

ἁμαρτάνω (γ. ἁμαρτ-), *to err, to miss*, F. ἁμαρτήσομαι, 2 A. ἡμαρτον, Pf. ἡμάρτηκα, Pf. P. ἡμάρτημαι, A. P. ἡμαρτήθην.

ἀπεχθάνομαι (γ. ἐχθ-), *to be hated*, F. ἀπεχθήσομαι, 2 A. ἀπηχθόμεν, Pf. ἀπήχθημαι.

αὔξω and αὐξάνω, *to increase*, F. αὐξήσω. See § 293.

βλαστάνω and, poetic, βλαστέω (γ. βλαστ-), *to sprout, to bud*, F. βλαστήσω, 2 A. ἔβλαστον, Pf. ἐβλάστηκα (§ 315).

Thucydides (3. 26) has Plur. ἰβιβλαστήκειν.

δαρθάνω (γ. δαρθ-), *to sleep*, usually in composition with κατά, 2 A. ἔδαρθον, Pf. δεδάρθηκα, 2 A. P. poetic, ἐδάρθην.

ἴζω and ἰζάνω, *to seat, to sit*. See the compound καθίζω (§ 396), which is more complete in its formation, and more frequent than the simple verb.

ὀφλισκάνω (γ. ὀφλ-, ὀφλισκ-, § 415), *to incur*, F. ὀφλήσω, 1 A. ὠφλησα, commonly 2 A. ὠφλον, Pf. ὠφληκα.

§ 410. β. With the Insertion of ν.

NOTE. For the changes of ν, see § 79.

ἀνδάνω (γ. ἀδ-, ἀ-ν-δαν-), *to please*, poetic and Ionic, F. Ionic, ἀδήσω, 2 A. ἔαδον (§ 313. 2), Subj. ἀδω, &c.

θιγγάνω (γ. θιγ-), *to touch*, F. θίξομαι, 2 A. ἔθιγον.

κῆχάνω or κιγγάνω (γ. κιχ-), *to find*, F. κῆχέσομαι, 2 A. ἔκῆχον.

λαγχάνω (γ. λαχ-, ληχ-, § 387, λεγχ-, §§ 384, 397, λαγχαν-), *to obtain by lot*, F. λήξομαι, 2 A. ἔλαχον, Pf. εἴληχα (§ 316) and λέλογχα, Pf. P. εἴληγμαί, A. P. ἐλήχθην.

λαμβάνω (γ. λαβ-, ληβ-), *to take*, F. λήψομαι, 2 A. ἔλαβον, Pf. εἴληφα (§ 316), Pf. P. εἴλημμαι and, poetic, λέλημμαι, A. P. ἐλήφθην.

λανθάνω and, sometimes, λήθω (γ. λαθ-, ληθ-), *to lie hid, to escape notice*, F. λήσω, 1 A. ἔλησα, commonly 2 A. ἔλαθον, 2 Pf. λέληθα. Mid. λανθάνομαι and λήθομαι, *to forget*, F. λήσομαι, 2 A. ἐλαθόμεν, Pf. λέλησμαι, 3 F. λελήσομαι.

λιμπάνω, a protracted form of λείπω (§ 287), *to leave*, found only in composition.

μανθάνω (γ. μαθ-), *to learn*, F. μαθήσομαι (§ 357), 2 A. ἔμαθον, Pf. μεμάθηκα.

πυνθάνομαι and, poetic, πύθομαι (γ. πυθ-, πευθ-, § 391), *to inquire*, F. πύσομαι, 2 A. ἐπυθόμεν, Pf. πέπυσμαι.

τυγχάνω (γ. τυχ-, τευχ-), *to happen, to obtain, to hit*, F. τύξομαι, 2 A. ἔτυχον, Pf. τεκύχηκα (§ 357).

φυγγάνω, a protracted form of φεύγω (§ 391), to flee.

γ. With *α*, prolonged.

ἄλδομαι and ἀλδαινώ (r. ἀλδ-), to nourish, poetic.

οἰδέω and οἰδαινώ (r. οἰδ-, οἰδε-, § 408), to swell, F. οἰδήσω, A. ᾤδησα, Pf. ᾤδηκα.

ὀλισθάνω and ὀλισθαίνω (r. ὀλισθ-), to slide, to slip, F. ὀλισθήσω, 2 A. ὤλισθον.

ὀσφραίνομαι (r. ὀσφρ-), to smell, F. ὀσφρήσομαι, 2 A. ὠσφρόμην.

See, also, *ικάνω* (§ 411).

411. C. Addition of *νε*.

βυνέω (r. βυ-), to stop up, F. βύσω (ῥ), A. ἐβύσα, Pf. P. βέβυσμαι.

ικνέομαι and, poetic, *ικάνω* (*ᾱ*; r. *ικ-*, *ικᾶν-*, § 410, γ), to come, F. ἴξομαι, 2 A. *ικόμην*, Pf. ἴγμαι.

κυνέω (r. κυ-), to kiss, F. κυνήσομαι, A. ἔκυσσα.

ὑπισχνέομαι (r. σχ-, ἰσχ-, §§ 403. 3, 386), to promise, F. ὑποσχήσομαι (§ 357), 2 A. ὑπεσχόμεν, Pf. ὑπέσχημαι.

§ 412. D. Addition of *νυ*.

If *α*, *σ*, or *ο* precede, the *ν* is doubled, *ο* becoming *ω*. If *λ* precede, the *ν* becomes *λ*. A *lingual* or *liquid* preceded by a *diphthong*, is dropped before *νυ*.

a. To Pure Roots.

ζώννυμι (r. ζο-), to gird, F. ζώσω, A. ἔζωσα, Pf. P. ἔζωσμαι.

κορέννυμι (r. κορε-), to satiate, F. κορέσω, A. ἐκόρεσα, Pf. P. κεκόρεσμαι, A. P. ἐκορέσθην.

κρεμάννυμι (r. κρεμα-), to suspend, F. κρεμάσω, κρεμῶ (§ 326. 2), A. ἐκρέμασα, A. P. ἐκρεμάσθην. Mid. κρέμαμαι and, poetic, κρήμαμαι (§ 398, δ), to hang, F. κρεμήσομαι.

πετάννυμι (r. πετα-), to spread, to expand, F. πετάσω, πετώ, A. ἐπέτασα, Pf. P. (πεπέταμαι, § 385. 2) πέπταμαι, A. P. ἐπέτασθην.

ρῶννυμι (r. ρο-), to strengthen, F. ρώσω, A. ἔρῶσα, Pf. P. ἔρῶσμαι, A. P. ἐρῶσθην (§ 356).

σβέννυμι (r. σβε-), to extinguish, F. σβέσω, 1 A. ἔσβεσα, A. P. ἐσβέσθην. Mid. σβέννυμαι, to be extinguished, to go out, F. σβήσομαι, 2 A. Act. ἔσβην, Pf. Act. ἔσβηκα.

See, also, ἀμφάννυμι, σκιδάννυμι (§ 354), κεράννυμι (§ 359).

§ 413. β. To Palatal Roots.

ἄγνῦμι (r. ἄγ-), to break, F. ἄξω, A. ἔαξα (§ 313. 2), 2 Pf. ἔᾶγα, 2 A. P. ἐάγην (ᾶ).

In composition, the *ε* of the augment is sometimes found out of the indicative; as, A. Part. κατιάξαι.

ἀνοίγω and ἀνοίγνῦμι (r. οἰγ-), to open, F. ἀνοίξω, A. ἀνείωξα (§ 313) and, later, ἤνοιξα, Pf. ἀνείωχα, Pf. P. ἀνείωγμαi, A. P. ἀνεώχθην.

δείκνῦμι (r. δεικ-), to show, F. δείξω. See § 302.

εἴργνῦμι (r. ἐργ-, εἶργ-, § 389), to shut in, to confine, F. εἴρξω and ἔρξω, A. εἴρξα, Part. εἴρξας and ἔρξας, Pf. P. εἴργμαι, A. P. εἴρχθην.

ζεύγνῦμι (r. ζυγ-, ζευγ-, § 391), to yoke, F. ζεύξω, A. ἔζευξα, Pf. P. ἔζευγμαi, 1 A. P. ἔζευχθην, 2 A. P. ἔζύγην.

μίγνῦμι (r. μιγ-), to mingle, to mix, F. μίξω, A. ἕμιξα, Pf. P. μέμγμαι, 3 F. μεμίξομαι, 1 A. P. ἐμίχθην, 2 A. P. ἐμίγην.

πήγνῦμι (r. παγ-, πηγ-, § 387), to fasten, to fix, F. πήξω, A. ἔπηξα, 2 Pf. πέπηγα, 1 A. P. ἐπήχθην, commonly 2 A. P. ἐπάγην.

ρήγνῦμι (r. ῥαγ-, ῥηγ-), to break, F. ῥήξω, A. ἔῤῥήξα, 2 Pf. ἔῤῥωγα (§ 378, β), 2 A. P. ἐῤῥάγην.

φράσσω and, rarely, φράγνῦμι (r. φραγ-, φρασσ-, § 395), to fence, F. φράξω, A. ἔφραξα, Pf. P. πέφραγμαi, A. P. ἐφράχθην.

§ 414. γ. To Lingual and Liquid Roots.

δαίνῦμι (r. δαιν-, δαινυ-), to entertain, to feast, poetic, F. δαίω, A. ἔδαισα, A. P. ἐδαίωθην.

κτείνω and, later, κτείνῦμι or κτείνῦμι (r. κτα-, κταν-, § 398, κτεν-, § 384, κτειν-, § 389, κτινυ-, § 384. 2, κτεινυ-), to slay, usually in composition with ἀπό or κατά, F. κτενῶ, 1 A. ἔκτεινα, 2 A. ἔκτανον and, poetic, ἔκταν (§ 360, β), 2 Pf. ἔκτονα, 1 Pf. less classic, ἔκτακα and ἐκτόνηκα, 2 A. M. poetic, ἐκτάμην.

For the passive of κτείνω, the Attic writers employ θνήσκω (§ 401). See § 382.

ὀλλῦμι (r. ὀλ-, ὀλ-νυ-), to destroy, F. ὀλέσω (§ 358), commonly ὀλώ, A. ὤλεσα, 1 Pf. ὀλώλεκα, 2 Pf. ὀλωλα, 2 A. M. ὀλόμην.

ὄμνῦμι (r. ὄμ-), to swear, F. ὄμοῦμαι. See § 358.

ὄρνῦμι (r. ὄρ-), to rouse, F. ὄρω (§ 81), A. ὠρσα, 2 Pf. ὄρωρα. For the 2 A. M., see § 376. 2.

πιάρνῦμαι (r. παρ-), to sneeze, 2 A. ἔπταρον.

στορνῦμι, στορένῦμι, and στρώνῦμι (r. στορ-, στορε-, § 408,

στρο-, § 385), *to strew*, F. *στορῶ* and *στρώσω*, A. *ἐστόρεσα* and *ἔστρωσα*, Pf. P. *ἔστρωμαι*, A. P. *ἐστρώθην*.

§ 415. E. Addition of *ισκ*.

γεγωνέω and *γεγωνίσκω* (r. *γων-*, *γεγων-*, § 403, *γεγωνε*, § 408, *γεγωνισκ-*), *to call aloud*, F. *γεγωνήσω*, A. *ἐγεγώνησα*, 2 Pf. *γέγωνα*, *Subj.* *γεγώνω*, *Imp.* *γέγωνε* (§ 369).

εὕρισκω (r. *εὕρ-*), *to find*, F. *εὕρήσω* (§ 357), 2 A. *εὔρον* or *ἤρον* (§ 312. 3), Pf. *εὔρηκα*, Pf. P. *εὔρημαι*, A. P. *εὔρεθην* (§ 353), 2 A. M. *εὔρόμην* and, less Attic, 1 A. M. *εὔράμην*.

στερέω and *στερίσκω* (r. *στερ-*), *to deprive*, F. *στερήσω*, A. *ἑστέρησα*, Pf. *ἑστέρηκα*, Pf. P. *ἑστέρημαι*, 1 A. P. *ἑστειρήθην*, 2 A. P. *Part.*, poetic, *στερεῖς*. Mid. *στέρομαι*, *to want*.

§ 416. F. Addition of Other Syllables.

δαμάζω (r. *δαμ-*), *to subdue*, F. *δαμάσω*, A. *ἑδάμασα*, 1 A. P. *ἑδαμάσθην* and, poetic, *ἑδμήθην* (§ 359), 2 A. P. poetic, *ἑδάμην*. Mid. poetic, *δάμναμαι* (§§ 407, 398, δ).

ἔλκω (r. *ἔλκ-*, *ἔλκν-*), *to draw*, F. *ἔλω*, A. *εἴλκυσα* (§ 314), Pf. *εἴλκυκα*, Pf. P. *εἴλκυμαι*, A. P. *εἴλκυσθην*.

ἑρωτάω (r. *ἑρ-*), *to ask*, F. *ἑρωτήσω* and *ἑρήσομαι* (§ 357), A. *ἠρώτησα*, Pf. *ἠρώτηκα*, Pf. P. *ἠρώτημαι*, A. P. *ἠρωτήθην*, 2 A. M. *ἠρόμην*.

ἑσθίω and, poetic, *ἑσθω* or *ἔδω* (r. *ἑδ-*, *ἑσθ-*, §§ 402, 77, *ἑσθι-*), *to eat*, F. *ἔδομαι* (§ 380. 2), Pf. *ἑδήδοκα*, Pf. P. *ἑδήδεσμαι* (§ 358), A. P. *ἠδέσθην*. 2 A. *ἑφαγον* (r. *φαγ-*, § 420).

ἔχθω, *ἔχθαιρω*, and *ἔχθραίνω* (r. *ἔχθ-*), *to hate*, poetic, F. *ἔχθαρῶ*, A. *ἠχθῆρα*.

λάζομαι and *λάζυμαι* (r. *λαβ-*, *λαζ-*, § 396, θ, *λαζν-*), poetic for *λαμβάνω* (§ 410), *to take*.

ὀλέκω (r. *ὀλ-*), poetic for *ὀλλύμι* (§ 414), *to destroy*.

φλέγω and, poetic, *φλεγέθω*, *to burn*, F. *φλέξω*, A. *ἑφλέξα*, A. P. *ἑφλέθην*.

§ 417. 3. EXCHANGE OF LETTERS.

In the two following verbs, *σ* passes into *ς* aspirated (§ 64).

ἔπω (r. *σπ-*, *ἔπ-*), *to be occupied with*, *Impf.* *εἶπον* (§ 314), F. *ἔπω*, 2 A. *ἔσπον*, *Subj.* *σπῶ*, &c. Mid. *ἔπομαι*, *to follow*,

Impf. εἰπόμην, F. ἔφομαι, 2 A. (aspirated in imitation of the present) ἐσπόμην, Subj. σπῶμαι, &c.

The active ἴρω scarcely occurs except in composition.

ἔχω and ἴχω (r. σχ-, ἐχ-, ἔχ-, § 386, ἰσχ-, §§ 403. 3, 386), to have, to hold, Impf. εἶχον and ἰσχον, F. ἔξω and σχήσω (§ 357); 2 A. ἔσχον, Subj. σχῶ, Opt. σχοίην (§ 332. 2), Imp. σχές (σχέ-, § 408; compare θές, ἔς, § 337. 2), and rarely, in composition, σχέ, Inf. σχεῖν, Part. σχών· 2 A. poetic, ἔσχεθον (§ 376, δ); Pf. ἔσχηκα, Pf. P. ἔσχημαι, A. P. ἐσχέθην, 2 A. M. ἐσχόμην.

In the sense to have, the forms ἴχω and ἔξω are preferred; in the sense to hold, ἴσχω and σχήσω (§ 382. 2).

C. ANOMALOUS CHANGES.

§ 418. Among the changes in the root which may be referred to special anomaly, are the following.

I. A few verbs have both a *lingual* and a *palatal* characteristic; as,

ἔρδω and ῥέζω (r. ἐρδ-, ἐργ-, ῥεγ-, § 385), to do, poetic and Ionic, F. ἔρξω and ῥέξω, A. ἔρξα, and ῥῥέξα or ἔρεξα (observe the augment).

παίζω (r. παιδ-, παιγ-), to play, F. παίζομαι, παιζοῦμαι (§ 326. 3), A. ἔπαισα, Pf. P. πέπαισμαι.

§ 419. II. The following verbs have a double root in *s* and *v*, or in *o* and *v*.

ῥέω (r. ῥε-, ῥυ-), to flow, F. ῥεύσομαι (§ 352) and ῥυήσομαι (§ 357), A. ῥῥέυσα, Pf. ῥῥύνηκα, 2 A. P. ῥῥύνην.

ῥέω (r. ῥε-, ῥυ-), to pour, F. ῥέω (§ 326. 2), A. ῥεα (§ 327) and, rarely, ἔχῡσα, Pf. P. κέχῡμαι, A. P. ἐχύθην, 2 A. M. poetic, ἐχύμην.

σόομαι and σεύομαι (r. σο-, συ-, σευ-, § 391), to hasten, to rush on, poetic, A. P. ἐσύθην and ἐσσύθην, 2 A. M. ἐσύμην and ἐσσύμην (observe the augment).

§ 420. III. Forms are sometimes associated, which must be referred to roots originally distinct (§ 382); thus,

1. αἰρέω (r. αἰρε-), *to choose, to take*, F. αἰρήσω, Pf. ἤρηκα, Pf. P. ἤρημαι, A. P. ἤρεθην (§ 353); 2 A. εἶλον (r. εἰλ-, § 314), 2 A. M. εἰλόμην. In the simple sense *to take*, the *passive* is commonly supplied by ἀλλισκομαι (r. ἀλλο-, ἀλλισκ-, § 400), Impf. ἤλλισκόμεν, F. ἀλώσομαι, 2 A. εἶλων (ā) and ἤλων (§ 313. 2), *Subj.* ἄλω, &c., Pf. εἶλωκα and ἤλωκα.

2. ἀνέχομαι, *to endure*, a compound of ἔχω (§ 417), F. ἀνέξομαι and ἀνασχέσομαι, 2 A. ἤνεσχόμεν (§ 319); F. τλήσομαι (r. τλα-), 2 A. ἔτην (§ 376), Pf. τέτηκα.

3. ἔρχομαι (r. ἐρχ-), *to go, to come*, Imp. ἤρχόμεν· F. ἐλεύσομαι (r. ἐλυθ-, ἐλευθ-, § 391), 2 A. ἤλυθον, commonly ἤλθον (§ 376, α), 2 Pf. ἐήλυθα (§ 316. 2). The *present* (except in the indicative), the *imperfect*, and the *future* are commonly supplied by the verb εἶμι (§§ 306, 366).

4. ὁράω (r. ὄρα-), *to see*, Impf. ἐώραν (§ 313), Pf. ἐώρακα, Pf. P. ἐώραμαι· F. ὄψομαι (r. ὄπ-), Pf. P. ὤμμαι, A. P. ὤφθην, 2 Pf. poetic and Ionic, ὄπωπα· 2 A. εἶδον (r. ἰδ-, εἰδ-, § 390), *Subj.* ἴδω, &c., 2 A. M. εἰδόμην, *Subj.* ἴδωμαι, &c.; 2 Pf. οἶδα, (*I have seen*) *I know* (§ 308); Mid., poetic, εἶδομαι, *to seem, to resemble*.

NOTES. α. In the *second aorist*, the augment unites with the initial *ι*, to form the diphthong *ιι*.

β. In the *preteritive οἶδα*, the root has four forms; viz.

(1.) ἰδ-; ἴσμι, ἴσσι, ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c. See § 370.

(2.) εἰδ-; εἰδέναι, εἰδός, ἤδιν, εἴσομαι.

(3.) οἰδ- (§ 378); οἶδα, οἶσα, &c. See § 371.

(4.) εἰδι- (§ 408); (εἰδίω) εἰδιῶ, εἰδίην, εἰδίσω (rare), εἰδησα (late).

5. τρέχω (r. θρεχ-, τρεχ-, § 386), *to run*, F. θρέξομαι, commonly δραμοῦμαι (r. δραμ-), 1 A. ἔθρεξα, commonly 2 A. ἔδραμον, Pf. δεδράμηκα (§ 357), Pf. P. δεδράμημαι.

6. φέρω (r. φερ-), *to bear*, F. οἴσω (r. οἰ-), F. M. οἴσομαι, F. P. οἴσθήσομαι, poetic 2 A. Imp., with the tense-sign of the first aorist, οἴσε· 1 A. ἤνεγκα (r. ἐνεκ-, ἐνεγκ-, § 397), 2 A. ἤνεγκον, A. M. ἤνεγκάμην, Pf. ἐνήνοχα (§ 378, γ), Pf. P. ἐνήνεγμαi, A. P. ἤνέχθην, F. P. ἐνεχθήσομαι.

The aorists ἤνεγκα and ἤνεγκον are both common in the *first person singular* of the *indicative*, and in the *optative*; but in the *second person singular* of the *imperative*, in the *infinitive*, and in the *participle*, the forms of ἤνεγκον are preferred; and, elsewhere, those of ἤνεγκα.

7. φημί and φάσκω (r. φα-, φασκ-, § 399), *to say, to affirm*,

F. ἐρῶ (r. ἐρ-, ῥε-, § 385), Pf. εἶρηκα (§ 316), 1 A. εἶπα (r. εἶπ-), 2 A. εἶπον. See §§ 303, 363.

The forms of φάσκω, with the future φήσω, the aorist ἴφασα, and the middle voice, have commonly the strengthened sense, *to affirm*. For the use of the imperfect ἴφην, with which the infinitive φάναι is usually connected in sense, see § 380. 3. The first aorist infinitive ἴψαι and participle ἴψαις are not used by the Attics.

8. ὠνέομαι (r. ὠνε-), *to buy*, Impf. ἔωνούμην (§ 313. 2), F. ὠνήσομαι, Pf. ἔωνημαι, A. P. ἔωνήθην · 2 A. M. ἐπριάμην (§ 299; r. πρια-).

CHAPTER XIII.

THE QUANTITY AND ACCENT OF THE VERB.

A. QUANTITY.

§ 421. I. IN the TERMINATIONS of the verb, the doubtful vowels are *short*, except *α* before *σ*, in the place of *ν*.

Thus, σᾱ, σᾱς, σᾱμεν, κᾱμεν, κᾱτε, σᾱμην, σᾱμεθᾱ, μῖ, σῖ, ουσῖ, οἰμῖ · (νσῖ) ᾱσῖ, (κα-νσῖ) κᾱσῖ, (σα-ντις) σᾱς, (σα-ντισα) σᾱσᾱ (§§ 279 – 282). See §§ 83, 96.

II. BEFORE the OPEN TERMINATIONS,

1. *α* is *short*, except in ἰᾶομαι, *to heal*, κᾱω, and κλᾱω (§ 388. 3).

2. *ι* is commonly *long*; thus, κονῖω, *to cover with dust*, πρῖω (§ 402). But αῖω (*i*; § 314. 4), ἐσθῖω (§ 416); δεῖδῖα (§ 308); πῖομαι, ἔπῖον (§ 398).

3. *ν* is *variable*; thus, ἀνῖω (§ 393, β), δακρῖω, *to weep*, θῖῖω (§ 353), κωλῖῖω, *to hinder*; ἐφῖῖην (§ 419).

§ 422. III. BEFORE the REGULAR CLOSE TERMINATIONS,

α. In *lingual* and *liquid* verbs, the doubtful vowels are *short*;

thus, ὄνομαῶσα, ὄνομαῖκα, ἔπασα, ἔβλισα (§ 396); κομῖσω, κομόμικα (§ 290); κλύζω, το *rinse*, F. κλύσω, A. ἐκλύσα· τέτακα, ἐτάθη (ἔταθη) (§ 389); κέκρικα, κέκριμαι (§ 350); πέπλυμαι (§ 391).

Except βεβῶ, το *weigh down*, F. βεβῶ, A. ἰβεβῶ.

β. In *pure verbs*,

1. *α* is *short*, except when the theme ends in *αω* pure, or *ραω*; thus, σπάσω, ἔσπακα (§ 353); ἐσκιδάσα, γελάσσομαι (§ 354); but, εἶσα, θηράσω, ἀκροῶσομαι (§ 351).

2. *ι* is commonly *long*; thus, κοινῶ (§ 421. 2), F. κοῖσω, Pf. P. κεκόνιμαι. But ἐφθῖμαι, ἐφθῖμην, and, in the Attic poets, φθῖσω, ἐφθῖσα (§ 398).

3. *υ* is *variable*; thus, F. ἀνῦσω, δακρῦσω (§ 421. 3). See, also, θῖω (§ 353) and χέω (§ 419).

§ 423. IV. Before the TERMINATIONS OF VERBS IN *μι*, the doubtful vowels are *short*, except in the *indicative singular* of the *present* and *imperfect active*, and in the *second aorist active*. See § 360.

V. Before a CHARACTERISTIC CONSONANT,

1. In the *theme*, *α* is commonly *short*, but *ι* and *υ*, *long*; thus, λαμβᾶνω, μανθᾶνω (§ 410); κλῖνω (§ 390); ἀλγῶνω, ὀδύρομαι (§ 391). But ἰκᾶνω (§ 411), τῖνω, φθῖνω Epic, φθῖνω Attic (§ 398).

2. In the *liquid future*, and in the *second aorist*, the doubtful vowels are *short*, but in the *liquid aorist*, and in the *second perfect*, they are *long*; thus, κοῖνω, πλῦνω, ἐκρίνα, ἐπλύνα (§ 81); καθᾶρω, ἐκάθᾶρα (§ 388); ἔλαβον, ἔθιγον, ἐπῦθόμην (§ 410); ἐπάγγην, ἐμίγγην, ἐζύγγην (§ 413); λείλυκα, κέκριγα, μέμυκα (§ 378. 2).

Except 2 A. ἰαγγην Attic, ἰζγγην Epic (§ 413). See, also, § 378. 2, *Exc.*

B. ACCENT.

§ 424. Verbs are accented as far back as the general rules of accent permit (§§ 107, 108), with the following exceptions.

I. These forms are accented upon the PENULT ;

1. All *infinitives in ναι* ; as, βεβουλευκέναι, βουλευθῆναι, ἰσtάναι, ἐστάναι (§ 298).

2. The *infinitive of the first aorist active and second aorist middle* ; as, βουλευσαι, λιπέυθαι (§ 287).

3. The *perfect passive infinitive and participle* ; as, βεβουλεῦσθαι, βεβουλευμένος.

Except a few *preteritive participles* ; as, ἤμινος (§ 309), κείμενος (§ 310).

§ 425. II. These forms are OXYTONE ;

1. *Participles in ς, G. τος*, except in the *first aorist active* ; as, βεβουλευκώς, βουλευθείς, ἰσtάς, σtάς· but, βουλεύσας.

2. The *second aorist active participle* ; as, λιπών, σtάς.

3. The *second aorist imperative forms*, εἰπέ, say, ἐλθέ, come, εὔρε, find, and, in pure Attic, ἰδέ, see, and λαβέ, take.

Except in composition ; thus, ἔξειλαθε, ἴσιδι.

§ 426. III. These forms are PERISPOMENA ;

1. The *second aorist infinitive in ειν* ; as, λιπεῖν.

2. The *second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative* ; as, λιποῦ, δοῦ (§ 301).

Except in *compounds of more than two syllables* ; as, ἐκλίπου, ἐπέδου· but περδοῦ.

IV. The accent of a verb in COMPOSITION, can never be thrown further back than the augment, or further than the tone syllable of the word prefixed ; thus, παρέχω (παρά, ἔχω, § 417), παρεῖχον, παρέσχον, παράσχεες.

§ 427. REMARKS. 1. The *second aorist* is sometimes accented as an *imperfect* (§ 380) ; thus, *Inf.* ἀμυνάθειν, σκέθειν, *Part.* σκέθων (§ 376, δ) ; πρίασο, πρίω, πρίασθαι (§ 299).

2. *Monosyllables long by nature*, except *participles*, are generally *circumflexed* ; thus, εἶ, ἦν, ἦ, ᾧν (§ 305) ; σχώ, σχείν, σχών (§ 317).

3. *Contracted forms* are commonly accented according to the rule (§ 111); thus, βουλευθῶ (§ 325); τιμῶ, ἐτίμων, τιμῶμαι, ἐτιμώμην (§ 295); στελῶ, κρινῶ (§ 81); ἰστᾶσι, τιθεῖσι (§ 83); ἰσῶ, τιθῶμαι, διδῶμαι (§ 362).

The *subjunctive passive* of verbs in *μι*, and of perfects used in the sense of the present, is often accented as though *uncontracted*; thus, εἰδομαι, εἰδη, εἰδηται · δίδωμαι · κίττωμαι, μίμνωμαι (§ 368). And, on the other hand, the *optative passive* of these verbs is accented by many as though *contracted*; thus, εἰδοῖο, εἰδοῖτο · δίδωῖο · κικτῆο, κικτῆτο.

4. For the accentuation of φημί (§ 303) and εἰμί (§ 305), see §§ 116, 117.

5. Examples of *irregular* or *various accentuation* are φής, φάθι or φαθί, *Imp.* εἶπον or εἶπόν (§ 303); ἰών (§ 306); κίω, *to go*, poetic, *Part.* κιών · χροή, ἐχροῆν, χρεών (§ 404. 4).

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